THE EAST

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African Standard

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ITALIAN FRONT.

Stable Success on Isonzo Front.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 17.

An communique reports that the Austrians, in crossing the Vencrecchi and Brizzi, in which are over 10,000 feet high, failed an attack on the Italian positions, were repulsed. The Italians then occupied the two passes. The Austrians made two determined attacks on Gorizia front under cover of a fog and were repulsed with heavy losses. Bigli were repulsed with heavy losses. There has been little change on the front, where the Austrians made small raids at night-time, attempting usually, by bombarding with big guns, to break the Italians also advance.

London, July 20.

The Italians achieved a notable success on the Isonza front, on July 18. A communique says a resolute, sanguinary action which held and heavy guns co-operated perfectly with the infantry, ended in the capture of several lines of trenches on the Carso plateau. We captured 2,000 prisoners, six machine-guns, and a quantity of other booty. The Austrians repeated yesterday with redoubled vigor.

Bosnia is also developing fresh activity in the Falaragne region of Eastern, and three times heavy guns were captured in front of the Dalmatian Alps.

Up to noon of Monday, to the north of Plava, on Carinthia, seven Italian ships are a bombardment.

London, July 21.

Rome communique states that the attack on Gorizia is being continued on a front of the Isonzo from Monfalcone and has launched more prisoners have been captured on the Carso plateau. Counter-attacks have been repulsed and fighting continued throughout the night.

NEW WAR VOTE.

The Staggering Cost.

London, July 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said the cost of the war of 140 million a week making a total for the war of 1,012 million. He said it was estimated that the amount to be could last until Mar. 31. Daily expenditure might increase somewhat, especially in regard to loans to our Allies. Mr. Asquith made interesting proposals that loans might be extended to Allied states beyond the dominions of the Crown, and said, "I am sure the house would see that the Government should act with those hand." (Cheers). Parliament will resume in about the middle of September. The House of Commons adopted the Bill without a division.

U.S. NOTE TO BRITAIN.

Like Nero's Fiddle.

London, July 20.

The "Times" New York correspondence says a note has been sent to Great Britain pointing that the rights of American citizens, under International Law, shall be protected by British orders in Council or other municipal legislation. It concludes "Recognise the validity of prize court proceedings, is derogation of International law."

RUSSIAN FRONT.

Terrific Battle for Warsaw.

HUGE LINES SWAY INDECISIVELY.

Reserves Hastened Up.

SHOCKING REPORT: GERMANS SHOOT 5,000 PRISONERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 17.

A communique from Petrograd reports that after output fights the enemy, on Thursday, occupied the right banks of the Orpitz and Pilica rivers, and continued to advance towards the east. The Russians on the Narew front, between the Orpitz and Pissa rivers, retired on Thursday night to a more concentrated position on the right bank of the Narew.

Vigorous German attacks west of the Orpitz on Thursday were repulsed with heavy losses. The enemy on Thursday attempted to cross the Pilica near Bandom but was repulsed. Vigorous fighting is also proceeding between the Orpitz and Bug, and near the mouth of the Zolotaiya, whilst the Russians attacked two large bodies of the enemy crossing the Dniester near Grodik.

A Russian submarine sank a steamer and seven sailing vessels in the entrance of the Bosphorus.

London, July 18.

A Petrograd communique states that very fierce fighting has taken place at Orpitz. Three battalions of the enemy crossed the river, but the Russians forcibly counter-attacked, annihilating them with the bayonet. Reports from other sectors speak of successes and reverses on both sides.

London, July 19.

Fierce fighting is now going on over practically the whole of the Russian strategic front, which is a thousand miles in length, and stretches from the Baltic to Bessarabia, as the result of a general offensive which was begun on Thursday by von Hindenburg, in the north, and General Mackensen, in the south, with the object of encircling Warsaw. The Germans claim great successes and the capture of thousands of prisoners in both regions, and the Russians admit slight withdrawals to prepared positions, although they state they have dealt the enemy severe blows. An interesting new feature is the mention both in Russian and German communiques of great cavalry battles in the Baltic provinces, where von Buelow crossed the river Windau, and is advancing to the north and south of Mitau. The principal effort by the enemy is being made in the region of Pruszyc, where reports are being carried on on a wide front. The Russians also admit that they have been forced to concentrate large forces, including the Guard Nadel, which is on the left of the Vistula, but that they are now proceeding unmolested. General Mackensen, operating between the Vistula and Bug, made his principal efforts on Saturday near Willoban, to the south of Lublin, where the Russians, throughout the course of the day, repulsed over ten attacks. The Germans claim to have stormed Krasnostaw, to the south of Hrubieszow, and the Russians admit that the enemy, after attacks made in great masses till evening, progressed to the north of Hrubieszow. The Austrians claim that they have forced the Russians to evacuate a position between the Vistula and the Bug, on the Lublin-Chelm railway. The Russians announce that they have captured 2,000 Austrians who crossed the Dniester on Friday.

London, July 20.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that the greatest battle of the war, for the possession of Warsaw, is now raging with full fury, the line swaying hither and thither. The enemy in the first phase of the fight gained more ground, but suffered enormous losses, the Russians hurling the Germans back at spaces favourably points. The two vital spots are the district before the great fortress, on the line from Novogeorgievsk to Ostrolenka, and along the river Narew where is the key to the position. Fierce battles are raging to the south of Lublin, and near the railway.

A counter-offensive says that the Germans have lost 10 officers and captured Pawlow. The Germans have taken a trench at another attack further to the south, and successfully repulsed. Details here the Germans fought an obstinate rear guard action, and Dubienka, which was taken by them, repulsed brilliant counter-attacks.

The fighting is continued of the Lublin-Chelm line, has continued desperately and obstinately. The Russians successfully repulsed several the enemy all day, but at dawn the enemy captured Krasnostaw and the fight there. During the course of the day, however, the Russians rendered an exceedingly determined attack to the rear of Krasnostaw.

The Austrians after being held up on the river Wisloc, attempted themselves in a village on the right bank, by the aid of a bridge of boats, but were forced to the Russian entrenchments in the second line position. Further to the east the Russians defeated four attacks delivered on a wide front, supported by showers of artillery. They also drove the Austrians and Germans from their positions. The Russians maintained all their positions on the Dniester.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that the German claim that they have captured Windau on the Baltic.

The Germans to the north of Ostrolenka, advancing from the trenches of the Narew have reached the Narew at two points, and the claim that they have established a permanent fortification on the north west bank of the river at Ostrolenka.

A Vienna communique declares that the Germans are reached Blonie, which is only fifteen miles from Warsaw, and Grodisk, which is thirty miles to the south of Warsaw, the Russians losing 500 prisoners and 14 machine-guns in their rear-guard action. The communique also says that further to the south, their cavalry have reached the railway between Rodomsk and Irzdjewice. The communique adds that five thousand prisoners were taken during the fighting in this region. It admits strong Russian counter-attacks and the arrival of Russian reserves.

London, July 21.

It is officially stated in Petrograd that the enemy on July 19, continued to advance on the region the Shavli. The infantry and artillery at Novogeorgievsk successfully engaged the heads of the enemy. The Russian losses in the recent Austrian and German forces is being maintained in the Sokal region.

The Petrograd correspondent says that Austrian prisoners taken near Chelm declare that the Germans place 5,000 Russian soldiers in the Russian ranks. The Austrian soldiers who arrived as reinforcements saw a large number of which these marched past Russian lines.

London, July 22.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that the terrible battle for Warsaw still sways indecisively, but a Berlin communique says that the Germans have made important counter-attacks from the Narew fortress line. Continuing, this communique states that the Russians have been hastily reinforced. The Germans have evidently made no progress at Blonie, which is the most vital point on the front. Where the German reinforcements have arrived, the battle is one of a most desperate character. The Germans only claim to have taken 1,500 prisoners on the whole front stretching from Narew to the south. A significant passage in a German communique is that which says we have been reinforced on all sides, and "the Russians have begun to give up ground to the west of Grojec." A German communique issued yesterday had claimed that the Germans were at Grojec. It is also claimed that General Wyrich is making for Evangeed.

Perhaps the most terrific battle of all is against General Mackensen. In the other vital sector the Russians are again attacking in the fiercest fashion, and the Germans only claim a slight advance, but it is doubtful whether they are nearer to the railway than hitherto.

The battle continues.

SITUATION IN COLONIES.

Speech by Bonar Law.

London, July 21.

In the House of Commons, during the Indian office debate, Mr Bonar Law sketched the military situation in the Dardanelles, Egypt, and Mesopotamia. The Turks was unlike the victorious position in German South-West and Togoland, or the British practice of success in the Cameroons. The position in East Africa was largely one of stale-mate. He emphasized the failure of German attacks on the Uganda railway. He and the reasons why we were able more than to hold our own was due to the fact that, though Germans only had substantial, they were of a class whose services happened to be specially valuable in the situation. Nyasaland, at the outbreak of war, was the most precarious of all our possessions. Its safety was largely owing to acts of great enterprise by the dreamer, "Lady Gordon-Cumming." Turning to general considerations, Mr Bonar Law pointed out that, in Africa, as in Europe, the optimism had been much better prepared than we, and had superiority in artillery, machine-guns, and ammunition. This actually had two acceptances in the Cameroons, but, fortunately, the British troops had seized these and sent them to Botha. We had superiority in men, and our colonial fellow-subjects had wonderfully supported Mr. Botha. Mr. Bonar Law, as an instance, mentioned that 95 per cent. of the unofficial Europeans in Swaziland took up arms. "We are surely entitled to say," he remarked, "that the spirit of our forefathers animates the men to-day." He paid a tribute to the work of the West African frontier forces. The African Rifles had shown the greatest courage in the face of modern weapons. There had been no excesses among them, and there was no want of discipline. The natives had shown that they appreciated British rule, and throughout had given thoroughly loyal help in every way. Perhaps nothing had done more to make the African native appreciate British rule than the experience of a strong German rule. He concluded by referring to the men from the dominions who were fighting in France and Gallipoli. He could say nothing which could possibly raise the estimate of the House and the Empire of the quality of these troops.

NEW AMERICAN NOTE.

Draft Approved.

London, July 21.

It is announced in Washington that the Allies Council has approved of the draft note to be sent to Germany.

THE WAR AT SEA.

Italy's Activity.

BRITISH BOAT IN BALTIC

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July [illegible]

Since July 7, the Italian warships and aircraft have been very active along the enemy's Adriatic coast and have destroyed stores, observation stations and telegraphs on the Dalmatian Islands. A division of old armoured cruisers comprising the Varese, Francesco Ferruccio, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and the Vettor Pisani, approached Cattaro at dawn on July 18 and bombarded the railway. Simultaneously small craft destroyed the military buildings at Gravosa, and landed a reconnoitring detachment on the island of Guippana. A number of the enemy's battleships, which had taken refuge in Cattaro, did not venture out, although they had steam up. Our vessels, whilst returning were attacked by submarines, and the Giuseppe Garibaldi, after avoiding the first attack, was torpedoed and sunk. The crew behaved in the coolest manner and cheered the King before they jumped into the sea in accordance with their orders, and the majority were saved.

Airships, on July 7, for a second time dropped bombs on the arsenal at Trieste. Seaplanes, on July 14, dropped bombs on some Austrian destroyers in the canal near Pola, and the batteries near the Salvore lighthouse. Airships, on July 16, threw bombs on the railway station and some works on the Trieste-Monfalcone railway. One of the enemy's seaplanes was captured on July 17.

It is officially stated in Rome that the cruiser "Giuseppe Garibaldi" was torpedoed and sunk off Cattaro on Sunday. Most of the crew were saved.

[The "Giuseppe Garibaldi" was built in 1900, and was a battleship with a displacement of 7,400 tons. She carried one 10-inch gun, two 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, and had four torpedo tubes. She had a designed horse power of 13,500 and was capable of doing 20 knots. [illegible] cost £600,000.]

London, July [illegible]

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that Russian torpedo boats destroyed a convoy of fifty-one Turkish sailing vessels, bound for [illegible] with munitions.

London, July 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr Macnamara announced that it was Lieut.-Commander Max Horton who successfully torpedoed the German battleship "Pommern," in the Baltic on July 2. (4 hours.)

[It will be remembered that the previous messages, relating to the sinking of this ship, stated, in the first instance, that a Russian submarine fired two torpedoes and blew up a German battleship of the "Deutschland" type in the Baltic on July 2. The battleship was leading a German squadron at the entrance to Danzig harbour. In the second instance, the message came through from the Press Bureau that it was officially announced that the submarine which successfully attacked the German warship in the Baltic was a British boat.]

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Dardanelles Casualties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr Asquith announced that the casualties, of both naval and military services, to the end of June, were as follows:—

KILLED.	
Officers	531
Men	7,543
WOUNDED.	
Officers	1,257
Men	25,557
MISSING.	
Officers	135
Men	7,401
Total	42,424

Read "The East African Standard" advertisements and benefit.

WESTERN FRONT.

Fierce Bombardments and Artillery Duels.

FINE WORK BY AIRMEN.

Bombs on Important Positions.

MANY SMALLER SUCCESSES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

[illegible]

A [illegible] hand-to-hand and grenade fighting occurred in the Argonne in the region of Marie Thérèse. Two German attacks on positions to the west of Bourevilles were repulsed. Another night attack on our trenches in the forest of Parroy was frustrated, the same fate attending the assaults at [illegible] and Leom Chomme.

Field-Marshal French reports that the situation has remained [illegible] since July [illegible] and there have been no engagements requiring a special report. There has been considerable activity along the [illegible] line, several mines being exploded on both sides. Portions of the front have been heavily bombarded sometimes, and [illegible] occasions the enemy gained a footing in our trenches, but were immediately expelled. One of these attacks was preceded by heavy shelling, the feature of which was the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells.

A Paris communique [illegible] says that operations have been relatively quiet, and have been confined to artillery actions.

A communique issued on [illegible] there has been a violent artillery [illegible] Souchez, and sharp infantry actions have occurred on the heights of the Meuse.

[illegible]

London, July 21

A [illegible] communique reports that only local [illegible] have occurred, but a violent bombardment has taken place at Rheims, where several [illegible] were killed.

[illegible] Monday night, [illegible] the [illegible] station and the ammunition depot at [illegible] les Hattonchatel.

[illegible] the [illegible] complete defeat of the German attacks in the forest of Apremont, but the most important event of all was the French attack [illegible] the heights [illegible] part of the German [illegible] of Lingy.

Further great concerted attacks [illegible] been carried out [illegible] machines dropped bombs in the [illegible] at Conflans. Three huge bombs and others of smaller [illegible] were dropped neatly on the station and three [illegible] machines [illegible] the squadron, which again threw bombs on Colman [illegible] the railway, eight large bombs falling in the lines.

NEW YORK STRIKE.

Oil Employees Out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 21

A New York telegram states that five thousand Standard Oil Company employees, at Bayonne, New Jersey, have struck work. Six outgoing vessels have been delayed.

THE CAMEROONS.

Important Town Occupied.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 16.

The Press Bureau states that the allies have occupied the important town of Ngaundere in the Central Cameroons.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Agreement Ratified.

TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 2[illegible]

Mr [illegible] George, Mr Runciman, Mr H[illegible] went to Cardiff yesterday, addressing the miners' executive on strike. Mr Lloyd George declared that no Government responsible for a colossal war [illegible] allow a conflict between [illegible] and [illegible] to imperil the chances [illegible]

London, July 2[illegible]

As a result of the visit paid by Mr Lloyd George to Cardiff, the South Wales strike has been practically settled, the demands of the men having been [illegible] conceded with one exception, which will probably be compromised upon. A conference of the miners' delegates today is expected to ratify the acceptance of the arrangement by their executive.

A conference of the miners' delegates held at Cardiff yesterday's agreement was ratified by an overwhelming majority.

[illegible] the new mining settlement, equivalent to a five per cent. advance in wages. The agreement is almost identical with [illegible] recently made in the English [illegible] but the Welsh agreement excludes surface workers.

PIRATE WARFARE.

Attempt on Cunarder.

AMERICANS ON BOARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 18.

Reuter's New York correspondent says that the Cunard liner "Orduna," [illegible] Passengers state that the liner was [illegible] by a submarine on July [illegible] [illegible] was fired and missed, but [illegible] shells were fired by the submarine, which pursued the liner for a considerable time. Twenty [illegible] American passengers were on board.

GREEK POLITICS.

Venezelos Assumes Command.

London, July 18.

Reuter's correspondent in Athens states that M. Venezelos in a notable speech [illegible] said that the dangers of the present [illegible] to which the country was exposed compelled him to resume the leadership of the party and to forget the unpleasantnesses of the past. He accused the government of prolonging its life against the [illegible] people.

THE "LUSITANIA" ENQUIRY.

Lord Mersey's Judgment.

London, July 18.

Lord Mersey has delivered judgment on the sinking of the *Lusitania*. He found that the torpedoing of the ship was done, not merely with the intention of sinking her, but also of destroying the lives of the passengers. No warning was given, nor was the ship requested to heave to. The *Lusitania* carried no guns, nor ammunition, nor troops, and therefore no laws were violated. She carried a number of cases of cartridges as cargo, but these were entered on the ship's manifest. There was no other explosive on board. The captain had not followed the advice of the Admiralty in some respects, but blame was not to be imputed to him, as he was entitled to exercise his own skilled judgment.

SAFETY OF HOLLAND.

Possibility of Attack.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 17.

Mr. Churchill, interviewed by a Dutch newspaper correspondent, said that the [illegible] under no circumstances dreamed of [illegible] the Netherlands to abandon their neutrality, but there was a possibility of Germany attacking the Netherlands.

"WOMEN'S DEMANDS."

Right to Make Munitions.

London, July 18.

Wonderful scenes were witnessed on [illegible], tens of thousands of women marching through London headed by a [illegible] to Mr Lloyd George to demand the right to assist in the manufacture of munitions, and to do other war work. Mr. Lloyd George, replying to this deputation, said the Government would endeavour to the utmost to utilise the services of the women, and, he added, "without women, victory will tarry, and victory that tarries is victory whose footprints are footprints of blood."

BELGIAN CONGO.

Recent Successes.

FERTILE COUNTRY RECOVERED.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

Since the very beginning of the war the Germans have occupied the Lubafu, a very [illegible] mountain near the Congo frontier, [illegible] miles from Kissenge. This position [illegible] the greatest strategic importance. On [illegible]ber 4, last year Commandant Henry, Commissaire General of the Belgian Congo, [illegible] tried to seize the position, when, after a whole day of most obstinate fighting, the Belgians had to retire. Two officers, Lieuts. Tertsden, and de Lepine, found there a glorious death. Lieut. [illegible]vins was severely wounded and about [illegible] rank and file were killed or wounded.

A lucky engagement has now brought the [illegible] into the hands of our allies. On [illegible] 15, early in the morning, the Germans attacked a Belgian post on the frontier. [illegible] Chaudoir, accompanied by Lieuts. [illegible] and Ch[illegible] pursued the enemy, though only in charge of thirty men. Entering German territory they found themselves in front of Mount Lubafu which [illegible] occupied by the enemy. In spite of their small number, and in face of terrific [illegible], they scaled the mountain, and by [illegible] the Germans were being driven back [illegible] by foot, and, later in the day, they [illegible] obliged to retreat in disorder. In the afternoon the Belgian flag was floating on top of Lubafu, and while the enemy's losses were very severe, our brave allies have not one death to mourn.

June 22.

The Belgians suffered a reverse near [illegible] in attacking a well entrenched German position. They attempted bravely the [illegible] of the trenches, but before a murderous fire they were forced to retire. [illegible] Lieut. Declairfayt was killed and Lieut. Lallemand made prisoner. [illegible] was on the 8th of June. On the other side, our plucky Allies have many successes to their credit. On May 28 Lieut. [illegible]doir took the German station, Kissenge; on May 29, he retook the post of [illegible], which had been seized and destroyed by the enemy at the beginning of the war. On June 17, the same officer succeeded in occupying the important strategic position of Mount Labafu. On June 21 he repulsed an enemy attack and succeeded in advancing in the mountains on the left bank of the river Sebed. In all these successes the Belgians suffered very few casualties, the losses of the enemy were most severe, often many dead being left on the field. On both sides the artillery was very much in use, but undoubtedly it was the mitrailleuses which played the principal part.

These last successes in the Congo have made the Belgians masters of the rich and well-populated region of Bugore.

[Our correspondent speaks of having forwarded five communications. We have received only three, the remaining two, presumably, having been held up by the Belgian censor.—ED. E. A. S.]

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

All Vital Points Held.

ATTACKS REPELLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 22.

An Amsterdam message says that the battle of Warsaw has not abated in fury, as is shown by to-night's Berlin communique; also in view of the fact that the Russians are holding successfully every vital point on the whole front and all the fortresses, and repelling the Germans, the essential railways, as hitherto being intact.

The Germans claim successes in the Baltic provinces, but, with regard to their great attack on the Russian fortress line of Narew, they only say that the enemy discontinued a useless counter-attack.

The Russians further south are offering the stoutest defence before Warsaw, a huge bridgehead being packed with Russian troops.

The Germans claim that they are investing Evangorod, and have stormed a bridgehead at Lagon, but the Austrians are admitted to be still only to the west of the Vistula and to the north of the fortress. A communique claims that 3,000 prisoners have been taken and eleven machine-guns.

The only reference to General Mackensen is the fact that the battle is still proceeding.

A Petrograd communique records heavy fighting over the whole front on Tuesday, the Russians repelling German attacks, and, at some points, making successful attacks. Continuing the communique says that fighting in the north is centred to the west of Mitau. Further south the enemy has bombarded Ostrobuka and has attacked the Russian bridgehead on the Narew. The Russians on the right bank of that river attacked and drove back the enemy. The enemy's offensive in the [illegible] of Lublin has been arrested. [illegible] Holm [illegible] front, a most desperate [illegible] both banks of the [illegible] to late last night, the Germans being driven back with heavy [illegible]. The Russians furiously attacked the enemy who had crossed the Bug in the Sokal region and took 1,000 prisoners.

London, July 23.

A further Petrograd communique records most desperate fighting as having taken place to the west of the Niemen and on the Narew rivers. It says that the Russians, on the left bank of the Vistula, occupy the outlying defences of Ivangorod. The fighting between the Vistula and the Bug has again assumed a most desperate character, several villages on the heights changing hands repeatedly. The Russians, on a wide front above Sokal, have cleared the right bank of the Bug, capturing 1,500 prisoners.

An Austrian communique claims that German troops have broken through the main Russian positions, to the west and south of Ivangorod, the Russians retiring to Ivangorod and to the right bank of the Vistula under fire. As they crossed the bridge the Russians stubbornly resisted. To the east of the Vistula, where fighting continues, the Russian lines have also been pierced at several points on the Bug.

THE DARDANELLES.

Steady Progress.

London, July 23.

Calm has prevailed in the Dardanelles since our successes of July 18.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reported to-night that the troops have made fresh progress, and that the good marksmanship of our artillery managed to score direct hits on the enemy's guns. In the northern theatre the British successfully surprised and rushed a trench. Frenchmen in the southern theatre easily repulsed a Turkish attack delivered on July 18, whilst the daily progress made by the British has led to the consolidating and extending of the trenches. A redout has been captured with insignificant loss. The enemy's artillery has shown some activity in both theatres.

SLUMP IN PIRACY.

A Peaceful Week.

London, July 22.

The Admiralty has issued a statement to the effect that no British merchantmen or fishing boats were sunk by submarines during the week ending July 21.

ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Severely Punished.

BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 23.

A Rome communique states that the battle on the Isonzo front continues to be most intense. We have advanced at Plava, and have captured a part of the line on the heights commanding Gorizia and the Isonzo bridges from the right bank. The enemy have been expelled from a number of trenches on the Carso plateau, after desperate fighting lasting day and night. We captured maxims, rifles, munitions, and made many prisoners, the total of the latter numbering 3,478 in three days. These prisoners state that the Austrian losses are extremley grave.

A further communique from Rome states that our offensive yesterday further developed over the whole Isonzo front from Monte Nero to the Carso plateau. Notwithstanding counter-attacks by the enemy designed to cut off our left from the Isonzo bridge, we have everywhere maintained our positions and advanced at several points, where we captured five hundred prisoners, together with much arms and munitions. From aerial reconnaissances and statements made by prisoners, the enemy is receiving reinforcements, who, according to the prisoners' statements, are being brought at great haste to replace the very heavy losses sustained by the enemy.

WESTERN FRONT.

A Fierce Battle.

London, July 23.

[illegible] on the whole front, but there has been a local battle of almost incredible fierceness at Reichackerskopf. A communique says that the battle opened on Tuesday night and raged almost all day yesterday, the Germans making nine consecutive counter-attacks. Despite the extreme desperation of these, our Chasseurs held every one of the enemy's efforts, inflicting heavy losses and making some progress. The Frenchmen to the north of Munster, organised the positions captured at Linge. French aviators dropped twelve heavy bombs on the station at Autry to the north-west of Binarville.

A Paris communique says that aviators of the enemy, in the district of the Chalons' camp, attempted to bombard villages and railway stations at which supply posts have been established, but were subjected to a severe cannonade, and their incendiary bombs caused no damage.

After a stubborn fight, we have occupied the Linge summit to the north of Munster in Vosges. We have also gained a footing in the quarries and wood to the south of this summit.

A Paris communique says that violent cannonading has occurred at various points, but that no infantry actions have taken place except on the eastern border of the Argonne, where the Germans gained a footing on one of our trenches which formed a salient.

BOTHA'S TRIUMPHAL RETURN.

Praise for his Troops.

London, July 22.

Reuter's Cape Town correspondent states that General Botha has arrived at Cape Town. Cheering crowds greeted his arrival, the Town Council presenting an address of admiration and gratitude, together with a sword of honour subscribed for by the citizens. In reply General Botha payed tribute to the wonderful work of his troops, which had contributed to the development of greater South Africa. He said that South Africa could never hope to be sufficiently grateful for the assistance rendered by the British navy.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Work Resumed.

London, July 23.

Mr. Lloyd George states that the coal strike in South Wales has been settled, and that the miners have resumed work.

U.S. NOTE TO GERMANY.

Firm Tone Maintained.

PROPOSALS NOT ACCEPTABLE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 22.

It is announced in Washington that the United States has decided to inform Germany that further loss of American lives through the agency of German submarines will be regarded as an unfriendly act. The note tells Germany that it is incumbent upon her to make her submarines conform to international law, and insists on reparation for the loss of American lives when the *Lusitania* was sunk. The note rejects German proposals to grant American vessels immunity, when they are not carrying contraband. The transfer of four belligerent vessels to the American register for trans-Atlantic traffic is expected. The note will be sent to Berlin on Friday.

THE COLONIES.

Debate in the House.

London, July 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. D. Steel Maitland, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, during the Colonial Office debate, stated that the situation in Somaliland was quite well in hand. In winding up the debate, he emphasised the fact that it was quite clear that it was intended to take responsible ministers of the dominions into the confidence of the Imperial Government, on every matter concerning and during the war, also on all matters arising out of the peace settlement. It was the whole-hearted wish of the Cabinet to consider all things freely with them, and that was why Sir R. L. Borden had attended the Cabinet. [illegible] indication of the general trend of policy.

OUR OWN BORDER.

Enemy's Severe Losses.

WOMAN RAIDER.

[OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.]

Nairobi, July 20.

It has been confirmed that the enemy's losses at Mbuyuni on the 14th inst. were severe.

Patrol activity is again noticeable in the Voi-Tsavo area, which may result in another attempt on the Uganda Railway.

An enemy patrol near Mzima, on the 18th, was dispersed, all their baggage and stores falling into our hands.

In the Magadi district an enemy patrol, accompanied by an armed woman, has been raiding and demanding hut tax to the west of Lake Magadi.

Vague rumours of an enemy aeroplane are reported from the south of the Rift Valley.

In the Lake district, the situation is unchanged.

CONGRATULATIONS.

B.E.A. to Lord Buxton and Gen. Botha.

On receipt of the news of the fall of German South-West Africa the following telegram was sent, on July 10, to the Governor-General, of the Union of South Africa, by Sir Henry Conway Belfield: "East Africa heartily congratulates Union Government and General Botha on successful issue of campaign."—Governor.

The reply received was as follows: "Your telegram of July 10th. My Ministers request me to convey to you their warm thanks and high appreciation of your message congratulations."—Buxton.

WATCH our "Wants" advertisements column in our Daily or you will surely miss something of importance to you.

A. H. WARDLE & Co., Ltd., NAIROBI AND MOMBASA.
Telephone: 56. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM OF CHEMISTS IN B.E.A. Telegrams WARDLE, Nairobi.

EXTRACT FROM COMMAND ORDERS.

By Major-General M. J. Tighe, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding the Forces in British East Africa and Uganda.

Nairobi, Tuesday, 20th July, 1915.

556. FINANCE.

The following is published as a summary of Special Command Order N. 42 dated 9th July, 1915:—

1. With the approval of H. Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief Military Accounts Branch is sanctioned with effect from 1st July in the East Africa Pay Corps. The Military Accounts Department will, in future, deal with all questions affecting Pay, Pensions, Military expenditure and finance generally, as may seem, where necessary.

2. In this connection, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

All orders for goods, services and financial commitments of every description connected with the Military Operations should be made on the forms and in the prescribed by that purpose.

I.A.F.O. 1411 Modified. This form, is quadruplicate the original to be given to the supplier, consultants only, the duplicate to be sent to the Military Accounts Department, E.A.P.C., the triplicate and quadruplicate will be used as receipt and delivery vouchers, subject to the following, the quadruplicate to be retained so as office copy. Payments will only be made on the original. No financial commitment is to be incurred without the details therof being entered on this form. Books of these forms will be issued to Heads of Services. The foregoing instructions do not apply to increase in personnel, or to any financial commitments authorized by Command Orders, and duly published.

All accounts against the Military Authorities must be rendered not later than the 15th of each month to the month previous to the Military Accounts Department E.A.P.C. Only under very exceptional circumstances will any exception be taken, of accounts more than one month old. Military Accounts Department can, either, if they refuse acceptance, if accounts that are, without due cause, more than one month old.

All accounts, whether for Government Departments, Officers or individuals, must be made out in triplicate, the original to be sent to the Military Order Form, which is the authority for payment.

With reference to I.A.F.O. 1411 (Mod), Where the Central Commission Supplies is not required to attend to, given the "N.B." modified as follows to be deleted—"Indenting officers should take every care to buy in the best market, but suppliers are notified that all prices quoted on this form are subject to revision by the Central Commission of Supplies (unless printed notice on reverse).

All concerned are warned that after August 1st, no charge of any description will be entertained that has not been authorised by Protectorate Order Form duly issued.

These instructions apply equally to all Government Departments, civilian firms, or individuals.

The foregoing system will come into force on and from 1st August 1915.

3. Further instructions will be issued in due course, as regards the duties of the Military Accounts Department.

C. F. ROBINS, Major,
D.A.A.Q.M.G.,
Command Head Quarters, B.E.A.

NAIROBI DEFENCE FORCE.

Orders by Major J. C. Ward, Commanding.

Nairobi, July 21.

30. DUTIES.—Orderly officer for the week ending July 31, Captain Barry, "D" Company.

31. PARADES.—"A" Company (Hadway) will parade on their own parade ground with rifles on Tuesday, July 27, at 5 p.m. Lewis Gunners will under Regimental Sergeant Major. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will take part.

"D" Company (Parklands) will parade on the 30th, Wednesday, July 28.

"C" Company (Town) will parade as "D" Company, Thursday, July 29.

"B" Company (Hill) will parade as above, Friday, July 30.

The following extract is made from Northern Area Order No. 2 general information:—

No. 245. DISCIPLINE.

Officers commanding Units, and Heads of Departments, in the Nairobi Area, are directed to acquaint all ranks serving under them with the provisions of King's regulations Paragraph 459, and 454 under which offenders and abettors are liable to commissioned directly or indirectly with the crime without special authority.

33. The General Officer Commanding the Nairobi Area has sanctioned the publication of extracts from Infantry Training (81) for the use of the members of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Company and Platoons "D" Company, and Platoons "D" Company.

34. The following extract is made from Command Orders for general information:—

35. APPOINTMENTS—

H. Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint the following appointments:—

Captain Barry to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieutenants Fisher, Hurst and Lewis to be captains.

Lieutenants Turner and Burgess to be lieutenants.

Company Lieutenants Turner and Burgess to be lieutenants.

Company Sergeant Major Allen, Todd and Hewitt to be Company Sergeant Majors.

35. APPOINTMENTS. "D" Company Sergeant Major W. A. Allen to be Company Sergeants R. Lockhead, C. S. A. H. Perry, G. Bullock. Promotion to be Corporals W. E. Metcalfe, Lewis, Fraser, F. Barrett, C. Hurst, H. J. Walker.

The above Non-Commissioned Officers are appointed to "A" Company.

H. V. KEPPEL-HAY
Capt. and Adjt.
Nairobi Defence Force.

WAR ITEMS.

[illegible]

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

[illegible]

GOLF.

[illegible]

DIPPING AND WOOL.

[illegible]

"Wants" Advertisements

Wanted.

SECOND-HAND MOTOR CAR in Good CONDITION. APPLY VOUCHER No. 471, c/o EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, NAIROBI.

EUROPEAN SUB-MANAGER for Mombasa Office. GOOD SALARY and PROSPECTS. APPLY VOUCHERS No. 470, c/o THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, NAIROBI.

AT ONCE REGULAR SUPPLY of BUTTER, MILK, VEGETABLES, FRUIT and other FARM PRODUCE. APPLY J. DARVESKY, GOVERNMENT ROAD, NAIROBI.

RELIABLE FARM MANAGER to take charge of Stock Farm, at Naivasha. Good salary to reliable man. APPLY DIRECT TO N. J. M. BARRY, BOX [illegible] NAIROBI.

Miscellaneous.

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For Sale.

PIGS.—Well bred breeding pigs, all specimens of quality. WATER LUMBWA.

ONE 4½ B.H.P. OIL ENGINE and FLOUR GRINDING MILL, complete and particulars. APPLY "B." "STANDARD" OFFICES, MOMBASA.

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GOOD SADDLE and BRIDLE complete. CRICKSHAW quite sound. APPLY VOUCHER No. 475, c/o EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, NAIROBI.

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FOR SALE.—8 Cows in Calf; 8 shorthorn Bull, Limoro District, several Bulls, pure bred and grade; Breeding Pigs; Vehicles; Harness single and double; Saddles Ladies and Gents; Rifles, Revolvers, Shotguns and Ammunition; Reim, Straps, and Whips; ½ bred Laying Hens.

WANTED.—2 Cows in milk; 3 Indian Carts for wood transport; 2 good mules, riding and transport; 1 Harness Horse; Cheetahs; Ducks; 1 Hay Baler; Bunn (Coffee dried in the berry).

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FOR SALE.

160 Washington Navel Orange Trees Rs. 150 the lot or Rs. 1 in lots of 32. Apply CLEMENT HIRTZEL.

New Consignment Cilocher Tyres for Ford Cars. The best for this country Rupees 75 each. tubes Rs. 20. CLEMENT HIRTZEL.

FOR SALE.

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A Good Selection of Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs at ... Rs. 3 and 4-50
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Mercerised Cotton Handkerchiefs, Khaki with Coloured Border at ... 0-75 Cts. each
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In Regimental Colours, of the following Regiments:—
"Royal Scots' 13th, 5th, and 19th Hussars,
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"2nd North Staffs." "Seaforth Highlanders."
"Royal Dragoons,
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Tramp Boots all sizes at ... Rs. 24-50 per pair.

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VALUABLE RESULTS.

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MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

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[illegible]

OUR MILK SUPPLY.

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[illegible]

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Empire Lectures.

[illegible]

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat's list contains the following parcels offered in public sale to June 24, which met a steady market.

UGANDA

F. F. 1. 20 bags brownish @ 66/6; 29 bags medium @ 60/; 10 bags medium @ 59/6; 50 bags smalls and triage @ 59/6; 1 bag peaberry @ 69/.

Nyanza. 28 bags brownish @ 68/6; 17 bags medium @ 62/; 13 bags smalls and triage @ 61/; 1 bags peaberry @ 71/.

Bugishu. 1 bag brownish, pale @ 67/; 11 bags medium @ 60/6; 8 bags smalls and triage @ 62/; 3 bags peaberry @ 70/.

Wagala. 13 bags bright @ 60/; 3 bags medium @ 58/; 2 bags medium @ 57/6; 1 bag peaberry @ 72/.

Mitiana M. 8 bags triage, and sold 8. 4 bags brownish @ 66/6; 2 bags medium @ 60/6; 2 bags smalls and triage @ 56/6; 1 bag peaberry @ 71/.

H. H. 37 bags good peaberry, pale @ 73/.

Nandi. 90 bags brownish, dull @ 65/6; 5 bags medium @ 59/; 1 bags smalls and triage @ 47/6; 3 bags peaberry @ 70/.

Kenya. K. I. 16 bags greenish, pale @ 67/; 2 bags smalls @ 59/; 1 bag triage @ 45/; 2 bags peaberry @ 67/6. K. A. 29 bags greenish, pale @ 66/6; 4 bags smalls @ 58/; 1 bag triage @ 45/; 3 bags peaberry @ 66/6. K. O. 7 bags pale, faded and sold 2 bags smalls @ 47/6, 1 bag triage @ 41/; 1 bag peaberry @ 60/. K. A. D. 16 bags good, ordinary, and sold 10 bags triage @ 45/.

MOMBASA.

C. A. A. V. 42 bags good ordinary pale @ 58/.

NAIROBI

H. K. A. 61 bags brownish @ 74/; 48 bags medium @ 70/; 34 bags smalls @ 64/; 12 bags peaberry @ 74/.

H. B. 11 bags red peaberry @ 48/.

I. A. P. 119 bags offered and retired.

[illegible]

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Great Prostration.

Its Consequences and Their Cure

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MAGADI SODA COMPANY LIMITED

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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

New Appointments.

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THE KIKUYU MISSION.

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THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE COUNTRY.

All Engineering Fittings, Ironwork, Belting, etc

In Stock Now.

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Lambert's Foundry.
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Lambert's Wagons.

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LONDON BUYING AGENTS — Export Buyers, with capacity enough to manage separate department for buying every class of goods, ensuring customers the benefit of wide experience, accurate execution of orders, lowest prices. A Special Department for buying Machinery.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS — Fibres, Cotton, Grain, Oil Seeds, Hides and Skins, Timber, Rubber, Beeswax, Wool, Gum, Mica, Gums, Tea, Coffee, Copra, Sugars, etc., being regularly dealt in; Kilns, Boiler & Oil, being Selling Agents for Estates, Mills, and Exporters.

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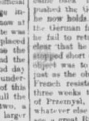
Wasted Baby, Ailing Mother

Both Now in Splendid Health. Cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets, the Famous Remedy



Mrs. Fiske

Mrs. Fiske, of 79, Gerrard road, Kingsland, Hackney, London, writes: "Dr. Cassell's Tablets have proved my baby's life. He was so wasted with chronic diarrhœa, and I was so weak I could not nurse him. Nothing would do good until I tried Dr. Cassell's Tablets. They made an immediate change. The baby weighed 10 lbs. when one year old, and now, a year later, he weighs 24 lbs. I was naturally run down with the strain of nursing and worry, but Dr. Cassell's Tablets quickly restored my health, and I am now a strong woman. I owe my life and my baby's life to Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I shall always be a grateful mother to your wonderful medicine." Mrs. Fiske's address is 79, Gerrard road, Kingsland, Hackney, London, N.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a precious and tested medicine for all forms of Nervous Prostration, whether it be caused by overwork, worry, or any other cause. They are specially recommended for the following ailments:

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, LOSS OF MEMORY, NERVE PARALYSIS, LOSS OF NERVE POWER, INFANTILE PARALYSIS, NEURASTHENIA, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS ILL-HEALTH, LASSITUDE, LOWNESS OF VITALITY, INSOMNIA, INDIGESTION, NERVOUS HEADACHES, WASTING DISEASES, PALPITATION, VITAL EXHAUSTION, OLD AGE WEAKNESS.

and are specially valuable for curing nervous troubles arising from the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium, Tea, Coffee, Alcohol, or other Drugs.

Price 4s. per box, or 6 times the quantity, 20s., of all Druggists, or post free from the Proprietors, Messrs. Cassell & Co., Ltd., 127, Cheapside, Manchester, England.

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THE LEADING CHEMISTS

THE BIG PUSH.

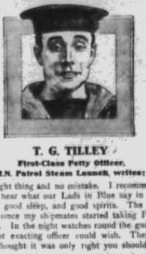
Russia's Hour of Trial.

WHAT MAY FOLLOW IT IN THE WEST.

[By Edgar Wallace.]

London, June 2.

[illegible] to Przemysl, a newly battered city of legendary sense, though in truth no [illegible] had the reputation seriously of [illegible]. One city has had withdrawn, [illegible] Russian occupation, and now it [illegible] seemed that her fate was [illegible] and effect of Vienna must be replaced [illegible] from Petrograd, three months [illegible] hanging scimitar of the Kaiser and the [illegible] of artillery piled night and day [illegible] trembling wonder. You must unite [illegible] something of the topography of this [illegible] it appears to be full the [illegible] plain. The city is in the [illegible] part to the north and the large [illegible] to the south and south-east by the San. [illegible] makes Przemysl a strong place [illegible] and affords little protection to [illegible] defended the town. Out of Przemysl [illegible] on the north side of the San, there is [illegible] and almost parallel and [illegible] very nearly due north, runs a range [illegible] which rises two fairly high hills in the [illegible] of Zdrawna, and passes [illegible] Hakowce. Running almost due [illegible] from the east to the north-west [illegible] and this it may be pointed out, is [illegible] railway line which the reader has [illegible] to mention. Along this line there [illegible] a great deal of reinforced [illegible] this line must cross any danger which [illegible] from the German lines. The main [illegible] to Lemberg runs parallel with the railway [illegible] a point due north of Przemysl [illegible] The vital points in the defence of [illegible] are obviously those points to [illegible] the enemy could approach approach [illegible] impregnable. We had partially [illegible] the town to the north and to the [illegible] he had driven his infantry forward [illegible] very worst of the Russian defences [illegible] and at one moment broken the Russian [illegible] and put his fortresses in the defences [illegible] what is called the south-east of [illegible] and he had succeeded in carrying [illegible] or two miles to the north of Przemysl, only to be driven back again. But [illegible] and it seemed inevitable, he was [illegible] to carry the city and this beleaguered [illegible]. The fights in the earlier days of [illegible] were as nothing compared with the fury of the combat which [illegible] about these threatened points. The [illegible] at Hankowce ran with blood, men [illegible] to the hundred for every thousand [illegible] the loss of thousand, and the opposite [illegible] were heaped so closely in that little [illegible] struggle, a hundred yards [illegible] on one side or the other entailed sacrifice [illegible] more serious and on a larger scale [illegible] that which any battle of modern [illegible] and on a short front had [illegible] The organization at short notice of [illegible] and munitions, supplies to the rear of [illegible] line was one of the great commercial accomplishments of the war. Unlikely one can want a front the Russian [illegible] very great losses both in men [illegible] material, but no loss which was felt in a great way as a character to seriously [illegible] his safety. In the senate triangle, [illegible] of which lay Przemysl, he had [illegible] his reserves of men and material, [illegible] the first shock had been withstood [illegible] he had every reason to be very surprised [illegible] his outer defences were intact, he [illegible] down to the business of holding the [illegible] which he knew which his reinforcements [illegible] being brought on from the Russian [illegible]. The defence of Przemysl occupied [illegible] of thousands of Austrian troops [illegible] of strategic during three weeks of [illegible] warfare, and although the Germans [illegible] on one occasion to have taken [illegible] the fortress, there is no immediate reason to [illegible] that the end is imminent. For my [illegible] I feel bound to say that I [illegible] the occupation of Przemysl a fortnight ago, when it seemed that nothing short of a miracle could prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. The Russian [illegible] for three weeks on the ground he [illegible] holds, and it is for us to examine the [illegible] significance of that stand. First of [illegible] let us remember that in one week the German battering ram pushed the Russian [illegible] over a hundred kilometres, just as the armies of von Kluck pushed the Franco-British armies from Mons and Charleroi to the Marne, and the Marne the German offensive was done with, his enemy whom he had described as annihilated and as "ruined and shattered" was to be a negligible quantity, came back in surprising strength, and pushed the German to the position which he now holds. I do not say that never as the German failed to get to Paris, so must he fail to retake Przemysl, but it is very clear that he has wholly and absolutely stopped short of achieving his object. That object was to destroy the Russian armies, not as the object in France was to smash French resistance. The Russian has had three weeks to prepare for the retention of Przemysl, and we may be sure that whatever else happens, we are not going to see a great Russian army locked up inside the Przemysl forts. The Russian is preparing, if necessary, to shorten his line so that it runs outside of the Lemberg railway, to the east of Przemysl, and all that that signifies must be apparent even to the military mind. It will mean that the Germans is not in a position to withdraw the number of corps necessary to reinforce the Austrian armies which are at this moment preparing to defend the line of the Dniestr and the rugged country of the Tronitza from the advancing Prussian armies. It will mean, too, that he has not made a impossible for the Russian to make his way to the rear and Hindenburg's success in the region had the great armies which succeeded in the Carpathians been driven back and the left flank of the whole Russian line been exposed to attack the immediate result would not have been a great loss Warsaw, but undoubtedly the Russian army for some months would have been virtually upon the defensive. What ever happens, that is no longer possible. We have long since passed the point where we were at the mercy of the Germans in point of numbers actually in the field, the only difference between us is that whereas his numbers have been fed, our superiority has not yet been exerted to its legitimate end. The consequence of German failure in the Russian line is inevitably the beginning of a vigorous offensive in the West. We talk of desperate battles which are now between Arras and Ypres, but few people realize that although very large numbers of troops have been employed in those battles, we have not seen the real development of an offensive intended to break the German line. It must be clear to everyone that if it was possible for the German by means of a phalanx, which numbered, not as some people think, a million, but little more than 600,000 to break the Russian line and drive him back, it is also possible for the same phenomenon to be seen on the western side, when similar tactics are employed against him. All that we have seen in the West has been a preparation on a grand scale for the delivery of an assault at some point which has not indicated. The delivery of that assault and the driving of a wedge into the German line must depend on the point at which the Allies choose to attack, and especially at that point where the French or British have nobbled away from the German line. It is going to be accomplished with great sacrifice of life. Since the war began the Russian lost, killed, wounded and caught, some 200,000 more possibly than the Germans suffered, and yet we have been fattening process, not through any lack of leading, but because owing to our unpreparedness we have only side to bring men into the field. We have lost 200,000, and we have gained in the close, perhaps, of the defensive, and that has been spread over ten months. We must be prepared to lose numbers almost equally on the Allied side before we can seek grand action this war is brought to a conclusion, and the power of the Allies is great, and we shall not destroy it in one day for this possibility, carried on more and more, and it would, perhaps be well if the Government made this fact clear.



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Phosferine has a world-wide repute for curing disorders of the nervous system most completely and speedily and at less cost than any other preparation.

SPECIAL TRAVEL AND SERVICE NOTE

The Tablet form of Phosferine is particularly convenient for men on active service, Travellers, Business Engineers, Prospectors, Sportsmen, Students, Clergymen, Nurses, Mothers, Invalids, Workers of all kinds, or in fact, anyone who cannot stop to make up a medicine, or who has not time to take a long cure. Anyone affected by unhealthy functions or disorder, should try the Tablets or Phosferine—always for a time at least—to see how they do.

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KAMPALA COMMENTS.

[By Reuben Spencer.]

Lately shipments of the nuts and water variety have been spreading reports of sub-[illegible] pen-pushers. This is hardly fair to our Potentates, for these same people consider these "Kampala Comments" as the one epidemic the sooner they see the shades of Elysium the better it will be for them. It is hardly fair, too, that a country that is going ahead of its sister should be handicapped by men who are physical occupation no matter where they are seems to be the spreading of idle reports. We see disparaging articles and letters every now and then in the Nairobi papers about Kampala, which genuine as greatly for, on the face of them, they have been written by men whose natural approach to Kampala has been through seeing the Uganda train leave Nairobi station.

Take the outbreak of small-pox, for instance. When the first symptoms arose the chiefs were told that every man and woman under their jurisdiction was to be vaccinated. The chiefs themselves had a very hazy idea what the vaccination was all about, but they understood it was for the good of their boys, and so their girls went forth, and even every man and woman in the suspected districts had their arms jabbed with the doctor's needle. Not already the mere thought of small-pox is a thing of the past. It has its humorous side too. In Kampala most of the natives are wearing their left arm in a sling or outside of their kanzes, showing the marks of the vaccination, and going about with a look on their faces that plainly says, "Sorrows, I've had my arm done according to the orders of the Government, and please do not rub up against me." They made no complaint. The beans ordered it and it must be right. Basia.

We have also heard about some big attacks on the coffee here. This country is not Nairobi. Have you planters in B.E.A. had such a thing? Because if you have up your country it is not a bad year for Our coffee is doing well, and improving every month. In fact, so much is this the case that we have a feeling that in four years' time the coffee of B.E.A. and Uganda will bring as good a price as that of Ceylon. Our coffee is not so what soft yet, but we are confident that at the years end on this little district alone we shall be able to break the back of our country as a coffee-grower, and each year finding year as the results come to hand this faith is gradually changing into knowledge.

We have several of your well-known citizens here just now, making the advice of our invaluable Dr. Cook, and enjoying the benefits of his wonderful organization of our hospital. We also hear, and are pleased to say, that none of the cases are serious, the change from the daily life of Nairobi, and a little rest, in most cases, being all that is required. After this has been secured you will have them back amongst you once more, looking and feeling hale and hearty.

Our local news would take me too long to tell this week, for even though we are right in the heart of Africa we always seem to be doing something. We had a big foot-race match against the King's team in which he plays left back, and were beaten by 3 goals to 0, and for better football players than those natives—mostly chiefs—you would have to go to England. Talking of the King we understand that he has, on board the "Cluny Castle," waiting for transshipment to Kampala, a motor-car selected by Mr. Pridmard, the grand garage manager of Childs, Park and Joseph. This car, I am assured, will be the finest and the best adapted for our roads that has ever entered Uganda.

Mr. Bell, without doubt one of the most popular men in Kampala, has resigned the secretaryship of the Sports Club, and Mr. Hoyle has taken up the reins. Mr. Hoyle has a hard row to hoe, and very difficult footsteps to follow, but the consensus of opinion is—loud is it that he will prove a very successor and, so he is a good fellow, we all wish him success in his very onerous task.

RUMOUR.

Something of what Figaro says of slander is equally true of rumour (says a contemporary). At first a mere sound, skimming the earth like a swallow, very softly; it is somebody's mouth said softly, softly; it glides into your ear; the evil is done. It is born, it creeps, it walks, and with growing vigour, it passes from mouth to mouth. It was somewhere on those lines that the Russian troops came to England in August last, and it was people who had seen them, or heard them, was so immense that it became indecent to disbelieve them. The rumour had been spread that there were Russians, and they were soldiers, but they were not an army corps. They were simply a detachment of officers and their servants, who sailed from Archangel to Dundee for the purpose of buying munitions of war, or of joining the various Anglo-French divisions as attachés. The Scottish railway officials grumbled at the numbers of Russians they had seen on the line. Then the war office changed the position of the unofficial rumour, and the Russians were moved by night, with blinds down, and with loud signalling. At this point rumour came in and finished it. Once more, as Figaro says, it springs, stretches its wings, whirls, envelops, seizes, carries off; it thunders and becomes a law a line and ery, a public crescendo.

WATCH our "Wants" advertisements column is our Daily or you will surely miss something of importance to you.

NEWS FROM NAKURU.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Nakuru, July 18

The following has been circulated here by the District Commissioner

The Secretariat
Nairobi
July 7th 1915

The Provincial Commissioner, Naivasha

Re construction of a road either from Gilgil or Nakuru to Laikipia

(1) With reference to the question about the construction of a road from either Gilgil or Nakuru to Laikipia, which was raised at the meeting between his Excellency and the settlers at Nakuru the position is shortly as follows

(2) An estimate of £15,500 for a road from Nakuru to Rumuruti was submitted to the Colonial Office

(3) On the receipt of further information on the subject, a revised estimate was prepared and £1,125 was provided for the survey of the above road, but as survey without construction was not sanctioned, the provision for survey was deleted

(4) There was apparently no question of constructing a road from Gilgil to Laikipia out of loan funds

(5) You should inform the Nakuru settlers that it is the intention of the Government to construct a road from Nakuru to Laikipia when funds from loans are made available, but that there is no immediate prospect of such funds being forthcoming

Sdg W J MONSON,
for Chief Secretary

On all sides one hears considerable dissatisfaction expressed at the result of the meeting with his Excellency from the optimists especially who considered the road as good as constructed. I am most concerned for the Laikipia settlers who are condemned indefinitely to a long weary journey, via Gilgil, and a waste of precious time, when they wish to consult one or the other of the Government departments here

Our concert next Monday, at the Nakuru Hotel, promises to be very successful and we all hope the sick and wounded fund will benefit considerably

The various gentlemen who initiated the project are working very hard and I hope their efforts will be crowned with the success they merit

Captain Arnold has been issuing unbranded rams to settlers here who have to train, and have the use of them till required by the Government

Our sympathy is with Mr. [illegible] who has lost two horses from horse sickness this last week. The first symptoms were [illegible] and the animal was dead [illegible] rapid [illegible]

According to [illegible] there [illegible] that the [illegible] the new [illegible]

The Rift Valley [illegible] a cricket match on Monday [illegible]

U.S. OPINION OF GERMANY.

"Wild Beast Loose in the World."

The "New York Tribune" [illegible] article dated May 11, says:

[illegible] the American people [illegible] misunderstand [illegible] in the face [illegible]

Whether we now join in the war, whether we [illegible] draw the [illegible] and [illegible] the destruction of those who today dominate Germany, the American people will look upon the nations who are fighting the Germans as allies. They will hope and pray for their success. Many millions will regret that no American soldiers are in those lines doing America's part in the battle to defend civilisation.

[illegible] this [illegible] the world, a creature [illegible] the ferocity of the animal with the [illegible] of the degenerate human. [illegible] struggle is not a struggle of nations [illegible]

Read "The East African Standard" [illegible] and benefit

20-minute loaves.

It only takes 20 minutes to bake a batch of the most delicious little dinner loaves, or breakfast rolls, you ever tasted—that is, if your cook uses

"Paisley Flour"

The SURE raising powder (Trade Mark.)

[illegible] part to eight parts of ordinary flour. "Paisley Flour" gives them the lightness which is essential to digestibility.

A postcard to Brown & Polson, 6 Bouverie Street, London, E.C., will bring you the "Brown & Polson" free book of 73 Recipes.

With SODA-WATER.

In India and other hot countries, a dash of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE in Soda-Water is much appreciated as a "pick-me-up." This is one of the many uses to which this famous sauce is put.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

in white across the red label on every bottle

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

400	S.S.G. RUBY (CURTIS'S & HARVEY'S) SHOT CARTRIDGE.		200	KYNOCK'S	·577	BLACK POWDER.
50	No. 6	„	800	·375 ·303	Copper Capped	(Cordite.)
150	„ 5	„	350	·375 ·303	Solid	
450	„ 4	„	250	·350	Soft Nose	
200	„ 3	„	250	·275	Solids	
200	„ 2	„	500	·470	Solid	
200	„ 1	„	500	·470	Soft Nosed	
600	S.S.G. SMOKELESS DIAMOND SHOT CARTRIDGE.		100	Jeffreys ·404		
400	No. 5	„	200	Eley Cartridges ·303 (Splits)		
850	„ 4	„				
500	„ 3	„				
600	„ 2	„				
500	„ 1	„				

In order to make room for new Stock, we are selling the above at a discount of 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

MACKINNON BROS., Ltd., NAIROBI, Telephone No. 31.

S. M. WIMHURST, NAIROBI,

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, FLOWERS, PLANTS, Etc. FARM & DAIRY PRODUCE, GRAIN, POULTRY, Etc. LOCAL PROVISIONS, BACON, HAMS, SAUSAGES, PORK PIES, Etc. Country Orders Immediate Dispatch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] expression of views [illegible] from all corners of [illegible], the Editor will not hold himself responsible [illegible] views and statements of his correspondents; neither [illegible] necessarily identify himself with the views expressed [illegible] of articles above a nom-de-plume or [illegible] signatures or initials. As a guarantee of good [illegible] not necessarily for publication it is essential for [illegible] to enclose their name and full address.

OUR MILK SUPPLY.

To THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD."

Sir,—Mr. Shillington, in your to-day's [issue] has tried to justify himself, and those farmers who recently formed a ring, advanced the price of milk 25 per cent., charging an exhorbitant price for milk, [in] this good stock country.

[I] would like to remind him of a few facts, [which] apparently, he has forgotten.

[The] retail price of milk at home is 3d. [per] quart, here it is 8d. per quart, 166⅔ per [cent] above English price. Now I wonder [if the] dairy-farms as it is done at home. Has [he] built stone cow-houses, with white-washed walls, and concrete floors? And [are] they examined by a Government [inspector] four times a year, or has he the [milking] of thorn bushes, in the usual [dirty] state of a boma?

[Does] he find it necessary to store up [hay,] oats, hay, and cake to feed his cattle during the five months' winter, when practically no food is obtainable at home? [Does] he keep a staff of white men to milk [and] look after his cows, or are there a few [natives] @ Rs. 6 per month? He says it [is] more expensive to run a dairy-farm here [than] at home.

[I] suppose the majority of people receive [their] milk from the hands of the usual [native] in filthy Americani [illegible] delivery [at a price] for the farmer.

[The] great thing the farmer has to contend with here is disease, and if he would [build a] dip (which would cost about half of [what] he would pay for cow-houses at [home]) his expenses would be somewhat [less] than those in England and he could [sell] his milk at 3d. per quart.

[With] regard to adulteration, the police [should] be able to stop any milk vendor at [any] time, and purchase a sample of milk [to] be analysed, which would soon stop the [water] creeping into the milk bucket.

Yours, etc.,
H. W. SEAR.

[Nai]robi, July 21.

To THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD."

Dear Sir,—I read with great interest [your] leader on this most important question, and sincerely hope it will rouse due [inte]rest and concern in the proper quarters [as the] present position, apparently, is that a [few] sellers of milk are happily so placed as [to] be able to form a monopoly in this most [nec]essary item of food—no doubt due to [the] import—as according to Mr. Chamberlain's informative and practical statement, there is quite sufficient milk supply [in] the country not at present available in [Nai]robi. It is really Mr. Shillington's [art]icle, though, that I wish to challenge. [Ha]ving lived in South Africa practically all [my] life, I was not a little surprised to read [his] figures re the prices of milk there. It [wou]ld have been clearer if Mr. Shillington [ha]d mentioned *what* part of South Africa [the] enormous figures referred to. Johannesburg is the only place I know of where [...] cents per pint is given (and perhaps [Ki]mberley) but then mining towns are [no]toriously more expensive than other [pla]ces, and be it remembered, salaries also [ar]e very much higher. Now for a few figures [reg]arding the proper dairying districts, [su]ch as East Griqualand—where cheese is [ma]de in large quantities—in the region of [th]e famous Nel's Rust dairy. In the [for]mer place the ruling price for milk is [...] *cents per gallon*, which the farmers consider equal to 75 cents per lb. of butter, as [it] is considered that three gallons of milk [go] to produce 1lb. of butter (here of course, [as] the milk is richer, it may only take two [gal]lons). The Nel's Rust dairy pays 75 [cen]ts per lb. of *butter fat*, which is equal [to] about 10d. per lb. butter. With these [pric]es the farmers are well content, in [spi]te of having to provide winter feed for [th]ree or four months, constant dipping [an]d wages ranging from 15s. to £1 per [mo]nth and posho. And cheese-making and [da]irying is in these parts growing by leaps [an]d bounds. I leave it to the public now [to] judge what profits are to be derived from [da]irying in this district with milk selling [at] 150 cents per gallon. Mr. Shillington is [the] shining exception in selling at 100 [cen]ts (till recently). I do not quite understand his little gibe about milk-cans being double or more the price here than they are in England, when the unfortunate consumer is again the victim in having to provide his own milk-cans.

Yours, etc.,
SOUTH AFRICAN.

Nairobi, July 22.

To THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD."

Sir,—With reference to your remarks on milk, which is casting a slur on the retailers of milk, I wish to point out that any one requiring the genuine article can do so at my establishment without any fear of adulteration.

Yours, etc.,
S. M. WIMHURST.

P.S.—The quality has never been queried.

SMELLS AS DEFENCE.

To THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD."

Sir,—"Rab-the-Rhymer" has in Saturday's issue a fantastic idea to sell the Nairobi stenches to General French. There are technical difficulties in the way apart from the fact that neither the soldier nor the man would have anything to do with them. However, it has suggested to me a scheme for the defence of Nairobi, which, with the kind permission of the Censor and yourself, I will briefly lay before the authorities via your esteemed paper.

The first step is to get a lot of boys, pay them Rs. 15 per month and posho (as they would be expected to do a little work), and let them dig an open trench right round the town. When this is completed let the experts who are responsible for them remove the appalling smells to the new site. As a layman may I suggest this could be expedited by slightly compressing them between the manholes in the drains (Goodness' not enough to burst them). The smells could then be removed in solid form and added to by the experts. It might be pointed out to them that something out of the ordinary way of duty would be expected as they are not allowed to fight and I believe the response would exceed the most sanguine expectations and would affect even the unemotional man the Director of Putrid Waste Drains himself.

Whilst this was being done the Town Guard, heavily armed ready to repel a possible attack from the doctors could thoroughly disinfect the drains.

In the meantime word might be allowed to filter through to the German lines that the town had been decimated by an awful epidemic of enteric and was defenceless. Knowledge of the sanitary management would lend colour to the rumour, and they would most certainly swallow the bait, and rush to seize the prize, step over the trenches, become asphyxiated, and fall in.

At this juncture a selected contingent of the Town Guard, headed by Rab, whose nose has "gone bang," and armed each with a shovel (borrowed for the purpose from the P.W.D.), and box of matches, would make what we military people call a sortie—set fire to the gas, cremate the Germans, fill in the trenches, and return to the defences.

If the plan were effective, the experts could say the present conditions were deliberately planned with this object, which would give them a powerful weapon against hostile criticism when the war is over, and we have got a measure of elective representation on the Council. It might even be used as a reason why we should not get it.

I have tried to treat an unsavory subject delicately, and have therefore avoided elaboration, but in the event of the authorities wishing to adopt the scheme en bloc or in a modified form, I hope to receive modest recognition. Why even the disinfectant part of it is cheap at another stripe, and therefore, I enclose my card.

Yours, etc.,
A LANCE CORPORAL
IN THE TOWN GUARD.

P.S.—To avoid risk of explosion it might be necessary to conduct the sortie in sections, numbered from the right.

THE LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL FUND.

To THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD."

Dear Sir,—As a permanent Memorial to the late Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, it has been decided to undertake a considerable extension of the Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, which are now existing under the auspices of this Society, and we feel that in view of the great affection felt for the late Field Marshal in India, the Dominions, and the Colonies, British and Indian residents overseas would wish to have an opportunity of subscribing to the Fund. In these Workshops we take in men who have been partially disabled on Active Service and teach them various trades such as basket making, carpentering, carving, gilding, polishing, framing, metal work, and electric fitting, and our twelve years' experience since the South African War, during which time we have paid out £40,187 in wages at Union rates, has convinced us that our scheme is the most practical one available for benefiting these men, not only pecuniarily, but also morally and physically, by keeping their minds and bodies regularly employed.

Up to now, owing to lack of funds, we have only been able to deal with this problem on a comparatively small scale, having trained about two hundred and fifty disabled men, but in view of the very large number of such cases now being referred to the Society, and obviously greatly on the increase, it is our hope that, given the necessary funds for working expenses, we shall be able to obtain more commodious workshops in different localities, and by working with modern machinery instead of entirely by hand, we shall be able to create a much larger market for the men's goods than we have had hitherto. Our experience shows that for every £100 received we shall be able to take in a disabled man, and to pay him an average wage of £1 per week for the first year and 25/- per week afterwards, and we have no hesitation in asking the public for their generous support in this extension.

We also have the authority of the Countess Roberts for saying that her family are of opinion that Lord Roberts himself would have desired no greater Memorial than this provision for disabled men, by means of a practical scheme in which he always took so great an interest.

The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., has kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer of this Memorial Fund, and donations may be sent to him at 122, Brompton Road, S.W.; to Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, at Schomberg House, Pall Mall; to Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, at 16, Princes Gate, S.W.

Signed
HELENA
President
CHEYLESMORE,
Chairman
FRED MILNER,
Hon. Treasurer

London, June 3.

AEROPLANE SCHEME.

To THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD."

Dear Sir,—The Central Committee of the Over-Seas Club—of which the King is Patron—desires to draw your attention to our scheme to provide an Imperial Aircraft Flotilla. Six aeroplanes have already been presented from overseas to the Royal Flying Corps, but we want many more. As you will notice from the enclosed appeal, the scheme has the approval of His Majesty the King, the Army Council, Lord Kitchener, and the Colonial Office.

Would it be possible for you to bring the movement to the notice of the readers of your journal? Perhaps you would kindly make use of the enclosed envelope to let us know how many collecting sheets you require. The unique feature of the scheme is that every £1,500 subscribed ensures an aeroplane being named after the district which provides it.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EVELYN WRENCH,
Hon. Secretary and Organiser.

His Majesty's Birthday.
June 3, 1915.

[The Central Committee of the Over-Seas Club is probably not aware that subscriptions were raised some time ago for the purchase of an aeroplane by this colony for the Home Government.]

LEST WE FORGET.

Far across the Lake Nyanza,
Where the mountain shadows meet
The eventide, just out Bukoba,
Lie proud Britain's sons asleep.

Where the sunset's golden beauty,
Falls across the ragged crest,
There are those who fell to duty,
Calm and dignified, at rest.

Though the vulgar foot shall tread,
Maybe an alien banner wave,
There till dawn breaks rest our dead,
Undisturbed within the grave.

Waiting there until Reveille
Shall burst forth majestic, grand,
Answer they that morning rally,
Enter they God's wonderland.

NAIROBI MUNICIPALITY.

Applications are invited for the post of **Inspector** in joint charge of Conservancy.

The Inspector will be in charge of the Municipal oxen, carts, workshop, etc.

Applicants with a knowledge of **Swahili preferred**.

Salary Rs. 200/ per month.

Apply by 31st instant, stating experience and enclosing testimonials (which if in original will be returned) to

TOWN CLERK,
Municipal Office,
Nairobi.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Sale of Lost and Unclaimed Property.

Under Section 56 of the East African Railway Ordinance 1910, PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a sale of LOST AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTY will be held outside the Goods Shed, Nairobi Station, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, 28th July, 1915.

A detailed list of articles can be seen on application to the undersigned.

G. A. STANLEY,
Traffic Manager

Traffic Manager's Office,
Nairobi, 9th July, 1915.

HAPPY

is the man or woman who has tested by personal experience the curative qualities of Beecham's Pills. Under the safe, gentle, but powerful influence of this corrective, a host of troubles that used to make life miserable, have been shaken off. Dyspepsia, headaches, and want of tone, to mention but a few, have disappeared; and now they enjoy the blessing of sound robust health. Little wonder that so many rely securely upon this favourite medicine! What Beecham's Pills have done for thousands they can do for you.

After Taking

a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, England.
Sold everywhere in boxes labelled price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

No Shooting etc. Allowed.

On Sabuga Valley Farm, Bounded by Messrs. Flemmers, James' and Toogood Estates, Nakuru

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ESTABLISHED UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, IN THE YEAR FIFTEEN, IN THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND IN THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF RHODESIA.

Subscribed Capital ...	£6 194,100
Paid-up Capital	£1,548,525
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
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Head Office 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
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The Officers of the Bank are located not to discuss the transactions of any of its customers.

THE

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Land and . . .
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The Board also undertakes—
Company Secretarial work, act as local representatives for non Residents attend to the sale investment of money on behalf of clients, and advise and report on properties.

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TRUST CHAMBERS, GOVERNMENT ROAD, NAIROBI.
P. O. Box 151. Tel. "TRUST" Nairobi.

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT IT!

Water is the most valuable asset in this country to settler and farmer alike. The trouble generally is to obtain it. To conserve it once it is obtainable is more over the primary concern of the user. For this purpose **Good Tanks** are essential—not receptacles of an ornamental nature—but **solidly constructed Tanks** of a capacity sufficient to tide over the dry seasons. We construct **Good Tanks**. Not only so, but we guarantee them. We know the capabilities of our workmen, the quality of the material we use, the amount of thoughtful labour put into the job—therefore, we have confidence in the finished product of our workrooms. The repeat orders we so frequently receive bear sufficient testimony to the general satisfaction of our customers.

OUR TANKS STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

Place your next order with us and be assured of a satisfactory result.

J. D. Isherwood & Sons,

Hardinge Street,
NAIROBI.

P. O. Box 79.
Telephone 136.

WATCH our "Waste" advertisements column in our Daily or you will rarely miss something of importance to you.

RUBBER STAMPS and Printing Pads, any size. Apply "Standard" Office, Nairobi and Mombasa.

National Bank of India, Limited

Bankers of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorate Governments.

Subscribed Capital ...	£2,000,000	0 0
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Reserve Fund ...	1,175,000	0 0
Amount carried forward	92,905	7 0

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FIXED DEPOSITS—Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE—The Bank transacts all kinds of Exchange business and issues Drafts on the Head Office in London, and on Branches, at current rates, forwarding the Proceeds of Exchange direct to the Payees when requested.

ARTHUR A. LEGAT, As Manager.

ARCHIBALD HOGG.

Commission and Live Stock Agent, Nairobi.

All Classes of Live Stock bought and sold for Cash or on Commission. Having a considerable experience in the Live Stock Trade, I am in position to see that my clients get value for their money.

General Agency work (buying or selling) executed to the best advantage. I have a large quantity of farmers' requisites on my books and also enquiries for same. Buyers and Sellers are respectfully invited to communicate their requirements.

BIRTH.

LANE—On the 19th instant, at Southsea, the wife of C. R. W. LANE, of a son.

THE EAST
African Standard
MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS
SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915

We have received from the Anti-Profiteering Committee a letter intimating that the problem with which it is concerned is not the question of the level of prices, but the profits made by individual traders. We quote the following extract from the letter:—

"The Committee would be glad if the Government would consider the advisability of taking steps to prevent the exploitation of our people by unscrupulous traders."

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"The Committee would be glad if the Government would consider the advisability of taking steps to prevent the exploitation of our people by unscrupulous traders."

[illegible]

Practically, the local editors have allowed to act as their own censors. The consular's point of view is that the moment we removed the room hundred worship. How some of our correspondents [illegible] point out as obvious [illegible] the corner down not any page [illegible] prevent in from [illegible] [illegible] for instance. True [illegible] magnificent kick over the [illegible] sign [illegible] up by [illegible] a day. But [illegible] We prefer the water and [illegible] Where we like it, the solid [illegible] ship is with us and there [illegible] have enjoyed the [illegible] experience under martial [illegible] the best of it. The [illegible] not have [illegible] In any case [illegible] [illegible] the leading [illegible] That may be it still does [illegible] position. In England, [illegible] not been proclaimed [illegible] a limited censorship is [illegible] becoming more [illegible] How are other dailies managed [illegible] [illegible] may not realize [illegible] letter appeared in the [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] should be permitted [illegible] [illegible] applies not only to [illegible] but to every article [illegible] That is not practical. We do not [illegible] No newspaper likes to have [illegible] [illegible] But we are not [illegible] We are not responsible [illegible] We could not run it, [illegible] [illegible] We could not [illegible] [illegible] without knowing all the [illegible] and perhaps we could not [illegible] We would not, in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

VIEWS OF ZANZIBAR

The Geographical position of Zanzibar has made it the Key of East Africa from Cape Guardafui to Delagoa Bay.

INDIA KUU THE MAIN STREET OF ZANZIBAR

VIEWED FROM THE SEA ZANZIBAR PRESENTS A PLEASANT PROSPECT WITH THE SULTAN'S PALACE, GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND WHITE FLAT TOPPED HOUSES.

ENDING PIER AFFORDS A CONSTANT SCENE OF ANIMATION.

WATER CARRIERS AT WELL MNAZI MOJA ROAD.

(Continued from page 12.)

We still hope that German culture will not reign this triumph. But if the actual severity of our armies is in question, obviously, all other considerations must give way. The fact that our armies are aiming at good legitimate military methods is a welcome confirmation that their severity has not yet been abandoned. But if it is to be a war without rules we may rest assured that any advantage Germany may have had will rapidly disappear. If the war is to develop into a more awful form of what the British soldiery called a "rough house," God help the Germans. The Germans soldiers have enjoyed the advantage of fighting in their own way against those who have been fighting the Germans. Against their own methods, combined with the cautious of our troops, the Germany would quickly be brought to realize why civilized nations do not favour war without rules.

* *

The East African Standard July 20, 1915.

HOW WE STAND.

The enemy's scheme of attack on each of us can render, during this crisis, a comparatively small number of us, comfortable optimism, and this is a serious or small importance. It does not mean that we are asked to live in a fool's paradise, to see only what we would welcome, and ignore, blind to unpleasant truth. An optimism not healthy, encouraging, serious discouragement is worth nothing. In the present crisis, at least, it really means that we should assume a proper perspective of proportion. The mind that does that will find no room for unwholesome optimism. Pessimism is a highly infectious disease, leading to cumulous consequences. One of the most marked symptoms is a readiness, on the part of the sufferer, to see only the gloomy side of every cloud, regardless of the good old proverb about the silver lining. Quite a large number of people in this town have recently assured us, with a shake of the head, that the local newspapers do not tell us half of what is going on, that many unpleasant facts, regarding the European situation, are mentioned only in private correspondence. Since a department has been established with the sole object of censoring newspapers, we need not doubt that a great deal of information, pleasant and unpleasant, is withheld from the press. But it is remembered that the publication of war news, good or bad, tends rather to retard than to forward the plans of a fighting army. If the results were left to the wire-pullers on service sitting we should probably have even less news. We sometimes forget that the business of the army is to defeat the enemy, regardless of every other consideration. The military mind surrounds himself with elaborate machinery, designed specially to preserve the secrecy of his plans and movements. He would probably prefer to suppress the notice of all potential "news," detectives, except, perhaps, his own, dealing with traitors—in order to prevent leakage of important information, or information not immediately important which might become important at a later stage. But we, insist upon having our war news, so we get it, after it has been robbed, as far as possible of its power to assist the enemy. Behind the underlying idea of a censorship, there is a commonness attribute of common sense, a sh which we would entirely agree, did we not realise it. In its obliging efforts to let us know, with our eggs and bacon, exactly how things are going, the censorship is embarrassed by the necessity of withholding from the enemy all information which, by any possible or remote chance, may be of value to him, or may become of value in the near or distant future. We really should not complain if our news emerges from the delicate process somewhat laid and colourless, nor should we complain if some of it never emerges at all. With all its faults, we still prefer the censorship to the private correspondents who write to his friends telling them of all the unpleasant occasionally pleasant—things the newspapers have not been allowed to publish. It was the private correspondent, we remember, who was mainly responsible for the exaggeration of the exciting story about the landing of Russian armies in Great Britain—a story which is referred to in another column. If our memory is not at fault, several residents of this town received the intimation of the event from those who had actually seen the armies marching through Scotland and England. Other stories have reached us, from time to time, through the same channels. Nothing of it in regard to these, mainly, that a sense of proportion will be helpful. There may be some truth in some of the privately recorded stories of reverse and disappointment; there is certain to be a great deal of exaggeration and inaccuracy. In any case, they should not greatly disturb us, if we keep in view certain broad, outstanding facts in the situation. We know that Germany has Zeppelins and submarines have killed a good many children, and other civilians, as well as some fighting men. We know that, after preparing for thirty or forty years, Germany succeeded in invading Belgium, and part of Poland, by sudden attack. We know that, in face of a combined concentration of force by Germany, Austria and Hungary—a concentration intended to be overwhelming—Russia has retired from certain positions. We also know that Russia has not been overwhelmed and that, in the opinion of her allies, she has announced that. We know that, after preparing for thirty or forty years, and showing her own measure for attack, when she knew her opponents were not prepared, Germany failed in her main objects, which were to reach Paris and Warsaw. We know that for nearly a year, with superior numbers, with superior machinery (up to a certain stage) with every advantage, we, Germany, has been trying to reach Paris. Regardless of the cost in life, she has exerted her superior efforts in the attempt to swamp and smash down the stubborn opposition. We know that she is no nearer to Calais now than she was at the beginning, and that, her military efforts have failed, she is now trying to clear the way with poison gas, and, perhaps, worse. But, after fighting for twelve months, what have we done? The pessimist demands that we should be able to show a good deal. It is no mean feat to have kept Germany ships off the ocean, to have kept open our lines of supply and international communications, and to have kept the Germans from seizing our supplies. On land we have done something. We have gained some ground, and put hundreds of thousands of German soldiers out of action. To our mind, the question is what has this many days? Germany, the greatest military power in the world, who, on top of that, was prepared years ahead of her enemies, whose armies at the outset, and until recently, were in numbers, equipment and organisation, vastly superior to ours, who enjoyed the considerable advantage of fighting on her own ground, and of having the initiative, she has failed to reach Paris and Warsaw. We know that, after fighting for twelve months, what have we done? the pessimist demands. We have done

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MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

The weekly Municipal Com[illegible] meeting was held in the Town Clerk's [illegible] on Tuesday, July 20, Mr Hamilton [illegible] occupying the chair. Members present [illegible] Allen, Benton, Wood, Bar[illegible] Tarlton, Ghandy, Maj Kennedy, Dr [illegible] Mr Hobart (Municipal Engineer) and the Town Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were passed.

The question of the M.O.H. [illegible] the meetings of the [illegible] when sanitary matters were to [illegible] under discussion and building plans [illegible] was discussed. It was proposed by Mr Allen that in these instances Dr [illegible] be asked to attend. The proposition was seconded and duly carried. With regard to a summons taken out against Mr [illegible] to abate a nuisance, the Town Clerk stated he had to withdraw the case as he found that a particular [illegible] when Mr [illegible] was asked to have elevated on [illegible] in his land. Mr Allen pointed out that the Town Clerk was in an unfortunate position. Another department sends [illegible] and he had to continue the prosecution. It was a question between the medical department and the Town Clerk and if the M.O.H. sat on the Committee it would strengthen the position of both the Town Clerk and the M.O.H. In view of the previous proposition further discussion was deferred.

BUILDING PLANS

The plans dealt with included those of twenty shops which it is proposed to erect on ten plots situated in Bazaar Street and Eighth Avenue. Mr Wood called attention to the fact that only [illegible] latrine for each shop was shown on the plan, and he wished to know why this was [illegible] Europeans had to provide two. Mr Allen [illegible] that in Asiatic areas only [illegible] [illegible] to using the same [illegible] European premises the European latrine was nearly always [illegible] accommodation had to be [illegible]. Mr Wood [illegible] was the [illegible] and saying he was only [illegible] latrine as he had no objection at all to Asiatics or natives using the latrine. He did not think good class Asiatics were being placed on their proper plane as they would certainly object to natives using the same place as they themselves. Mr Allen said he was not referring to buildings attached to the Asiatic area and cited the case of Capt. Cowie's plot which was occupied by Messrs. Choitram. He thought it was unreasonable to expect two latrines to be put on a plot with a small frontage of 14 or 15ft. Mr. Wood pointed out that [illegible] this it was the standard frontage in the bazaar with the exception of probably one or two shops. It was proposed and seconded that the plans be passed. The plan submitted by Jadavji Dewji for an Indian theatre which it is proposed to erect at 494 River Road was not passed. The many objections by the Municipal Engineer and the Medical Officer, were dealt with by the Committee, and it was directed that the plan be returned on the following grounds: strength of walls, narrowness of stairs to the gallery, the want of a sanitary lane being shown, five latrines being required instead of two, and sufficient urinal accommodation not being evident.

RE-ALIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT ROAD.

A letter was read from the Land Officer with regard to the re-alignment of Government Road, in which he stated he had interviewed Mr. Jeevanjee on the matter, but that this gentleman had not agreed as regards the re-alignment as affecting his plots. Mr Allen pointed out that Mr. Jeevanjee had agreed, and proposed that the Town Clerk should forward the Land Officer copies of the correspondence on the matter. The Town Clerk stated that this had been done, and it was decided to hold the matter in abeyance, pending further reply from the Land Office.

MINUTES

In reference to the appearance of the name of the proposer and seconder of motions in the minutes, which was referred to at a previous meeting, and about which the Town Clerk was instructed to work up a case, this was now put before the members. Mr Allen was entirely in agreement with the Town Clerk, and he thought it was extremely useful to have notes of the arguments put forward when certain action had been taken, as it reminded one in after years, and he said he would like to see the same procedure adopted as had been done heretofore. Mr. Barnes seconded and the motion was carried.

LIGHTING

[illegible] Valley [illegible] Mr [illegible] Mr [illegible] growing [illegible] that [illegible] for lighting [illegible] had [illegible] the lack of [illegible] position in the past. [illegible] He was [illegible] there [illegible] appointed [illegible] light ing the whole town or else he thought the Committee should put its foot down. An except[ion] had been made in the case of Charing Cross, but this was in opposition to his wish as he was of the opinion that the old lights might have been moved to the [illegible]. Mr Barnes said if it should be decided not to put a light at that position, he thought white-washed posts would meet the case and define the line of the road. Mr Tarlton agreed with this idea as at night they were as useful as a light. Mr Benton said that whilst he was in agreement with the statement that it is not possible to properly and effectively light the whole town, yet, at the same time, he thought there were junctions which ought to be provided with a light, and in view of the fact that the Town Clerk has stated that there is an installation near the position under discussion, it would only mean Rs. 2 per month for a light. The large number of soldiers using the road he thought, made a light very imperative here. Mr Wood was of the opinion that it would cost more than Rs. 2 per month, as, although there might be a standard here, a switch would have to be provided, and this would have to be attended to at night and in the early morning. He did not think the Electric Light Company would provide one single light for Rs. 2 per month. Mr Allen's proposition, seconded by Mr Barnes, was then put to the meeting [illegible] should not be acceded to [illegible] that [illegible] posts [illegible] to define the roads. Carried.

SIKH BUTCHERS

A letter was read from a Sikh [illegible] at [illegible] River Road, asking for a license to sell mutton to the Sikh community, as he was slaughtering [illegible] sheep per day [illegible] the use of his hotel, but this was not all consumed, and the balance was wasted. Mr Allen proposed that the Town Clerk write to the petitioner saying that the matter is receiving the attention of the Committee, and that they are communicating with the Government on the matter. A further reply would be sent at some future date. Mr Tarlton seconded, and the motion was carried. Mr Allen also proposed that the Town Clerk should write to the Secretariat pointing out the difficulties with regard to meat and fresh vegetables being sold in the market [illegible] place was closed from a certain date to a certain date, and that Mr Jeevanjee had not carried out certain alterations. Applications had been received from Hindu butchers, and he asked that the Town Clerk should enquire whether the Government would allow the deletion of the rule relating to the non-granting of licenses to Asiatics to sell fresh meat, fruit and vegetables all over the town in suitable premises. Mr Allen said he made this proposal in spite of the fact that it was entirely contrary to the practice laid down by this Committee many years ago, but in those days the centralising of the sale of fresh meat, etc., was done on sanitary grounds. If these still existed he thought the Government would inform the Committee and if they did not, he did not see why the commodities in question should not be sold in shops outside the market, provided these shops were passed by the M.O.H. and this Committee, especially in view of the trouble experienced by the Municipal Committee and the public in the past and he thought it was the only way to deal with the intolerable state of affairs. The Town Clerk pointed out that it was not necessary to get the rule repealed by Government, as the question of licenses was one only concerning the Municipal Committee. Mr. Allen therefore slightly altered his proposal on the matter, from "enquiring from Government if they would allow the deletion" to "if the Government would have any objection" to the granting of licenses to sell fresh meat, fruit and vegetables, on approved premises throughout the town, instead of only in a certain area, a copy of the letter to be forwarded to the Chief Sanitary Officer.

FISHMONGER'S LICENSE

With regard to a recent application received from an Asiatic for a license to sell [illegible] stores in Hardinge Street [illegible] refused, an application was now received from Mr M. W. [illegible] who stated he was the owner of the store in question and he was asked [illegible] granted [illegible] was granted.

EUROPEAN CEMETERY

A letter was read from the Land Officer stating that a site for the new European cemetery had been [illegible] near the arboretum, and stating that he would be glad to show a deputation from the Municipal Committee over the proposed site. Messrs. Benton and Wood were appointed, and it was decided to [illegible] the land at [illegible]. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, [illegible]

The situation in Mexico is developing so rapidly that even in these war times it is necessary to understand the exact facts. Why should Great Britain feel especially interested? In the first place, there are between £[illegible] and £[illegible] sterling of British money invested in the country and in the [illegible] there are [illegible] about 1,000 British subjects in the country for the most part in the city of Mexico itself. The Americans have rather less money invested but more subjects—some four thousand.

There are at present five Presidents in the country all claiming authority—General Carranza, General Villa, General Zapata, General Gutierrez and General Roque Gonzales Garza. Carranza still holds Vera Cruz, Garza is in Mexico City, Villa [illegible] in the north, Gutierrez is in flight [illegible] while Zapata is [illegible] supreme in the State of Morelos. Each and every one has been at one time allied [illegible] that [illegible] at another fought each other [illegible]. Carranza started the rising against Huerta. Villa forced himself to the front. Zapata has long been a brigand chief. Indeed, he claims the presidency on the ground that he has been a revolutionary for the longest period. Gutierrez was elected by the Villist Convention at Aguas Calientes and then overthrown, while Garza was the President of the Convention which still regards itself as the controlling power in the country—a claim which is disputed by all the others.

The plight of the people is terrible. The houses are pillaged and sacked and the owners illtreated or worse; no one sows crops or tills the land, no one keeps even a head of stock. It would be stolen. There is a "Bureau of Confiscation" in Mexico City and it is working overtime. The starvation of Mexico was at first intentional, as an act of punishment, now it results from the widespread system of terror. Indeed the condition of the people is almost worse than in Belgium for there they till the soil. Yet there is no real fighting. The mercenaries shift from one side to the other for what they can make by plunder. Ammunition is nearly exhausted.

The crisis in Mexico is therefore imminent. [illegible] President Wilson has sent one warning note. It will be ineffective. The British Government still has a Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, but will rely in all emergencies on the Washington authorities for the protection of British interests.

There is always a possibility that Senor Covarrubias who used to be the Mexican Minister in Great Britain, may go to Washington if he could see that his services would be of any use, though almost every Mexican in Europe is credited with the view that now nothing will save the Republic but strong action by the United States. Senor Limantour, who was Minister of Finance under General Diaz, and who is now in London on a visit from Paris, has received news from Mexico City that the revolutionaries have plundered his house and destroyed or carried away nearly everything, even including his books.

On the other hand it has not escaped notice that the revolutionaries of all sorts are very cautious as to their treatment of foreigners. Intervention might change all this.

The gold medal for German effrontery goes to Herr Otto Hartmann, president of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Cologne. He has written to the Civil Governor of Belgium, forwarding evidence supplied by German soldiers of the cruelty with which the Belgians treat their dogs, their fondness for cock fighting, etc. The spoilers of Dinant and Louvain are now initiating a campaign against this Belgian barbarism!

COFFEE.

[illegible] the Harrar district of Abyssinia, Mr [illegible] Acting-Consul Kay, speaking of the year 1913, tells us that Harrar, which sends us Harrar coffee, known elsewhere as "Longberry Mocha," is a large [illegible] about [illegible] (some 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants) surrounded by rich coffee plantations which are every year increasing, says "Tropical Life." It lies in a fertile [illegible] populated and extensively [illegible] while the neighbouring hills [illegible] numerous herds of cattle, [illegible] and camels.

Agriculture is the most important industry, the most valuable product being coffee, [illegible] Harrar is famous. Some is sent to Aden to be mixed with Mocha, some is sent direct to the United Kingdom. The amount exported in 1913 was 3 600,[illegible] showing an increase of 1,009,413 [illegible] over 1912.

The price paid to the grower in Harrar [illegible] to 9 dollars per frasula (37½ lb.). Cleaning costs 1 dollar per frasula, and the cost of sending to London is about 2½ dollars per frasula. Other crops are barley, maize, and dhurra. Little fruit is grown except bananas and a few oranges. European vegetables of all kinds do well. Tobacco is grown to meet the local demand and a small quantity of cotton has been planted.

No attention is paid to the growing crops, irrigation is little practised, the use of manure and rotation of crops are unknown. The agricultural implements are of the roughest description. The plough is very light and does little more than scratch the earth. Threshing is carried on in a primitive fashion. The spade is a stick shod with an iron spike and weighted at the other end. A sort of hoe is used with a handle about 2ft. long and a blade the size of a spade fixed to it at an angle of 45deg.

In the Philippines, before the appearance of the blight, there was an average annual export of about 7,000 tons of coffee, while in 1910 the islands only produced 113 [illegible]. The "Philippine Agricultural Review" [illegible] as Arabian coffee cannot be profitably grown in the islands below an altitude of [illegible] metres (say 2,500ft.) but at and above this elevation the climate is so favourable to the growth of the plant that when kept in good condition it is capable of resisting the attack of the blight sufficiently to yield a profitable crop. All the same, the planting of Arabian coffee on a large scale is not recommended because of the blight.

If the coffee cannot be profitably cultivated below 800 metres that does not mean that the plant will not grow below this altitude. As a matter of fact, coffee bushes are found at sea-level, but, as planters soon find out, there is a great difference between being able to merely grow coffee and to produce it in such quantities that its cultivation becomes profitable—a small detail, by the way, that is not confined to coffee. Our spray machine and fluid manufacturers should take up the challenge of Mr P. J. Wester, the horticulturist in charge of the Lamao Experiment Station (see "Tropical Life" for January, 19[illegible] with Mr Wester as "Our Friend"), the exhaustive experiments have so far failed to yield a fungicide or spray by which the blight can be satisfactorily controlled in the field. Surely they are not going to take this statement lying down. Our contemporary then goes on to discuss what Java has done with coffee as we did last month, but points out that although C. robusta thrives well on both light and heavy soils provided they have the necessary fertility, this variety has not been introduced into the Philippines to any extent. The average yield of Arabian coffee in the Philippines is 174 kilos per hectare (say about 75lb. per acre), which is, of course, we are told, below than it should be, and it is not believed that with the present methods of cultivation the island can equal, with robusta coffee, the yields quoted from Java. Robusta, it is stated, has been successfully interplanted with coconuts, in which case the palms and the coffee should, of course, be planted at the same time, the palms perhaps not closer than 9 to 10 metres apart (metre equal 39in.), the coffee being placed between. Owing to the fact that the pulp of robusta, though smaller in quantity, is more difficult to remove than that on the Arabian, it needs at least two and a half days of fermentation. The beans require rapid drying in order to loosen the silver skin, and the drying is therefore done in an artificially heated shed. The Philippine Bureau cordially invite all those who are interested in planting robusta to communicate with them.

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British Sports

Our Weekly Letter on European Sports and Pastimes.

London, June 17.

ATHLETICS

Another progressive step was taken on Saturday, when it was decided to form a Northern Command Cross Country Association. This is the direct outcome of the manner our soldier athletes have supported the many events promoted in their interest during the past eight months, and there is good reason to think this support will be continued after the fighting is merely a memory. The new body, launched through the efforts of the Northern, North Eastern, and Midland Associations, will have control over Military Cross Country matters from Berwick to Rutland, and it is proposed to promote a championship in September. Meanwhile arrangements are being made to hold athletic meetings for soldiers at Grantham, York, Chepstow, Buxton, and many other centres where fighters are quartered.

A CLOSE RACE

The military authorities look with more favour on races which call for team work rather than individual glory. The reason is obvious, as the more soldiers are taught to play for their comrades, company, regiment, brigade and so on, the better. The athletic bodies meet the situation by devoting their energies to the promotion of inter-team races, and another of that order was held at Oxted on Saturday. It was for companies and no team was timed in until the tenth man arrived, so that the cracks were better employed in coaching and nursing the slower men than racing on their own. It was greatly due to the way Sergt. R. Searles helped his men that the "G" [illegible] of the 17th Royal Fusiliers won premier honours. He has won many prizes as a [illegible] when wearing the colours of the [illegible] A.C., and his experience proved very useful in the race under notice. The course [illegible] tried the stamina of the men. The [illegible] Manchester [illegible]

CHEERFUL SOLDIERS

[illegible] the Rifles to hold their annual sports on the 9th of this month. A year ago [illegible] was held at Aldershot, but this time the course was laid out within [illegible] [illegible] Germans [illegible] [illegible] military duty and [illegible] remains that our love of sport has proved of great value in the present hard campaign.

The gallant [illegible] the front [illegible] August, but some of the [illegible] results of the sports, the [illegible] and 220 yards being won by Sergt. [illegible] who was successful in [illegible] last year. Other past winners also [illegible] and it is good to think [illegible] keep up the game [illegible] sends a cheery letter to [illegible] inviting them to join up at [illegible] to be able to take part in the [illegible] sports which he suggests, may be held at the Berlin Stadium.

A WONDERFUL DOUBLE

[illegible] would never do to finish with athletic notes without reference to the remarkable double which J. E. Meredith accomplished in the recent Inter-collegiate Championships in America. The Olympic 800 metres winner must be in wonderful form to win the quarter in 48 secs., and follow this up, after about an hour's rest, by taking the "half" in 1min. 54 2/5secs. The nearest approach to this by an English athlete was made at the 1889 championships, when H. C. L. Tindall won the quarter in 48½secs. and the "half" (very easily) in 1min. 56 [illegible]secs. Meredith's greatest performance was when he ran 880 yards at Stockholm in 1min. 52[illegible]secs., world's record. On that occasion, he had a splendid track, light atmosphere, and a grand pacemaker in Mel Sheppard, who led from the start until 5 yards of the finish. Such a combination of favourable conditions may never come again, and it is doubtful if he will ever equal his Swedish performance. It would be interesting to see him tackle the mile, and with such a coach as Dr. G. W. Orton (an old athletic rival of the writer) he might be depended on to do something extra. Meredith is not the stylish runner John Paul Jones was, the latter's leg action being splendid, but he is a workmanlike mover, and his thick chest points to stamina, whilst his pace is beyond doubt. Both pace and stamina are vital to success as a record breaker at a mile, and Meredith might get close to the amateur record, 4mins. 14 2-5secs., now held by Jones.

THE NEW DERBY.

The New Derby was the great event of the week, and whilst it lacked something from the sentimental point of view, through being decided at Newmarket instead of Epsom, it afforded a better test. The entries were restricted to the original nominations for the regulation Derby, and with all the cracks with any chance competing, the race was just as much the Derby as if decided over the old course. The stakes were smaller than usual, but Mr Sol Joel is in the happy position to lose no sleep through this, and he may some day have reason to appreciate the victory of Pommern even more than if the son of Polymelus—Merry Agnes had scored at Epsom. Not only will there be the historic association of winning the War Derby (which will be enhanced should there only be one) but the race was also run in very fast time. Experts agree that Pommern won very easily, yet he covered the 1½ miles in 2mins. 32 2-5secs. This is wonderful for a three year old, with a burden of 126lb. in the saddle. The dry weather has made the course fast, and the surface was [illegible] best of the dirt tracks in America. The race was really international [illegible] [illegible]

REMARKABLE [illegible]

[illegible] Maiden Plate [illegible]

BASEBALL

It [illegible] would [illegible] baseball matches such as the one decided at Lord's last Saturday, we should soon [illegible] [illegible] described as glorified rounders. The match was between [illegible] the London Americans and the Canadian Red Cross, the diamond being laid out on Mr Waldorf Astor's private [illegible]. Two of the Americans are in Jarman and Maloney, [illegible] English, and as [illegible] the pitcher [illegible] played a big part in the [illegible] 9 runs to 7. The Canadians [illegible] going down [illegible] at the end of the [illegible] innings, when [illegible] more runs in the seventh and another in the ninth swelled the American total to 9. The Canadians [illegible] Wall enabling Mestrige and Hemphill to reach the home plate in safety, and the next innings also [illegible] two runs [illegible] another [illegible] It was [illegible] however, as [illegible] put Richardson out at first base, which gave the Americans the day. We want more baseball in England, as there is room for such a fast game, and it would certainly lead to our cricketers showing improvement in fielding, as well as in other directions.

POLO

Polo at Hurlingham now-a-days is almost entirely confined to military men, the officers training on the ground furnishing most of the players. Saturday's match was between a club team and four players brought over by Mr. H. T. Rich from Worcester Park. The home men looked like winning easily at the start, leading by 6 goals to 3 at half time. Mr Rich's side gradually improved however, and a keen game towards the end resulted in favour of Hurlingham by 10 goals to 8. A feature of recent matches has been the keen interest they create among wounded Tommies.

BOXING.

Two very interesting matches were staged at the Ring on Saturday. Jim Prendy and Waldemar Holberg of Denmark provided the star turn, and the visitor opened in fine style, flooring his rival in the first round. Prendy soon improved however, and his excellent left enabled him to outbox the Dane so the verdict went to the home man at the end of the ten rounds. Francis Cervil of France and Pte. J. Langdon of the 18th Middlesex also put up a fine contest. The first-named appeared to be outclassed at the start, but he was most plucky, and sticking to his work, managed to make a draw of it.

Another important match was decided at Plymouth, where Young Symonds met Pte. Bill Ladbury. It was their third meeting, the previous encounters having ended in a draw and a win for Symonds. The latter confirmed the form, as he knocked out his rival in the second round. The winner is a very hard puncher, and in spite of his defeat by Johnnie Wilde, he is very nearly at the top in the fly weight ranks.

IN GENERAL.

A number of famous lawn tennis players (mostly over military age) represented the All England club in a series of matches against the Special Constabulary at Wimbledon on Saturday. The most important were those in which A. E. Beamish and A. B. Dunlop defeated Cardidia and Eaves, and subsequently lost to C. P. Dixon and P. M. Davson.

• • •

Recent casualty lists show that Lieut. F. [illegible] Lendrum Shand, Scottish Rugby international, and Sub-Lieut. F. S. Kelly have been wounded in recent fighting. The latter is an Australian by birth, and he rowed for Oxford in the Boat Race of 1903, and won the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1902, 1903, and 1905. Another famous rowing man in Sub-Lieut. T. M. Crowe has been killed. He was the stroke of the Jesus College eight which visited Terdonck in 1911 and beat a Belgian eight whilst he also stroked the Jesus eight to victory in the Ladies Plate at Henley in 1908.

• • •

Some famous cricketers represented the M.C.C. against Harrow School on Saturday. P. F. Warner leading the visitors. He played a good innings of 52, and Thompson of Northants made 152, whilst [illegible] Sussex helped swell the total by 54. The latter also took [illegible] wickets for 58 runs, and the school went down badly.

HOW IT WILL END.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent [illegible] [illegible] German-American [illegible] the belief that financial exhaustion will [illegible] Germany to sue for peace much [illegible] expected [illegible]

Bankers who have lately returned from [illegible] Germany say that this fact has [illegible] German official [illegible] thereby [illegible] the East, where there [illegible] an offensive campaign [illegible] in the West.

[illegible] also in respect to the number of men available for military service, Germany's strength will fail rapidly, and the bankers say the end will come suddenly.

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for one dozen 18" x 18" Gents' finest Lawn Handkerchiefs seems absurd.
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5,000 sq. ft. to 10 acres
for disposal on terms to suit all seeking a home.
For further particulars apply to above or to the principal Land Agents.

Equator Saw Mills.
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Codes A.B.C. 5th. Zebra Timber Code 3rd Edition.
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Cedar Fencing Posts
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All Wood Used in Joinery is Seasoned in Steam Kilns.
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Grand Hotel
NAIROBI,
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Most Central Position in Town.
Electric Light
ROOMS FOR FAMILIES, EN SUITE.
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CHANIA BRIDGE
Under Entirely New Management.
Electric Light throughout.
Beautiful scenery, two magnificent waterfalls close to the Hotel. This Hotel is only 29 miles from Nairobi and is acknowledged to be one of the healthiest spots in British East Africa. Excellent cuisine, and the best wines and liquors. Good fishing, shooting parties can be arranged for. Excellent new stabling. Male Charrins with competent Drivers always on hire.
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Telegrams "BLUE POSTS" THIKA.

CLAIRMONT HOUSE
OFF KIAMBU ROAD,
8½ Miles from NAIROBI.
First Class HEALTH RESORT,
most comfortable and up-to-date
Private Bath to each Bed Room.
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P. O. Box 38. NAIROBI. Telephone No. 17.

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A SPECIALITY,
GREAT DESPATCHED TO ANY STATION.
Spiced Beef and Tongues, etc. always on hand.
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GOVERNMENT ROAD, Nairobi.

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SOOTHING SYRUP.
A NEW REMEDY IS WITHOUT CERTAIN RELIEF FROM TEETHING PAINS! YOU SIMPLY RUB IT ON THE GUMS
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THE GREAT VALUABLE MEDICINE over Recommend. Unanimously Medical Testimony with each bottle.
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DIARRHŒA,
and is the only Specific in
DYSENTERY and CHOLERA.
Effectually checks and arrests
FEVERS, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Quite short attacks of
SPASMS, HYSTERIA, PALPITATION.
A true Palliative in
NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
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Beware of Spurious Imitations.
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Orange, Lemon Trees and Grape Vines.
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"Perfection"
Embraces All the qualities of a high class Scotch Whisky for Connoisseurs
A Perfect Whisky: Mellow like a Liqueur
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Special Rotproof Tents and Camp Equipment
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Known all over the world for excellence.

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Sample cases £5, £10, and upwards are forwarded by return. When ordering please state the goods you are most interested in, and we will do the rest.

Every mother can suckle her child
if she takes Lactagol, which will fill her breasts with rich milk. Lactagol is used at the principal Nursing Institutions and Hospitals. Lactagol Babies are free from Bowel trouble, happy, contented, thriving. The dangers of artificial feeding are avoided if Baby is breast-fed. Lactagol has enabled two mothers who were cripples at the breast. Affords dense power to children.
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your medicine without the signature. Of all Chemists throughout the World, or post free 2/9 of the Sole Makers, MARTIN'S APIOL CO., CHESTERFIELD, ENGLAND.

"WATSON'S No. 10 Scotch"

WAR NOTES.

By Ex-Trooper

London, June 17

CHURCH SERMON

[illegible] in the many curates, [illegible] and others following a religious [illegible] are not for nothing service, yet [illegible] to the Empire—[illegible] to the up to date [illegible] [illegible] Church of England [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, Etc.

The
British East Africa Corporation,
Limited

have pleasure in announcing that they have now arranged to carry stocks of their many well known and popular lines of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.,

AT THEIR

NAIROBI HOUSE,

WHERE ALL

Nairobi clients should now apply.

'Castle' Lager Beer, Christopher's Whisky,
Chaplin's Wines, Sutton Carden's Gins,
Noilly Prat French Vermouth, Etc., Etc.

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MACONOCHIE BROS., Ltd.

The most delicious Sauce in the World. Improving and most appetising flavour. A splendid relish to a tasty meal.

Preserved Provisions and Table Delicacies.
Jams, Jellies, Fruits, Marmalade, Confectionery, Flavouring Essences, etc.
Soups, Sausages, Tongues, Brawns, Curries, Potted Meats and Pastes.
"Suffolk" and "Extra Special" Pickles, "Pan Yan" Pickle and Sauce.
Preserved Fish, Fresh Herrings, Kippers, Herrings in Tomato.

A preparation of a "mildly piquante character—unsurpassed for those who desire a relish of quality—unsurpassed as a relish for fish, cold, fish, Fish or Food, both hot and cold."

ON SALE AT ALL THE BEST STORES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Sole Agents for British East Africa and Uganda:

F. C. HOLMES & CO., Limoru.

Occasional Notes.

G. Simmons has left the employ of Hotels.

[illegible] that Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee has [illegible] £50 to the Nairobi Museum.

[illegible] death is announced of Mr. Barclay [illegible] one of the keenest entertainers [illegible] a long half stage.

[illegible] report to hear that Mr S. D. Cuth[illegible] has been confined to bed, since July [illegible] suffering from solar neuralgia.

[illegible] Rifle Company of "A" Company, [illegible] Guard, (Railway) will play the left [illegible] of the same club, at cricket on [illegible] ground this afternoon at 2-30.

[illegible] will take place on Friday, July 24, at [illegible] Hotel, Kakuyu Road, at 11 [illegible] when the furniture and effects be[illegible] to Mr F. A. Portsmouth will be sold [illegible] the auction.

[illegible] Palace star turn tonight is a magni[illegible] filmed play entitled "The Mystery of [illegible] Dame." This production is founded [illegible] novel, which captured the interest of [illegible] than 2,000,000 readers.

[illegible] passengers who went down last night [illegible] the Italian steamer, the "Porto d'[illegible]," bound for home, included [illegible] Mr Bell, and Mrs. Preston and [illegible]

[illegible] following were the rainfall records [illegible] ending 17th July, 1915:—Kabete [illegible] 0.00; Machakos (D.C.), 0.00; Limoru [illegible] Cabete, 0.00; Mombasa, 1.40; Nyeri (P.W.D.), 0.00; Nairobi (Head Office), [illegible] Naivasha (P.W.D.), 0.80.

[illegible] May 14, the marriage took place, at [illegible], between Mr H. L. H. Watts and [illegible] Douglas Hamilton, the latter being [illegible] daughter of Mr Watts, who will be [illegible] remembered here as manager of the [illegible] and Uganda Corporation, is now a [illegible] in the 10th South ish Highlanders.

[illegible] Dawsey has opened business in [illegible] Road, as dealer in fruit, [illegible] and provisions, as well as butter, [illegible] and cheese. We believe Mr. [illegible] has had long experience in this [illegible] of business. He is making a special [illegible] of sausages and sausage products.

[illegible] the Royal served home tonight six [illegible] of "Dolly of the Dailies" are to be [illegible]. This is a Mary Fuller number, and [illegible] who saw "What happened to Mary" [illegible] expected not missing a single part [illegible] of the Dollies" is in twelve parts [illegible] series on consecutive Wednes[illegible] evenings.

[illegible] Excellency the Governor has been [illegible] to make the following appoint[illegible]: To be Acting-Port Officer, Mom[illegible] Commander Barton, R.N.R.; [illegible] Senior Assistant Secretary and [illegible] Cornelis Neville Ashanby Kenyon-[illegible] to be Assistant Provincial Commis[illegible] Nyanza, vice M. Finemer.

[illegible] has just been reported to us that a [illegible] occurred at Eldama [illegible] on May 21, at 7 a.m. Although [illegible] dew was not very serious, the [illegible] was distinctly felt by nearly every [illegible]. The house was cropped right [illegible] the dew and windows of other [illegible] were rattling for some time. It is [illegible] that the tremor lasted thirty [illegible]

[illegible] successful dance was held at [illegible] Hotel last night. A [illegible] number of guests were present, and [illegible] an excellent supper was provided, at [illegible] the tables being tastefully and [illegible] decorated for the occasion. The Hotel orchestra provided the [illegible] music, which [illegible] to the enjoyment of all [illegible] the early hours, everybody [illegible] themselves.

[illegible] Stanley's [illegible] Stores have [illegible] a [illegible] of maps [illegible] Kenya Colony, and Uganda Protectorate, which [illegible] to be very useful. The maps are [illegible] on a large scale, showing all the [illegible] roads, and [illegible] to the Adriatic coast of Montenegro, [illegible] very fully detailed. The price is [illegible] (posted Rs. 1-75).

With regret we have just received news of the death of the Rev. Father J. Buren, of the Mill Hill Mission, Alwar, Rajputana, which occurred on Wednesday last, July 14. The deceased priest was engaged in supervising the placing of some heavy timbers on the roof of a new church. He was helping the last beam into position when he accidentally slipped. In falling, he instinctively grasped at the beam he was helping on, which also slipped and, falling on him, killed him instantaneously. The deceased was only twenty-five years of age and had been less than two years in the country.

We much regret to have to record the death of Mr E. M. Pinsker of Theta Farm, Ruiru. The deceased gentleman, who was very much respected by all who knew him, was travelling down to Mombasa, but, as the train approached Voi, he became seriously ill, and died a very short while afterwards. Mr Pinsker, who was a native of Austria, was a planter in India for about thirty years. He was a cousin of Mr. Pinsker, the manager of the National Bank of India, who recently departed from Nairobi for home. The deceased was taken on to Mombasa, where the interment took place. We extend our sincere sympathies to Mrs. Pinsker in her bereavement.

On receipt of the news of the destruction of the "Königsberg" his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar sent the following message to Vice-Admiral Sir G. King-Hall, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., the Naval Commander-in-Chief (vide the "Zanzibar Official Gazette"):—"I am very pleased to learn that the 'Königsberg' has been destroyed. I beg to congratulate you, your officers, and men on the successful termination of so most difficult enterprise. I sincerely hope the wounded are progressing favourably.—Sultan of Zanzibar."

The Resident of Zanzibar, on behalf of the inhabitants of Zanzibar, sent the following message: "Zanzibar sends best congratulations."

The Magadi Soda Company, says Truth, which was formed in 1911 to work a natural soda deposit at Lake Magadi in the British East Africa Protectorate, is a concern which development has been watched with keen interest by the City. It has that it was launched under the auspices of the [illegible] Shell Transport group, and which [illegible] and [illegible] to project. An experience of the kind established [illegible] Company in good stead, taking steps to be brought to the [illegible] days and also calling for every [illegible] expenditure. Since the war the company's operations have been at a standstill, owing to the [illegible] and Lake Magadi being [illegible] occupied by the Belgians.

In future criminal appeals and criminal revisions in which the Crown appears will ordinarily be set down for hearing at Mombasa on the first Monday of each month, provided that before a case is set down for hearing the Attorney-General has had ten days' previous notice with the appeal papers. In any case where the above rule cannot be followed owing to there not being a sufficient number of judges at Mombasa to form a court, due notice will be given to the Attorney-General and to the notice board in the High Court. In any case, where there is special reason for departing from the ordinary practice and putting an appeal for special hearing, application may be made to the Registrar to fix a date.

THE "MATIANA'S" VOYAGE

Terrible Heat.

Passengers who arrived by the s.s. "Matiana" recently, report that they suffered most drastically from the heat when coming through the Red Sea. This became serious on the arrival of the vessel at Port Sudan, where the heat was alleged to stay for eight days. During this time the thermometer registered 150 deg. in the sun and 125 deg. in the shade. The ship's doctor died from heat-failure, and the captain suffered so severely from heart trouble, brought on by the heat, that, on arrival at Mombasa, very little hope of his recovery was entertained.

PASSENGER LISTS.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived at Mombasa from Zanzibar per M.M. s.s. "Loaper" on July 16, per M.M. s.s. "Orinoc": Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Tyler Smith, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Macnaghten and one child, Mr. Tyler Smith, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Cox, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Cullen and Mr. Barrand.

The passengers who arrived at Mombasa from Zanzibar per M.M. s.s. "Loaper" were: Mr and Mrs. Sheridan and one child and Mr. C. A. Roberts.

Those who left for home from Mombasa on July 18, per M.M. s.s. "Loaper" were: Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Evans and two children, Mr W. MacGregor Ross, Dr Sirigo, Mr C. W. Gregory, Mr. W. M. Lynch, Mr V. D. Pugliese, Mr F. B. Hollender, Mr J. MacHatton, Mr R. C. Wheeler, Mr Balbolini, Mr W. Tweedale, and Miss Violet Lovell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Next steamers arriving in Mombasa from Europe, via. Suez Canal:—
D.C. s.s. "Cluny Castle," July 26.
U.C. s.s. "Comris Castle," August 10.
B.I. s.s. "Mombasa," August 15.
C.E.H. s.s. "Clan Gordon" August 17.

Next steamers arriving in Mombasa from South Africa:—
B.I. s.s. "Dilwara," August 4.
C.E.H. s.s. "Rydal Hall," August 10.
U.C. s.s. "Cluny Castle," August 21.

Next steamers leaving Mombasa for Europe, via Suez Canal:—
M.I. s.s. "Porto d'Alessandretta," July 26.
M.M. s.s. "Bosphore," beginning of Aug.
B.I. s.s. "Malakua," in August 1.
U.C. s.s. "Cluny Castle," August 22.
M.M. s.s. "Crimea," August 27.

Next steamers leaving Mombasa for South Africa:—
U.C. s.s. "Cluny Castle," July 28.
B.I. s.s. "Chaklina," August 4.

ITALIAN WAR MAP.

A great demand has arisen for a Map dealing with the Italian and Austro-German fighting area, and to meet it

"The East African Standard,"
Stationery Stores, Government Road,

have cabled home for such a map, which has just arrived.

The Map is 40 inches by 30 inches in size and coloured black, yellow, blue, pink, purple, and orange, with the hills conspicuously shown in brown.

The area covered extends north as far as Vienna, and South as far as the Adriatic coast of Montenegro, while to the east and west sufficient area has been included to provide for all contingencies. The map is fuller in detail than any other similar map produced.

Price Rs. 1-50 (posted Rs. 1-75).

MILK ADULTERATION.

Cases in Court.

On July 22, two native boys, both employed by Somali dealers, were separately charged, before the Town Magistrate, with selling adulterated milk. The boys were arrested by a sub-inspector of police, who had bought milk from them to be tested by the Government Analyst. Two samples of milk were produced, in each case, marked "A" and "B," "A" being the milk bought from the boy, and "B" the contents of the jug from which "A" was taken. In the first case, the analysis had given the following results:—

	"A." Per cent.	"B." Per cent.
Fat	4.7	4.7
Solids in fat	7.9	7.9
Total solids	12.0	11.8

Conclusions: "Taking the average value of solids in fat for Nairobi milk at 9 per cent., 'A' would contain about 19 per cent. and 'B' 21 per cent. of added water. If the samples are drawn from the mixed milk of a herd there is no doubt that water has been added; on the other hand, if they are the produce of one cow, it is quite possible that the low value for the 'solids in fat' is due to the abnormality of the animal."

On the strength of the Analyst's report, the first accused was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

In the second case the following report was given:—

	"A." Per cent.	"B." Per cent.
Fat	3.6	4.3
Solids in fat	8.1	8.1
Total solids	8.7	9.4

Conclusions: "Both specimens contain about 43 per cent. of added water."

Accused was sentenced to pay Rs. 50 or undergo one month's imprisonment.

WHIST DRIVE.

A successful whist drive was held at the Railway Institute on July 21, being one of a series which are being run here. Seventeen tables were occupied, and, after a very interesting evening's play, the prize winners were announced as follows: Ladies, 1st prize, Mrs. Beecham, 165; 2nd Mrs. H. Dewhurst, 162; whilst Mrs. Vickery was runner-up for the hidden number. In the Gents' Section, Mr. Lewis Schwartz secured premier honours with the score of 178; 2nd, Lieutenant Ramsden, with 172; and Mr. Geo. Morris received the prize on account of the hidden number.

After the drive, the floor was cleared and a small house, consisting of six items, was rendered, which brought the evening's fun to a conclusion in the small hours, or 12-45 p.m. to be exact.

The next of the series of whist drives is down for the third Wednesday in August.

CHURCH SERVICES.

NAIROBI CHAPLAINCY.

ST. STEPHEN'S.
Sunday, July 25th.
Matins and Holy Communion including parade service ... 10-30 a.m.
Children's ... 3-0 p.m.
Evening ... 6-30 p.m.
No weekly celebration.

ST. MARKS'.
Sunday, July 25th.
Holy Communion ... 7-30 a.m.
Evening ... 3-0 p.m.
W. M. FALLOON,
Chaplain.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
Sunday, July 25th.
9-30 a.m.: Sunday School.
3-45 p.m.: Evening Service. Rev. G. T. Worthington, United Methodist Mission, Mera.
JAMES TINDAL SCUTTER.

KIAMBU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

SERVICES.
Sunday, July 25, at the Court House, at Machakos:
11-0 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion.
At Mr. L. Buttner's Farm:
3-0 p.m.: Evening.
Sunday, August 1, at Kiambu:
7-30 a.m.: Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion.
At Mr. Mason's and Fisher's:
3-0 p.m.: Evening.
W. P. LOW,
Chaplain.

CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

Christian Worship Service will be held on Sunday, July 25, at 11 a.m., in the Assembly Room adjoining the Palace Theatre, 6th Avenue, Nairobi. Hymn books are provided. A heavy attendance is extended to all.

GARRISON INSTITUTE.

Y.M.C.A. Scheme Adopted

Thirty-two subscribers were present at the meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. on July 22, to discuss the question of providing a temporary Institute for the troops, stationed in British East Africa. Mr. Hemsley presided, and the following reported to Captain Ward:

In his opening remarks the Chairman thanked those present for coming to the meeting, although he regretted that the attendance was larger numbers being wanted more than in the last meeting. He had hoped the attendance was small, as the disappointed of a proposal was not of this fact, and owing to the large amount of money so generously subscribed, it was decided to adopt the proposal of the committee appointed at the last meeting. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Hemsley to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were read and confirmed.

Mr. Hemsley said he was sorry that he was not present at the last meeting, but he was in sympathy with it, and was sorry that he was not present at the last meeting, but he was in sympathy with it, and was sorry that he was not present at the last meeting, but he was in sympathy with it, and

[illegible]

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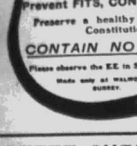

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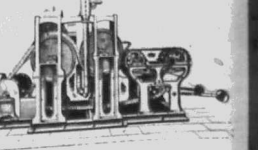

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U.S. NOTES.

A Firm Tone.

BRITISH REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 27.

It is announced in Washington that Prince Bihko, Minister to Holland, and Mr. Lansing on the note to Britain regarding the commercial rights of neutrals, which Washington placed upon Germany. The note has been delayed owing to the desire of the President to first finish the dispute with Germany. It is reported that the note will be ready for transmission to London within a week.

London, July 24

The American papers are anxious to know what action Britain has taken but had wired in the submarine controversy. The letter of the note is universally approved if it is found that the whole matter has not been settled by the President or any eventuality.

It is reported from Washington that the American Government is considering the Germany's recent submarine operations show that it is entirely impossible for merchant vessels to conform to international law with the principles of international law and upon Germany to repudiate the illegal and inhuman acts of their commander responsible for the sinking of the "Lusitania," and also that Germany should make such restitution as is possible. The note further declares that the repetition by German naval commanders of acts contravening the rights of neutrals will be regarded, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

London, July 27

It is stated in Washington that the British reply to the American note of March 30, regarding the British blockade, has been received. It holds that the British orders in council are within International law, and although there may be some new application of principles, yet it is argued that it is proper to await judicial interpretation.

Officials state that the note is most courteous, and cite the United States Supreme Court decisions during the Civil War, as justifying Britain's action.

London, July 27

A Washington message states that ex-Edward Gee has cabled to Mr. Lansing, that Britain is prepared to meet the United States, and asking that the notes delivered yesterday be a subject for public notice, pending two of the whole situation.

THE WAR AT SEA.

Combined Fleets Active.

RUSSIANS SINK 130 SHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 26.

It is announced in London that the French destroyer Bisson destroyed the supply ship of Austrian dirigibles and seaplanes on the island of Pagosta, where the telegraph wires were cut. Several Austrians were killed, the French casualties only being one man.

London, July 27

It is officially stated in Rome that simultaneously with the French destroyers attack on the island of Lagosta, crews from Italian destroyers occupied the island of Pelagosa, which was being employed by the enemy as a signaling station. The garrison, who had hidden themselves in caves, were captured.

London, July 28.

A Petrograd communique states that Russian destroyers, in the Black Sea, bombarded the town of Sunnunduk and Riech, and sank 130 sailing ships near the Anatolian coast.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Positions Taken.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, July 27.

The India Office reports that the British positions have been captured in Mesopotamia, the Turks evacuating Nasiriyeh, Hassan, guns, two machine guns, and many hundred prisoners were taken.

ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy's Attempt Thrown Back.

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Marked Progress of Our Allies.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM TRENCHES.

London, July 24

A Rome communique states that the battle situation is still in favour of the Italians. The Austrians attacked in force on the Carnic Alps, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The Austrians lost 1,000 prisoners in the Adriatic. Fifteen hundred prisoners, including seven officers, were captured in an unsuccessful movement.

London, July 25

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Italians are making steady progress in the battle alongside Isonzo.

A communique says that the Austrians, in the dense night attacks, tried to recover the ground captured by us and which had been consolidated, but they failed everywhere.

During the daytime the Austrians attempted no attacks in force against the positions we recently captured. Gaps, holes, but may thrown back with heavy losses.

The Austrian shelling division have been the subject of an official attack, an Austrian army officer and 50 men captured, stating that they were forced by the original assault, relying on heavier and heavier reinforcements with fresh troops.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, July 26

The Italian Government reports that on the attacks on the Monte Nero, Austrians have been repulsed with great losses. Artillery duels continue, the Austrians suffering heavily.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 27

A Rome communique says that after an artillery preparation, the Italian infantry, on the lower Isonzo made a vigorous attack on Sunday, making appreciable progress on

[illegible] captured several [illegible] and occupied the [illegible] Austrians lost heavily in men and left several trenches. We [illegible] but finally retained the [illegible] of the battle. We [illegible] despite a wind storm. [illegible] occupied and [illegible] Austrians were driven back. The Italians captured 1,000 prisoners.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, July 27

The Italian Government reports that the battle situation [illegible] favourable and about 1,000 prisoners have been captured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 28

A Rome communique says that the battle on the Carso plateau continues in the former manner. On July 26, the Italians advanced in the entire front, and the left wing captured the strong position of Mount San Michele, dominating most of the plateau, but were forced back under the impetuous counter-attacks of the Austrians, driving out the Austrians, who were found in the trenches. French battalions were engaged in the fight. Six machine-guns were found in conquered trenches.

London, July 28

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that there have been isolated struggles in the Trentino and Bassano district, and French aeroplanes dropped heavy bombs on a cluster of arrows on German and Austrian at Vantifan.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, July 28

"The French Government reports a sudden attack on the Hartmannsweilerkopf, a powerful defensive organisation was carried 400 prisoners being captured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 28

A Paris communique records the following operations have consisted simply of considerable artillery fighting at various points on the front.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the French have extended and consolidated their gains in the heights of the Vosges, and have occupied the important pass between Le Lingue and Lesseraux. The Germans delivered three counter-attacks, all of which were unsuccessful.

A communique reports that Italy's cavalry commanding has taken plate, and the town a few German infantry attacks, which were easily defeated.

London, July 29.

A communique issued in Paris states that the surrounds has become more intense the Souchez sector, and the town of Arras has been bombarded twice. Fire broke out, but was quickly extinguished.

There has been a violent cannonade throughout the Argonne.

The French troops in Alsace complete their conquest of the fortified heights

CAMEROONS.

Brilliant Success.

GERMAN FORCES MUTINY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 27

The French, after brilliant engagements, have occupied the important town of Lomo, in the Cameroons. The German troops mutinied and deserted. The whole Zemen district has risen against the Germans, holding demonstrations in favour of the allies. The Germans are retreating, burning and destroying.

The French, vigorously advancing, have joined up with another French column to the north, having reached as far as Ngoko.

THE DARDANELLES.

Attack Repulsed.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, July 26

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports that a Turkish attack on the northern trenches was repulsed, the enemy leaving about fifty dead.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 28

The French in the Dardanelles have made some progress on the right wing.

French aviators dropped bombs on the new aviation park in the camp at Chanak, killing sheds and a petrol store, causing considerable damage by fire.

WESTERN FRONT.

Successes in Vosges.

ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, July 28

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the operations have consisted chiefly of skirmishes, but a communique records a violent bombardment has taken place followed by an attack to the south of Mesnil. The Germans have been repulsed with French losses, but [illegible] driven out.

A Paris communique says the German attacks on the Hartmannsweilerkopf have been a French attack on the wood at Ste. Marie, carried out on Thursday night, was repulsed with heavy losses. The German counter-attacks which ensued were repulsed.

In several squadron throw bombs on a railway station at Conflans-en-Garine, compelled two aviators to land.

London, July 29

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the French have gained an important success in the Vosges.

A communique says, we captured a powerful defensive works yesterday between Hill 627, near Bandkopf, and south of Lamont. We also captured southern portion of the village, taking 200 unwounded prisoners, belonging to different battalions. The total number of heavy has not yet been ascertained.

London, July 29

Field-Marshall French reports that, July 21, we repulsed a bomb attack on the Carso plateau continues in the former manner. On July 26, the Italians advanced in the entire front, and the left wing captured the strong position of Mount San Michele, dominating most of the plateau but were forced back under the impetuous counter-attacks of the Austrians, driving out the Austrians, who were found in the trenches. French battalions were engaged in the fight. Six machine-guns were found in conquered trenches.

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The French troops in Alsace complete their conquest of the fortified heights

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

Enemy Held Everywhere.

MANY ATTACKS REPULSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 29.

A Petrograd message states that Russian successes are recorded all along the line. A communique gives striking evidence of the fact that Warsaw is being very steadily defended.

The Russians are getting the better of the fighting in the Baltic Provinces and also on the Niemen front, where they are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The Germans continue in their endeavours to cross the Narew at various points, but are being badly defeated, the brilliant counter-attacks, the battle rages fiercely in the regions of Pultusk and Pultusk, and the Russians are maintaining all their positions to the left of the Narew. The Germans have assumed the offensive against the fortified bridgeheads at Sierck, and to the north-west of Novogeorgiesk, and six successive attacks have been repulsed.

The situation before Warsaw, Ivangorod and to the south of Lublin is unchanged, but General Mackensen is attacking violently to the south of Cholm. His troops are thrown back, capturing the heights which the Russians are defending. The Russians then took the offensive, and drove the Germans back, capturing three villages and 1,500 prisoners. Further to the east, the Russians also captured many Austrians.

London, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam says that, in the battle for Warsaw, the Germans have not only not made any progress in the last few days, but a German communique admits repeated Russian attacks. This communique also says that the situation is unchanged to the north of the Narew, but admits that the German troops have captured a portion of the Russian position, and have taken 2,000 prisoners. Another communique declares that regard to the south-eastern theatre, the situation is unchanged.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd says the Russians have made a strong stand against the attempt of the military authorities to take advantage of holding the Warsaw and Ivangorod fortresses, and forced the retirement of the troops from as many guard by Russian strategists. The Russians have made a stand on Sunday, the enemy's wall again, fully the new military situation.

London, July 30.

The "Times" Warsaw correspondent writing on July 23, says that the news to date is encouraging. He states that it is reported that the Germans crossed the Narew and dug themselves in, whilst the enemy was in no great distance on the south from the city. It is said that yesterday evening the reflection of the light of burning villages was seen. Then the most optimistic of the opinion that it is only a question of days before Warsaw will be abandoned. He states that the Russians have been driven from their positions, but retiring rather than being cut off, as their forces are sufficiently prepared, the fleet of which might mean disaster to their rear. It is not believed that there is any thing in the vicinity of Warsaw, but there is, it is probably only a rumour. The Russian forces are in good order. The staff office staff left Warsaw to-day.

It seems worthy of note that, whilst this is a report written on July 25 by the "Times" Warsaw correspondent, later telegrams which have been published, both from Germany and Russian sources, do not reflect quite the same aspect of the position.

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Daily	Weekly
10 words (or less) for one month of Standard of Uganda Mail, Tanganyika Times, Sun, Leader and Kenya Daily Mail	10 words (or less) for one month of East African Standard, Sun, Leader, Times, Mail and Kenya Weekly Mail
1c. per word	1c. per word

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These advertisements must be prepaid.

ITALIAN FRONT.

Further Progress.

ADVANCE CONTINUES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 30.

A Rome communique says that our offensive continues, and at Gorizevie we have made marked progress. The enemy advanced in the Padola valley, but was repulsed. Our artillery, in the Carnia district, destroyed another cupola of fort Hensel. The enemy on the Carso plateau advanced, in strength, but failed to recapture the lost positions, the fresh troops who participated in the attack, being heavily, including an Alpine regiment, which was practically destroyed. Our advance continues slowly. Altogether 1,485 prisoners were taken between July 27 and July 28.

WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy's Severe Reverse.

PROGRESS IN VOSGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 29

A Paris telegram states that rapid reading and grenade fighting has taken place.

A communique records the fact that hundreds of German bodies have been discovered on the ground recently won in the Vosges, together with several machine guns, two rifles, quantities of ammunition and equipment; also that 400 German bodies were found at Burnkopf.

Fresh French and Polish reports active mining operations on both sides, coupled with an intermittent artillery engagement, but no infantry fighting.

A British aeroplane brought down a German machine at Zillebeke.

London, July 30

A Paris communique states that, apart from artillery action, the day has passed without incident. The attack on the French trenches in the Vosges occupied another group of houses at Lamont in the Vosges, while the German attempt to recapture positions at Barenkopf were repulsed. A German battery which accompanied the attack was destroyed.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

London, July 29

Parliament has adjourned.

THE PALACE.

To-night's programme at the Palace in reliable numbers which may with be described as "some" films. Wilfred Lucas, entertaining visitors may get seats by just strolling up casually, and taking their chance, in this show it is not worth taking the risk, as it is only a question of a phone call. The number is 222. Turning to the show menu, the first number is a scenic picture of Italian Switzerland. In view of the great interest centred round northern Italy at the present moment, there is no need on our part to lead this film, as the title is surely sufficient in itself. "A Father's Heart" is an excellent drama with a good plot and moral. Number three, "Bringing out paps," and this is a most humorous production of Mack Sennett's. Number four, "Father's Hot Toddy" fame, is one of the oldest picture actors now showing, and he shows that is wanted to produce a laugh from the most hard-hearted. The Gaumont graphic shows the selected of selected war items, from the great struggle centres. The Palace certainly seems to have tapped the Fountain head of up-to-date programmes as they get there every time. "Max and his dog!" is one of the plays of Max Linder with the action of the dog, which Max knows how to write funny plays and also knows how to act them in a funny manner, so that this is certain to be another winner. After the interval comes "With the French troops." This has just been released by the French Government and shows the French troops leaving Poitiers, artillery ready to protect the advance of the infantry; the first sight of the enemy; General Galleni, the Military Governor of Paris; the battle for the bridge across the Marne; this bridge having been destroyed, the French troops cross the river in pontoons. This is a genuine film photography by a Government operator. Items seven, eight and nine are the feature entitled "Shadows of the night." This is a great detection tale, and includes all the sensationalism that could be crammed into three reels. "Who dunnit does" is shown by Prince who is, as is generally known, the prince of comedians, and this film is screamingly funny.

The tea-rooms are closing to-night, and will be redecorated and refurbished in an up-to-date style, opening in the very near future under the management of Mrs. "B."

ORIGINAL PHONOGRAPH.

The phonograph is nearly universal: it is found in homes, clubs and offices, and a remarkable feature of its popularity and usefulness is that these round and continual cast uses have come about in less than 39 years. At first, speech alone was registered and reproduced in the so-called talking machine, but a broader field was soon opened, and today the reproduction of vocal music and instrumental music is the most popular feature of this sound-reproducing instrument. A few series of instruments and records in the hands of the division of mechanical technology of the National Museum at Washington.

The first invention connected with the phonograph was the phonautograph of Leon Scott, in 1857, in which, for the purpose the recording of sound vibrations upon a cylinder rotated by hand moved forward by a screw. The vibrations were recorded on a carbonoated cylinder by a very light stylus attached to a vibrating diaphragm. This record thus produced not the phonograph, but was used merely to study sound waves. The stylus and the vibrating diaphragm became, however, important features of the talking machine.

Charles Cros has the honor of being the first to describe the idea of mechanically reproducing speech; he presented a paper to the Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1877. But the idea remained in abeyance until Thomas A. Edison had reproduced speech in 1877.

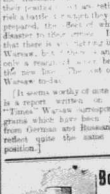
In the course of experiments in 1877, conducted with a telephone transmitter, Edison noticed that the diaphragm articulate speech. At this time he never thought of it independently, but simply as a necessary adjunct of a talking telegraph repeater, which would repeat messages on a secondary circuit extending to a greater distance than the telegraph wire would reach. It was not until one of his collaborators, Edward H. Johnson, who was a lineman, drawing some experimental telephone experiments, mentioned the telephone repeater invented by Mr. Edison, that any one realized what had happened. Subsequently, the Buffalo papers, interested in reporting the lecture announced the invention of the talking machine by Mr. Edison. After reading this in his next lecture, Mr. Johnson modified the remaining ones, and hastened home to assist in perfecting the machine, which he had realized would be a comparatively simple thing to do.

Arriving in Newark, he exhibited the new telephone to Mr. Edison and asked if he could make such a machine. Mr. Edison replied that he could, and after securing some material, in less time than it takes a machine in 24 hours. It consisted of a little revolving cylinder turned by a crank, a diaphragm, diaphragm and needle, and a piece of tin foil which they wrapped around the cylinder. The words, "Mary had a little lamb," were spoken into the machine, and then it was set back and the needle was adjusted again to see if it would repeat the words, which it did, as clearly as can be done to-day, but quite mechanically.

This was the original phonograph and the starting point of an invention which, not only revolutionized all Mr. Edison's other successful experiments, has carried its name and fame outside the more technical circle into the whole civilized world.

COST OF WAR.

Those who imagine that Europe's loss can by any means make for America's gain will have another surprise in the future, and revise their method of reasoning (says the *Christian Science Monitor*). For the present time, striking estimates would seem worthy of attention. An eminent French economist puts the total cost of the European war for the first year at $10,000,000,000. An equally eminent English economist puts the average cost of war in the wealth of America at $5,000,000,000. Europe and America may be regarded for all practical purposes as a business firm. The net loss to the concern this year, therefore, if we accept the statement of expert accountants, will be $5,000,000,000. Of course some will insist that Europe must suffer its loss while America can enjoy its gain, alone, but even economic material experience proves the belief to be unsound.



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FUNDS OF ENGLISH BANKS.

How the English banks employ their funds is shown in the *Statist's* review of British banking during the past year. Much of the largest portion of assets of the great London banks is employed in "advances," which correspond to American collateral loans. This is given as £538,319,000, on which average interest was a trifle more than [illegible] per cent. Only £161,540,000 was invested in bills discounted, while investments are shown as £241,742,000.

The following indicates the income derived by British bankers from employment of their funds, exclusive of the Bank of England, in 1914:—

	Assets	Interest per cent.	Gross Income
Cash in hand at Bank of Eng., etc.	£221,805,000		
Money at call and at short notice	122,239,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Investments	241,742,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills disc'td	161,540,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advances	538,319,000	[illegible]	27,017,000
Liability of customers for acceptances	50,775,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk premises etc.	27,915,000		
Tl. 1914	1,362,120,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tl. 1913	1,274,037,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

In considering [illegible] account must be taken [illegible] in proportion to total [illegible] bankers, but in proportion [illegible] used. Bankers run [illegible] the £221,000,000 of cash they [illegible] in the Bank of England. Nor do they run any appreciable risk in respect of call loans and bills discounted, for behind the bills discounted are all the assets of the firms who draw, accept and endorse the bills. A similar statement applies to advances made. Not infrequently, in young countries, bankers lend to persons with very few assets above the assets obtained by employing the money borrowed. In England, however, bankers are careful to lend only to substantial persons possessing many assets above the goods or property purchased by means of the bank loan. [illegible] extraordinarily small.

The greatest risk run by bankers is in their investments, high class though they be. In discounting or lending on bills and in making advances they do not acquire property, they merely lend money to others to acquire property, and therefore run little or no risk in event of depreciation in property acquired, [illegible] In investments, however, all the depreciation falls upon bankers, and this is one of the chief reasons why they prefer to hold [illegible] short dated securities not liable to depreciation. However, when investment securities are advancing after having fallen to a low figure, bankers' profits are largely increased [illegible] a time of low money rates.

Estimated aggregate income and expenses of banks of United Kingdom, exclusive of the Bank of England, years 1913 and 1914, are set forth below:—

	1914	Increase
Gross receipts	£45,325,000	£8,105,000
Interest on deposits	12,058,000	3,394,000
Gross profit	31,262,000	1,491,000
Expenses	15,524,000	*[illegible]
Net receipts	22,241,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Decrease.

"GOVERNED BY THE SPIRITS OF OUR DEAD."

When [illegible] evidence becomes possible, I think it will be found that the [illegible] influence in the success of the Allies [illegible] and was contributed to by the intellectual efforts of the French General Staff since 1905," writes [illegible] in the "Contemporary Review." "Few, indeed, of those who initiated this great reform have lived to see the fruition of their labours; but when their actual achievements are weighed in the balance of history, we shall all be willing to subscribe to the Japanese apothegm: 'We are governed by the spirits of our dead.'"

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[illegible]

MEXICO AWAKENING.

[illegible]

[illegible] his paper dollars become legal tender [illegible] widespread [illegible] of popular feeling.

NO STABILITY.

"Twenty centuries ago Herodotus, looking over a limited field of observation, declared enthusiastically, 'You may see, not by one example but in all, how excellent a thing is equality and freedom of speech.' The history of Germany during the past fifty years may seem at first sight to enforce another lesson," writes Professor A. J. Grant in the "Political Quarterly."

"Yet, even without the comment of the present war, there was never any reason to doubt that liberty and affection form a better cement for a State than blood and iron, and it may well have been some sense of this that made Bismarck say at a later date to his faithful Busch: 'On the whole, I am convinced that what we have built up since 1866 has no stability.'"

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A VOICE FROM WATERLOO.

Though the prophecy has not been fulfilled, the following sketch, quoted from "Public Opinion," has such graphic interest that it will well bear repeating.

It is one hundred years ago on June 18, since the battle of Waterloo.

On that anniversary day, shall we fight and win another Waterloo?

Lieut.-Col. G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O., has had a vision, which he recalls in the "Cornhill Magazine" (June). In this imaginative narrative, he sees the spirit of four of the heroes of Waterloo visit our men today in Flanders, and he quotes from [illegible] to suggest that what has been may be again.

You are to imagine, in fact, that on June 18 of this year, 1915, Napoleon and Soult and Wellington and De Lancey visit the camps of the Allies. And old Blücher, [illegible] of agony shows that he saw the [illegible] defeat [illegible] Prussia. [illegible] the incidents in this [illegible] what is to [illegible] Waterloo [illegible] both Wellington and Napoleon [illegible] Blücher.

The great battle had died away to a [illegible] and [illegible] artillery had [illegible] but for the occasional protest of [illegible]. For the eighth [illegible] day the Allies had fought on [illegible] five hundred miles," writes Lieut.-Col. MacMunn, "and now on June 18, in what men dare [illegible] call the year of our Lord 1915, the British and French lines of [illegible] joined in Flanders, [illegible] Mont St. Jean and athwart the great paved chaussée had by the century-old sites of [illegible] and Quatre Bras, and but a modern [illegible] from Malplaquet and memories of Marlborough.

The sun had gone down in a sea of [illegible] and glory, and the Allies slept where they stood, weary and happy, [illegible] in the [illegible] successful battle the dead lay in thousands, a horror and an [illegible] under the summer moon. Eh, but [illegible] to put the [illegible] [illegible] beneath the shadows of the [illegible] and across the shell-pitted pavé.

[illegible] had done it once again. The artillery had lifted the cheering [illegible] into the German trenches and out [illegible] again and again.

[illegible] of [illegible] expenditure [illegible] French and English blood and [illegible] had seen the Huns driven [illegible], snarling and fighting but whipped—whipped for all time—from line upon line [illegible] trenches and [illegible] entanglements, from fortified orchards and [illegible] villages. The whole of Europe—[illegible] of the civilised world—had watched [illegible] hoped and wondered, as men of old looked for news of the Crusades, and [illegible] to see the right prevail and men [illegible] with the light of victory in their [illegible] and the sure and certain hope in their [illegible].

Alongside the roadway, past the parked [illegible], four cloaked figures rode silently [illegible] pulled up by a cross-road to listen [illegible]. They then trotted slowly along [illegible] edge of the great chaussée, turning [illegible] a grass field near a cross-road.

The party rode on past the lorry and attendants, and followed a cart track [illegible] a field of ripening corn, that rippled [illegible] shuddered in the soft night breeze, till [illegible] came to a slight knoll. Here they [illegible] rein and looked about. It was a [illegible] and beautiful sight in the glorious [illegible] light that lapped the countryside [illegible] great masses of resting troops along the roadways could only be distinguished from woods by the [illegible] that twinkled among them.

"The figure on the white horse waved his hand to the east. 'See, Marshal! the fresh troops are coming. The Guard, no doubt, and the Reserve Artillery. I have not taught in vain. Jomini saw to that. That was ever my principle.'

"'Sire, it ever was, on the word of an old soldier. Blow a hole with the massed artillery and let the Guard march through. These English have no Guard corps, but those are evidently fresh troops. Despite the week's battle they have plenty. The broken corps hold the ground they win, and the fresh troops march on. To-morrow will be their worst day, Sire. If they break through they win [illegible] in a battle. [illegible] d'une pipe! these English can fight, as we know well, Sire.'

"'You remember, Marshal, [illegible] wanted [illegible] It was that rascal Pitt [illegible]

It was [illegible] speaking, [illegible] of Wellington.

Says Napoleon:

"'We are [illegible] my Belle [illegible] for [illegible] Marshal, I [illegible] your brave English. Words will not describe our [illegible] relationship [illegible] in the [illegible] Marshal, but even I have not seen [illegible] fight as your English fight.'

"Sire, we [illegible] ourselves and the rest of Europe, and we fight with the French [illegible] that the right may stand by itself once again.'

"'We must not [illegible] all our figures,' adds Napoleon, after [illegible] what he would have done at Waterloo [illegible] had had these flying [illegible] I promised Soult [illegible] Marshal [illegible] Headquarters to-night. Permit me to assure you of my eternal regard and to wish your English all honour and success. Adieu, M. le Duc.'

"The Emperor saluted and turning Vilmelon his haunch [illegible] disappeared a [illegible] the standing corn.

"And his [illegible] Wellington [illegible] into the moonlight towards the front of the British line [illegible] regiments and batteries that lay where they had halted [illegible] Highland regiments and Irish regiments, past Welsh regiments that slept free from vowels, past the [illegible] old regiments of the British line that did their work without fuss, past Territorial regiments that could see as red as any of them, and had already written red their annals in the roll of fame; past, too, the sepoys from Hindostan who, having seen the German running squealing before their bayonets, cared no longer for man or devil, and past the thrice-proved boys of Canada who link so happily the French with the English.

"Past all these sleeping through the short night on the unshorn grass rode the mighty shade who knew so well the worth of what he saw, till he came to the restless battle front. Here men dug and built and sweated far into the night to secure that which they had captured. [illegible] on vedette the sappers laboured in front of the trenches with barriers of wire, taking no more thought than the lilies, and working parties dragged carts piled high with empty sand-bags or hand-grenades that the General Staff had pushed up from the motor parks.

"From the sleeping divisions back again [illegible] the great road and the parties clearing up from the fighting of the afternoon, where dead and wounded had been almost as thick as the countless stones of the pavé, [illegible] a line of trench and a ruined village. Behind a hedgerow a chaplain was laying to their rest in a long trench five British boys and a grey-haired veteran, to whom old dustman Death had ordered 'Pile your arms! Pile your arms! Pile your arms!' Just a trench behind a hill, and the shade of Arthur Wellesley uncovered, pausing a minute by the open grave, while the chaplain read:

"'I heard a voice from heaven saying, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.'

"Back past a cheery marching battalion whistling '[illegible] your lady friend,' back past a long column of food wagons, for the living must live, and bayonets, at any rate British bayonets, without beef lose much of their sharpness. A contrast from the grave to a music-hall air, but in war the dead must bury the dead, and 'the sound of a sigh doesn't travel well, the lilt of a laugh goes far.'"

Then they go to General Headquarters. "The Chief of the General Staff has just brought the Commander-in-Chief the latest [illegible] marked with the very latest news [illegible] And the [illegible] allied [illegible] that touch our flanks. Sufficient had been known earlier [illegible] and plans made. [illegible] later news showed [illegible] have been accurate.

"[illegible] Field-Marshal sat studying [illegible] at the map, while [illegible] the gun ammunition [illegible] by his side. The biggest army that ever Britain had put into the field [illegible] far larger than ever Napoleon commanded, and before him the greatest military power in the world' on the [illegible] but dangerous as a tiger [illegible] Beside him allies who [illegible] and gave fullest support. Decisions were to be made that night, with these [illegible] factors to handle.

"Perhaps the hand of dead Arthur Wellesley rested a moment on that shoulder and helped the cause of England and the civilised world. At any rate, the necessary decisions were made and the orders given, and the mighty shade left a scene of thought and anxiety that he understood so well.

"'God bless my soul, De Lancey! Who is that?'

"'Who [illegible] what, sir?'

"'The man on horseback by that gorse bush.'

"De Lancey looked and saw to the right of a small bush a figure on a horse looking intently away to the east, where a faint [illegible] of a lighter tinge told of the approaching close of the short summer night and the short hours of rest.

"'I see him, sir, but though I seem to know him I can't put a name to him. He looks anxious enough.'

"The pair rode on up the slope.

"'My God! De Lancey, it is old "Vorwarts" himself. Poor old Vorwarts! I forgot in all the glory of to-day that my old comrade would be about. Gneisenau, too, who ran his business for him. Vorwarts could not manage that.'

"And as they looked the old Prussian Marshal took off his cocked hat and his white locks stirred in the breeze. The watchers sat and gazed on the broken figure. The arms flew out suddenly in one great appeal heavenwards. 'Mein Gott! Mein Gott!' and the cry had the wail of despair of a human soul in agony. 'Eloi, Eloi,' as horse and rider disappeared down the reverse slopes of the knoll.

"Well might the sight that met the eyes of the riders have moved the aged Marshal to misery. To the knowledge of foredoomed failure came at that moment the horror of the silent slopes. Early in the day, for only the dead remained, some shells from the British eighteen-pounders had found a force concealed behind the knoll, by way of the tell-tale aeroplane. A burst of shrapnel and high explosive had piled dead men and dead gun teams high in fantastic shapes among the flowers of the field.

"The British Marshal and his Staff Officer looked grimly at the tally of slain and once again remarked, 'Poor old Vorwarts!'

"But while they looked and mused awhile, the soft breeze of the false dawn died away and the eastern sky slowly reddened, and a cock crew in a distant farm. Far away through the faint blue mist of the morning came the strains of the 'Marseillaise,' 'Aux armes, citoyens!' and the subdued hum of the stirring bivouacs.

"'Time, De Lancey. Time!'

"'Would that we could stay, sir.'

"'Pshaw, man, we must be off. We must find old Vorwarts and that Emperor, and wait on the other side for those who must join us this day. God knows, old comrade, there will be plenty of them. It is right they should find us waiting.'

"As the sky reddened and the green grass [illegible], the figures of the men of the old time before faded out of the atmosphere and left the world to its present evil. The quiet morning was filling with the hum of movement increasing with the light like the growing roar of a forest fire.

"And so on the morning of Waterloo, a [illegible] after, when a few miles of its [illegible], as the morning star faded into the sunrise, the men of the Empires of France and England surged out of their bivouacs side by side with intent to ensure that the Right should stand by itself once again, come weal, come woe.

"'And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels.'"

Captain Cecil Battine, writing in the "Nineteenth Century," describes what happened at the critical moment when the British won the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

"Almost the only authority who correctly expounded the cause of the complete British victory," he says, "was the Emperor Napoleon himself. Hardly one of the innumerable writers about the Battle of [illegible] else perceived that the Prussian attack which was held in check by the French right and right rear, could not possibly have been the cause of the panic which at a given moment suddenly overtook the French left and centre. The troops in that part of the field could not possibly tell what was happening some two and a half miles away, and the approaching night gave good grounds to the French staff for hope of at any rate effecting an orderly retreat.

"The disaster began with the charge of the British cavalry. Two brigades of fresh cavalry in reserve, supported by several brigades who had been fighting hard all day, were suddenly launched in pursuit of the retreating columns of the Imperial Guard, after the fury of our infantry counter-attack had spent itself. This mass of cavalry, skirting the Hougomont enclosures, wheeled into line and hurled itself upon the shaken ranks of the French infantry in successive echelons. These fiery attacks threw the French centre into wild confusion, prevented the Imperial Guard from rallying or from covering the general retreat. Then the French right, alarmed by the disaster in the centre and the Prussian enveloping attack, which was rapidly progressing, also gave way, and the disaster became complete in fifteen minutes."

A German shell, which was analysed in the technical laboratory of the Polytechnic, Regent Street, W., proved to be a [illegible] filled shell, hence the probable reason for its non-explosion as the charge was only loosely packed. The charge was found to consist of ammonium nitrate, a compound from which laughing gas is obtained; nitro-hydrocarbons, chiefly of toluene, a product of gas works; and, thirdly, finely divided wood-fibre.

HOWSE AND McGEORGE

Nerve-Disorders Through Heat.

Lassitude of mind, depression of spirits, irritableness of nerves, are amongst the first indications that excessive heat is overtaxing the nervous system. Unless they are checked, more pronounced nerve-disorders follow, and in time The lungs and heart show dwindling of structure, while the liver, spleen and intestines are all more or less liable to become diseased. To quote the words of Sir Thomas Stevenson, M.D., and Sir Shirley Murphy, M.D.:

The earliest symptoms of nerve-irritation should be the signal for following the advice of the physicians who write on The Medical Gazette for residents in tropical climates, suffering from general debility, the best and most readily assimilable food is the preparation known as Sanatogen. I have used it on a large scale and have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained." Sanatogen's value was additionally proved at the International Medical Congress, London, 1913, when it was awarded the only Grand Prix in the tonic and food section, thus proving it to be superior to every preparation of the kind.

The Hon Mr Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court Lahore, Punjab, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Stores.

Shattered Nerves

and indigestion completely cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets, the World-Famous Medicine.

Mrs. Spencer, of Barton-Lane, Lincoln, writes: "For years I suffered from Nervous Indigestion, and was actually run down when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets. My nerves all on edge, and so weak that I could not sleep at night. Anything like exertion would make me panting, and I had a good deal of palpitation, and anything so much as bending over, I suffered nearly with indigestion. Now I am happy to say I am quite well, I can do all that I did six years ago; I can anything when I ever used to, and I can eat anything I like, and I feel quite strong."

Mrs. Spencer.

Where every system is out of tune, it should fall, and I had a queer idea that anything so pretty should be behind me. I suffered nearly with indigestion, bad nerves, and was in a very low state. I tried all that, and no good; then anything when I ever used to, and I can eat anything I like, and I feel quite strong."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a specific and cure for all nervous disorders, such as Sleeplessness, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Palpitation, Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, Spinal Weakness, Nervous Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Old Age, Wakefulness, and are specially valuable for women suffering from Nervous Troubles, such as Hot Flashes, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritability, Hysteria, Melancholia, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Want of Self-confidence, Want of Will-power, Want of Energy, Want of Ambition, Want of Will, Want of Memory, Want of Energy, Want of Ambition, Want of Will, Want of Memory, Want of Energy, Want of Ambition, Want of Will, Want of Memory

MOMBASA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

QUESTION OF ALIEN FIRMS.

[illegible]

[illegible] Trading Co. which [illegible] managed and to be mainly owned by the Germans and Austrians. He had been [illegible] the Middle Mar[illegible] East African Trading Co. [illegible] Mount Mar[illegible] managers and engineers of the [illegible] Trading Co. and Messrs. [illegible] Fraser Tweedy and Co. [illegible] Street, [illegible] Mombasa, [illegible] Mr. Hoffmann [illegible] Mr. Ernest Lange [illegible] East African Trading Co. [illegible] If companies were [illegible] that Messrs Mar[illegible] managers and engineers of the [illegible] Trading Co. and Messrs. [illegible] Fraser Tweedy and Co. [illegible] Street, [illegible] Mombasa, [illegible] Mr. Hoffmann [illegible] Mr. Ernest Lange [illegible] East African Trading Co. [illegible] If companies were [illegible] that Messrs Mar[illegible]

THE LARGEST
HARDWARE STORE
IN THE COUNTRY.

All Engineering Fittings,
Ironwork, Belting, etc

In Stock Now.

Lambert's Store.
Lambert's Foundry.
Lambert's Engineering Dept
Lambert's Wagons.

Little Signs of Big Troubles.

[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, Etc.

The
British East Africa Corporation,
Limited

have pleasure in announcing that they have now arranged to carry stocks of their many well known and popular lines of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., at their

NAIROBI HOUSE,

where all Nairobi clients should now apply.

'Castle' Lager Beer, Christopher's Whisky,
Chaplin's Wines, Sutton Carden's Gins,
Noilly Prat French Vermouth, Etc., Etc.

British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., NAIROBI.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED IN THE TRANSVAAL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY OF NATAL IN THE CAPE PROVINCE, TO THE SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF RHODESIA.

Subscribed Capital ...	£6,194,100
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,548,525
Reserve Fund ...	£2,000,000
Uncalled Capital ...	£4,645,575
	£8,194,100

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The Board also undertakes—
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THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT IT!

Water is the most valuable asset in this country to settler and farmer alike. The trouble generally is to obtain it. To conserve it once it is obtainable is more the primary concern of the user. For this purpose Good Tanks are essential—but receptacles of an ornamental nature—but solidly constructed. We construct Good Tanks of a capacity sufficient to tide over dry season. We guarantee the capabilities of our Tanks. Not only so, but we guarantee them. We know the capabilities of our workmen, the quality of the material we use, the amount of thoughtful labour put into the job—therefore, we have confidence in the finished article. Hence we have opened orders we so frequently received have been sufficient testimony to the general satisfaction of our customers.

OUR TANKS STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

Place your next order with us and be assured of a satisfactory result.

J. D. Isherwood & Sons,
Hardinge Street,
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P.O. Box 78.
Telephone 136.

WATCH our "Wants" advertisements—[illegible] in our Daily or you will large sizes. Apply "Standard" Office, Nairobi and Mombasa.

RUBBER STAMPS and Printing Pads, [illegible] miss something of importance to you.

National Bank of India, Limited
Bankers of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorate Governments.

Subscribed Capital	...	£2,000,000	0 0
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Reserve Fund	...	1,175,000	0 0
Amount carried forward		92,995	0 0

HEAD OFFICE,
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BRANCHES:
INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachee, Delhi, Tuticorin, Cocinin, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar, Chittagong.
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FIJIAN DEPOTS:—Depositts are received for fixed periods and terms which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank transacts all kinds of Exchange business and issues Drafts on the Head Office in London, and and sold for Cash or on Commission. Having a considerable experience in the Live Stock Trade, I am in position to see that my clients get value for their money.

GENERAL AGENCY work (buying or selling) executed to the best advantage. I have a large quantity of farmers' requisites on my books and also enquiries for same. Buyers and Sellers are respectfully invited to communicate their requirements.

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All Classes of Live Stock bought and sold for Cash or on Commission. Having a considerable experience in the Live Stock Trade, I am in position to see that my clients get value for their money.

GENERAL AGENCY work (buying or selling) executed to the best advantage. I have a large quantity of farmers' requisites on my books and also enquiries for same. Buyers and Sellers are respectfully invited to communicate their requirements.

MARRIAGE.

FRANCIS—FARLEY—At the Mombasa Cathedral, by the Rev Wright, on the 20th instant, A. W. Francis of Nairobi to Mabel Farley of Birmingham.

THE EAST
African Standard
MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA NEWS.
SATURDAY JULY 31, 1915.

For a week we have [illegible] Allies with breath[illegible] the South East [illegible] Russian all against the formidable [illegible] Italy. Turkey [illegible] It is tremendous struggle, strong, [illegible] the least doubt, is exerting every effort [illegible] which is capable. For Germany, this is the supreme test. If the German armies fail to break the line in Poland all hope of a great, and successful offensive, on a great scale, must pass away from them. Meanwhile, the strength of the Allies, in the second quarter, is growing. With increasing volume the stream of munitions is beginning to flow towards our armies in France and Flanders. Such is the resistless thunder of the allied fleet, Belgium will be free of the presence of her [illegible] for ever. Austria will be fighting on every side, one flood of invasion in the north, have to the south, gates of the allied floods will be battering the life out of the Turkish fortresses. If, before then, Germany has, by the time bought, at least, reduced the Russian armies of their tremendous power of offense, the end will be in sight. For the sake of her every hope, Germany must win in Poland. To her, the moral effect of failure, apart from military results, would be disastrous. The very existence of the Central Alliance probably depends upon the result of this fight. It is not altogether unlikely that failure would herald the disappearance of Hungary as a belligerent, and it would leave Austria shaken to her very foundations. The effects in Germany itself would be almost as serious. The attempt against Warsaw is actually taking place. Let us hope, on a huge scale. Its success would give renewed life to the German armies and the German people. Its failure would bring them perilously near to despair. Not so with Russia. To our ally the fall of Warsaw would be more than a serious shock. We know that Russia still has enormous reserves of troops, and that, on her own territory, she is practically invincible. If she were fighting alone, invasion might induce her to make terms

voluntarily adopted the conditions Germany would force upon us—the conditions we are fighting against. State discipline, of the German kind, is desirable now as a temporary measure of urgency, solely for the purpose of repelling its permanent establishment among us. We could not have the discipline of Germany without [illegible] national character of the Germans who have been willing to submit to it. This character has been successfully cultivated in the German people. It is part of that culture of which we have heard so much and which [illegible] like so little. Without their State discipline, the German soldiers and sailors would probably not have been willing to commit the outrages of Belgium and to murder the women and children of the "Lusitania." It is one thing to ask us to fight Germany with her own weapons; it is another thing to blame us for not having adopted those weapons as part of our national equipment. Those [illegible] men who are taking [illegible] to lecture us, through the "Times" and the "Daily Mail," are merely displaying a deplorable ignorance of the whole nature of the matter in hand. Let them confine their attentions to the shirkers when the Government complains that it cannot find enough men to claim the available or promised equipment; when something approaching a general tendency to shirk has been proved. These misguided [illegible] with their doleful head-shakings and discordant lamentations have missed the whole spirit of the present appeal. German State-slavery is as hateful to us now as ever it was before. If we are willing to have ourselves organised into some semblance of this State-discipline it is only in order that we may be able to drive it away all the more effectually. We must now prepare, and we are preparing, but we do not blame ourselves for not having been prepared as the Germans were when the war began. We are fighting because we refuse to be Germanised. How, then, can we regret that we did not find ourselves Germanised when the trial came? We are as we are: our ideals are as they are, because, throughout the ages, we have built ourselves up a free people, acknowledging no authority save that of God and our King. The military power of Germany has been constructed upon the willingness of the German people to give themselves, body and soul, to an artificial State system. We will have none of it.

* * *

The East African Standard July 27, 1915.

PRODUCE AND TRANSPORT. [illegible] possibilities, we need make no apology for returning to the question of the milk supply. A correspondent now suggests, as Mr. Chamberlain recently suggested, that the dairying industry, and the country generally, is being held up for want of suitable transport facilities. This may well be the case. And what applies to milk would apply, with almost equal force, to all dairy and market-garden produce. We may now venture to bring the whole matter to a plain issue. Here in Nairobi there is an important market, and one that should be great enough to encourage the establishment of a substantial industry. In the country, it would seem, there is a large supply of milk—and, doubtless, other produce—for which no proper market is available. The problem is to bring the supply and the demand together. The farmer can help himself only to a certain point, beyond which he cannot go unaided. The only suitable method of transportation is that which could be furnished by the railway. Speaking generally, this is not the time to bring forward any suggestion involving change in the traffic arrangements of the railway, which is doing such excellent service, and upon which, obviously, the military authorities must continue to have first claim. On the other hand, it is the presence of the military forces, and the establishment of military hospitals and convalescent homes, that has very considerably increased the demand for milk, and other dairy produce, causing a rise in price, for which, it is widely believed, there is not sufficient justification. If there is a supply, and a still greater potential supply, of milk in country districts, for which consumers cannot readily be found, it is indeed unfortunate that this supply cannot be brought to Nairobi. It may be that, for the time being, nothing can be done in the matter. We are certainly not attempting to teach the Traffic Manager of the railway his own business. But if he were satisfied that there exists a sufficient supply of this class of produce to justify special consideration, he might find it possible to adapt present arrangements to meet the case. Definite figures from some country stock-owners and produce-growers would be both instructive and helpful.

* * *

The East African Standard July 28, 1915.

THE SILENT SUBMARINES. For some weeks German submarine outrages have become less and less frequent. At the present [illegible] the campaign of piracy seems to have come to an end, or, at any rate, to have reached a state of inaction. This may be due to [illegible] of both. The recent American [illegible] in Berlin. As President Wilson [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] infantry, even though a prominent critic has recently said that the business of infantry [illegible]

[illegible]

The East African Standard July 29, 1915.

[illegible]

The East African Standard July 30, 1915.

[illegible]

[illegible] in draining all the best energies of people into the channels that led to armaments. The policy of Prussian militarism would have triumphed if its preparations had been so far ahead of those of its opponents as to overwhelm all resistance at the outset. That Germany counted [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "STANDARD" P. & P. WORKS

Possess facilities which enable them to produce anything in any style, from a Poster to a Visiting Card. A small order gets the same attention as a large order.

MACONOCHIE BROS., Ld.

For a Table Relish to be completely acceptable it is a *sine qua non* that it should be as good for the health as it is for the appetite.

PAN YAN PICKLE. Sold in Two Sizes. Small & Large. Popular Prices.

"PAN YAN" PICKLE.

"Pan Yan" Pickle is a high-class combination of the finest Condiments, Fruits, Spices and Vegetables. It is superior to everything of its kind, but notwithstanding this it is easily within the reach of every ordinary consumer.

It is a great digestive and appetiser and Connoisseurs have declared it worth double the money charged. Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. It is always in Season.

Stocked by all High-class Stores everywhere. Sole Proprietors: MACONOCHIE BROS., Ltd., Millwall, London, E.

For full particulars apply to the Sole Agents in British East Africa and Uganda. F. C. Holmes & Co., LIMORU.

The "Lancet" [The Great British Medical Organ] says:—"The Pan Yan pickle has a very pleasant taste, and renders certain foods, which are otherwise unappetising owing to monotony or absence of flavour, more easily enjoyed and digested. Chemical examination showed the absence of objectionable ingredients."

Sole Agents for B.E.A. and Uganda:

F. C. HOLMES & CO.,

LIMORU.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

GENEROUS GIFTS.

[illegible]

OUR MILK SUPPLY.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

[illegible]

GAMES FOR HOSPITALS.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

[illegible]

DIPPING AND WOOL.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

[illegible] ... We had a good [illegible] America with such [illegible] sheep from 7,000 to [illegible] spreads very [illegible] But we always [illegible] wool well in hand [illegible] quality or quantity of [illegible] flocks of sheep [illegible] sulphur and lime.

[illegible] MORAHAN

Nairobi, July 26.

B.E.A. GIFT OF MAIZE.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

[illegible] His Excellency the [illegible]

[illegible] A. F. JONES [illegible]

[illegible]

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Message of Congratulation.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

[illegible] His Majesty the King [illegible]

[illegible]

BELGIAN REFUGEES FUND.

B.E.A. Gift.

[illegible]

FRANK WATKINS, Sen.

General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C., 17th June, 1915.

Dear Mr Watkins,

The maize sent to us by the farmers of British East Africa has been safely delivered, and is a most welcome gift. We are very grateful to you for your generous and [illegible] behalf of the Belgian Refugees in the United Kingdom. On behalf of the Committee I thank you.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. GLADSTONE.

London, June 12, 1915.

Dear Lord Gladstone,

I have pleasure in handing you herewith the account in detail for sale of the 42 tons [illegible] presented to the War Refugees Fund by the farmers of British East Africa [illegible] proceeds of [illegible] Messrs. Campbell and [illegible] on your instructions. I [illegible] Messrs. Campbell and [illegible] the Union of South Africa [illegible] Refugees Fund.

[illegible] Mr. F. Watkins, one of the leading [illegible] East Africa and Uganda [illegible] the Transvaal [illegible] His Excellency Sir Henry Belfield [illegible] East Africa was good enough to grant transport over the Uganda Railway to the coast free of railway charges. The shipping and supervision at the coast were undertaken by the British East Africa Corporation Ltd., with out charge, as a contribution to the fund. The lighterage to the ocean steamer was [illegible] Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. The ocean car[illegible] "Tremayne" was granted [illegible] United Kingdom [illegible] Phillips [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] these East African farmers who [illegible] through Mr Maindelay, and [illegible] to Mr Watkins [illegible] Belgian Refugee guests in England.

I think it would be that you would be [illegible] to Mr. Watkins. May I [illegible] to the Secretary of State to the Colonies.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

Sd. F. H. M. LEGGETT.

Managing Director, B.E.A. Corp. Ltd.

The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., War Refugees Committee, Aldwych, W.C.

British East Africa Corporation, Limited, 96 Gresham House, London, E.C., 12th June, 1915.

The Belgian Refugee Committee, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

ACCOUNT SALES

	£	s.	d.
Proceeds of 471 bags East African maize ex s.s. "Tremayne," as per copy Messrs. Campbell and Phillipps Ltd., statement dated 9th June, 1915 attached	388	15	11

CHARGES

Freight, free	0	0	0
Insurance Marine & War Risks	[illegible]	19	[illegible]
Cable to East Africa dated 20/5/15	1	8	0
Supervision and fee, (gratis)	0	0	0
Commission	0	0	0
	£5	7	5
Cheque herewith	£383	8	6

E. & O. E.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

Considerable attention is being paid to the increasing menace of the submarine. Thus Mr Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, writing in the "Daily Telegraph," says:—

"The price is being paid in the effort to force the passage of the Dardanelles. Besides two submarines we have lost the [illegible] "Goliath," and [illegible] the "Majestic" is [illegible] the weaker by the [illegible] Since submarines have made their appearance, it may be that further ships will be sunk, and it is well that the nation should understand [illegible] such incidents [illegible] There is [illegible]

The naval [illegible] of the "Morning Post" [illegible] the theory that submarine warfare has entered upon a new phase.

The unsatisfactory nature of the German reply to the United States adds to the importance of this submarine menace.

Mr L. G. Chiozza Money, M.P., gives the larger features of this problem in the "Daily Mail."

"The peculiar economic position of our islands creates for us a tremendous hazard," he says. "It was but yesterday that the war risks of our shipping had, for practical purposes, disappeared. We had swept from the seas not only German merchantmen, but the second greatest navy in the world. That yesterday passed, and [illegible] danger. The Germans [illegible] all considerations [illegible] naval war [illegible] submarines [illegible] traffic [illegible] The submarine [illegible]

[illegible]

	Vessels	Gross Tons
[illegible]	12,854	19,115,146
[illegible]	8,203	964,384
Total	21,057	20,[illegible],530

[illegible] have 23,700 [illegible]

[illegible] the British mercantile [illegible] a form of attack for which science has yet invented [illegible]

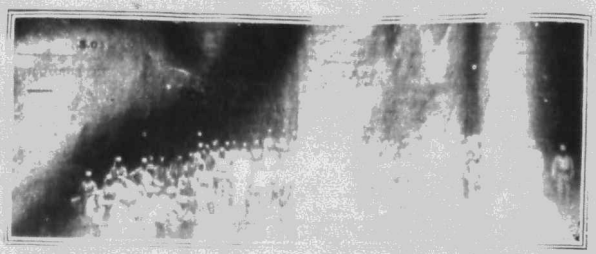
[illegible] cannot fight submarines and [illegible] skilful fighting seamen [illegible] when it comes to the surface."

Mr Money believes that it is possible for Germany to construct and man hundreds of submarines within a year. "I believe that it is wise to expect and to count upon the manufacture of a very large number of German submarines, so that in the event of Germany being successful in maintaining [illegible] for another twelve months she may at the end of that time be able to attack our mercantile marine with a hundred submarines where she now possesses a score.

"It is in these circumstances," Mr Money suggests, "that, in addition to doing everything that we can to increase small war vessels of high speed, we should change the entire status of the mercantile marine and arm every merchant vessel, bringing each ship under the effective control of the Admiralty. Every merchantman would become a fighting unit capable of shelling a submarine. Our 21,000 ships of the mercantile marine would not longer be helpless targets, but vessels of war which could only be attacked by submarines at their own peril."

Such a policy, Mr. Money admits, "would raise difficulties with regard to trading in neutral ports. A neutral country cannot entertain an armed vessel as an ordinary merchantman, and the great part of our imports are derived from neutral countries." But there are ways of getting over that.

PHOTOS CAPTURED AT BUKOBA

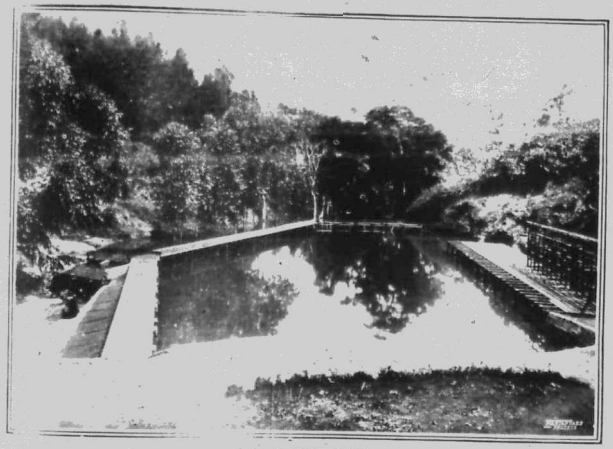


THE "STANDARD" SNAPSHOT COMPETITION

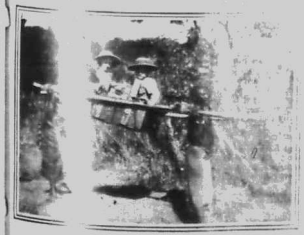
PRIZE PHOTO

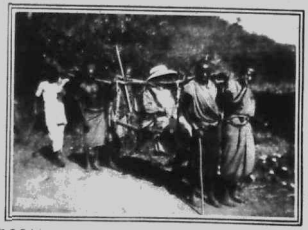
SOME OF OUR GIRL G[illegible]

GIRL GUIDES AT WORK



SWIMMING BATH





TYPICAL TRAVELLING IN B.E.A.

[illegible] Iberton, Buiru

Our London Letter.

(From Our Correspondent)

[illegible]

[illegible] LORD FISHER.

[illegible]

[illegible] TINY BRITISH POSSESSIONS

[illegible] THE DARDANELLES DRIVELLER.

[illegible]

OUR FORMER STRUGGLES.

The lapse of history never repeats itself, but it does run in moral curves for other to follow, and the moral is inevitable that we are now passing back back to the great struggle which just a hundred years ago was the finish of the twenty years' struggle for the only struggle in English history that bears any near resemblance to it.

Philip III was perhaps at moments as great a danger to the liberties of this country, but there were moments when the "greatest of peace with each other" hate in practice proved to be a phenomenon for "live in terrorized obedience to me."

"Moral causes, unlike mere happenings, do tend to produce results which can be calculated. And just as the arrogance of Napoleon gradually convinced the whole of Europe that European life was impossible so long as he reigned, so that of Germany has been and still more since the beginning of the war, forced something like the whole world to realise that, with a Germany in her present temper and the power to give free rein to it, there can be no peace and no trust; for such a Germany is a standing menace to the degree of freedom and civilisation already attained by humanity, and still more to all our highest hopes for the future.

"We may say exactly what Pitt said in 1804:—

"I need not remind the House that we are come to a new era in the history of nations; that we are called to struggle for the dearest rights of our country alone, but of the civilized world. We are remembering that it is not for ourselves alone that we suffer, that unprecedented privations, We have for ourselves the great duty of self-preservation to perform; but the duty of preservation of Europe now is of a higher and nobler order. We are in the first place to provide for our security against a country whose malignity to this country knows no bounds. But our still higher duty of nation ought to be that we provide not only for our own safety, but hold out a prospect to nations now bending under the yoke of tyranny of what the [illegible] I have people can effect."

TASK OF MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now Minister of Munitions, has, together with his Under-Secretary, Mr. Addison, taken up his headquarters at 6, Whitehall Gardens, next to the Board of Trade says "Public Opinion." His task is to organise to the fullest extent of the need the supply of munitions of the sort for both the army and the navy.

"The chief duty of this office is the one outstanding fact in the political situation and the one positive gain, says the "Times."

Mr J H Thomas, M.P., who has recently been to the front, gives an illustration of the sort of work which munitions must be used in the war:—

"He had made inquiries and asked what was the total number of requiring so much ammunition. The reply was that it was impossible for any more to be used until the barbed wire was cleared absolutely! high explosives in order to give our men a chance. Last Sunday alone, through the front fired 200,000 rounds of ammunition in one day. Certain of our English officers were sent to see the result, and they came back and said that not a trench, no barbed wire, or a human being was to be seen. The result was that the French made a trench for the attack.

"The next day we made an attack for forty minutes and the result was that the French advance.

"Mud cannot, unlike mere happenings, do tend to produce results which can be calculated. And just as the arrogance of Napoleon gradually convinced the whole of Europe that European life was impossible so long as he reigned, so that of Germany has been and still more since the beginning of the war, forced something like the whole world to realise that, with a Germany in her present temper and the power to give free rein to it, there can be no peace and no trust; for such a Germany is a standing menace to the degree of freedom and civilisation already attained by humanity, and still more to all our highest hopes for the future.

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FUN AT THE FRONT.

Mr G Valentine Williams, who is with the British Expeditionary Force in France, writing to the "Daily Mail" says: I will venture to say that in the whole of its history Flanders has never seen a more bizarre spectacle than that which I was privileged, by special invitation of the General Commanding, to witness this afternoon. The occasion was a gymkhana arranged for the Indian Cavalry Division, and the scene is provided in one which will doubtless linger for years to come in the memories of the Flemish peasants who swarmed to the games from all the villages for miles around.

The place chosen for the gymkhana was a large plateau isolated in the midst of a broad and comparatively desolate valley running up to the wooded horizon, where the sun and there a village church spire peeped out.

I have never seen a more remarkable sight than the spectacle of that plateau when I arrived there this afternoon. The white figures of Indian cavalrymen on horseback, with tall lances and khaki pennons, formed a kind of rectangular stadium in which the games were going on.

The audience was extraordinarily picturesque. Mingling with Indian troops of all shades and nationalities, with their hennа-dyed moustaches and beards, Pathans, Jats, cavalry camp followers of the caste, a contingent British cavalrymen and gunners brigaded with the Indian cavalry, were Indian officers in their becoming uniforms, French cavalry officers in the new light-blue tunic of the French army and gleaming black top-boots, Algerian and Moroccan light cavalry in kepi or fez with long flowering burnouses over short Zouave jackets and baggy scarlet breeches, British officers and men of every arm, and finally an indescribable assortment of civilians from far and near—village mayors in black broad cloth, coats in aniline and shovel-hat, and peasants in sabots.

Many of the languages of India resounded in the gathering, blending with English, French, and Flemish in a strange medley of unfamiliar sounds. Indian Kshamadeshes seem to be seen in conversation with French Arabs, and Sikh troopers with Flemish peasants. He what vehicle of speech they managed to understand one another I do not know, but they appeared to get on famously and the games went forward in a riot of enthusiasm, excitement, and noise. The Indians were tremendously elated at the "Tamasha," as they call the games, and keen to display their prowess on horseback.

The games opened with flat races for officers, in which General Bimington, commanding the Indian Cavalry Corps, competed amid general enthusiasm. Tent-pegging for British and Indian cavalry followed, both for officers and men, and the French present, notably the cavalry, were delighted with the skill shown. But the "star" of the afternoon was the display on trick riding given by an elite troop of a famous Indian cavalry regiment. The spectators fairly rose at the riders as they thundered down the course, snatching up handkerchiefs from the ground, hanging head downwards across the saddle, standing up in the saddle, or riding with their backs to the horse's tail, firing off revolvers, and uttering shrill cries in their native tongue, to which their comrades round the ring and there a village church spire peeped out.

The wonderful horsemanship fascinated the French cavalry officers, the amusing antics of the riders, who entered fully into the comic spirit of the entertainment, delighted the shield French peasants. When finally the whole troop came up along the course with panting horses and saluted to a huge call the spectators burst into loud applause.

There were also races for the village girls and boys, in which the Indian soldiers took the greatest interest, cheering on the competitors and running on on the course to see on their legs again unless who had acquirted race for the French interpreters attached to the Indian cavalry concluded the programme, and the gymkhana closed with the presentation of small money prizes to the winners by General Bimington amid "three cheers for our Allies!"

It was an unforgettable afternoon for the peasants, and the cordial character of the proceedings was a splendid illustration of the warm feelings of friendship which exist between the British army in France and the civilian population.

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The Proprietors of THE "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" WEEKLY EDITION offer a SPECIAL PRIZE of FIFTEEN RUPEES EVERY WEEK for the best and most interesting snapshot sent in by any photographer, amateur or professional.

A cheque for Rs. 15 will be forwarded to the successful competitor, immediately upon publication of the prize picture.

No award will be made unless six or more competitors submit photographs. If less than six are sent in they will be carried forward to the following week.

Every photograph should bear a title and the name and address of the sender legibly written on the back.

P.O.P. prints are preferred, though not essential.

The Editor reserves the right to reproduce any of the competing photographs.

Consolation prizes will be given occasionally.

The decision of the "Snapshot" Editor will be final, and will rest with him alone.

We cannot undertake to return Photos sent for Competition.

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English Manufacturers and Dealers in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

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Steamship Lines arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sailings;

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THE GERMANS AND AFRICA.

The following criticism of Mr. Evans Lewin's book, "The Germans in Africa," appears in the "Nation." Germany entered late into the colonial field. Consequently she could not help making a nuisance of herself. The world had already been marked out by others, principally, of course, by this country, before she began to feel the colonial appetite. When the pangs of land-hunger seized her it is beside the point, perhaps, that the hunger was largely artificial—she was under the unfortunate necessity of disturbing other folk. Africa was virtually the one part of the world where there was a chance to plant the German flag. In the early eighties, the vast interior of the continent was a No Man's Land, marked white on the map, fringed around the coasts with trading posts and settlements that were mainly British. Not merely were these vested interests, small enough in detail but any of them capable of causing friction; there was also a British state of mind which resented any alteration in the status quo. It would be a gross exaggeration to call it a "dog-in-the-manger" attitude; in point of fact our statesmen were on the whole both reasonable and accommodating—deplorably weak, our own brand of Imperialists would say—yet the central fact remains that the German intrusion was unwelcome. Mr. Lewin puts it in a few brief sentences:—

> In her dealings with Germany, Great Britain did not at first co-operate readily with her new neighbour. The reason is not far to seek. Long established in many parts of the Continent, with interests more or less developed at almost every portion of the western, southern, and eastern littoral, British statesmen, previous to 1884, were inclined to look upon the then condition of Africa as one that should on no account be disturbed. It was, indeed, difficult for any Power to obtain a footing in any spot where British interests were not paramount, and the action of Germany in taking possession of certain territories on the eastern and western coast seemed like the incursion of a wolf into a well-stocked sheepfold.

Necessarily the story of Germany's efforts to get, first, a foothold, and then an empire in Africa is unpalatable reading. It is one of intrigue and of planning, subterranean and long prepared beforehand. But the whole story of the African scramble is extremely unpalatable [illegible] of the German side [illegible] is only one facet. Mr. Evans Lewin cannot be accused of tenderness towards the German Empire builders. On the contrary, the influence of the war spirit is very plainly shown. Yet he is too close and earnest a student of these matters to fail in conscientiousness. His book is, on the whole, a thoroughly well-done piece of work, and a valuable and opportune contribution to our literature on Imperial questions.

Germany's African policy was two-fold. It was (1) to obtain an empire, stretching from sea to sea, either in South or Central Africa, and (2) as far as possible to avoid precipitating a dispute with Great Britain in this process. Bismarck, who succumbed to the colonial disease comparatively late in his career and against his instincts, was careful to make a sort of working arrangement with France in African adventure, and he and his successors always chose a moment of diplomatic complication for bringing off their coups. The dream of a Teutonic South Africa was not so fanciful as it now appears. In German eyes the Dutch were sufficiently akin to be classed as a sort of Teuton in contradistinction to the Anglo-Saxon. Moreover, there was the Boer distrust of British Imperialism to be taken into account. From the beginning, says Mr. Lewin:—

> The main object of Germany was, first, to secure a footing wherever she could in South Africa; secondly, to co-operate with the Boer Republics for the ultimate overthrow of British power in the sub-continent; thirdly, to acquire a predominating influence in the country; and, fourthly, to undertake the suzerainty of the "independent" Boer States, and eventually to gather them within the German orbit.

Germany's game in South Africa came to nothing because, for one reason, when it came to intrigue Rhodes and our Imperialists were far and away "slimmer" and quicker than their German rivals, and because—this is the real reason—Britain, having won her game against Kruger, was great enough to be generous, and completed her territorial conquest by conquering the hearts of the conquered. The recent rebellion and the conspiracy that led up to it show that Germany had by no means abandoned her South African ambition. She had not kept a large garrison and great stores of munitions in German South-west Africa for nothing. Yet it must be added as a matter of pure fact, and not out of any desire to make a party point (for the thing is too big for party) that but for the Liberal triumph in the British elections of 1906 we should almost certainly have lost South Africa in the last nine months.

In Central Africa Germany has aimed consistently at securing the reversion of all or a large portion of the Belgian Congo. That would have given her a slice of Central Africa, stretching across the continent from ocean to ocean. Her eyes have been greedily fixed upon the wide Portuguese possessions flanking the Southern Congo on either side. It is no secret that she was on the eve of obtaining her desire for "a place in the sun" when she let loose war upon Europe and threw her own fate and that of her actual and potential empire into the melting pot. The treaty was actually in existence. She would at least have secured the means of exploiting the wonderful resources of the Katanga, a region that from its mineral wealth is probably destined to be the another Rand. Eventually Germany would have had an African empire comparable with that of France and Great Britain.

After all, a mere glance at the map of Africa, or even of the world, shows that Germany's strivings for a Greater Germany beyond the seas did not yield her very much. Her people have never really had the colonising instinct. They could not be got to put money into the many [illegible] enterprises that were started to [illegible] the path of Empire. There was constant opposition to colonial adventures in the Reichstag. So unsuccessful, to put it mildly, were German colonial officials as administrators that the native population of South West Africa decreased from about 300,000 in 1898 to only a little over 100,000 in 1912. Mr. Lewin writes:—

> The reason for this enormous decrease in the population of a territory which, unlike the Congo regions, has not been exploited by soulless capitalistic organisations, and, unlike the Sudan, was not subjected to the sway of a ruthless despot, is to be found in the inability of German officials to dissociate themselves from the methods of the Prussian bureaucracy.

Their methods were those of "blood and iron"; their first consequence a long and ruthless war of extermination against the Hereros; their eventual result a paralysing shortage of labour and the economic ruin of the country at a cost of £150,000,000 [illegible] [illegible] thanks very largely to the wisdom and energy of Herr Dernburg, there had been a radical change both in the treatment of the natives of the German colonies in Africa and in administration generally. In East Africa, for example, great efforts have been made in educating the native children. As an immediate result of Herr Dernburg's period at the Colonial Office the prosperity of Germany's African possessions increased by leaps and bounds. The export from German South-west Africa, for instance, multiplied from one and a half million marks in 1907 to over 70 million marks in 1912. In a chapter on "The Future of the German Colonies" Mr. Lewin makes the rather fantastic suggestion that in return for Alaska we should give the United States a slice of our new African territories, and that German East Africa might possibly be given to Japan.

SAILING THROUGH BRITISH FLEET.

There are a few [illegible] about the story of the American seaman who evaded the sentries at Kirkwall, so as to get a view of the British fleet, which do not seem to have occurred to the papers which have published it (says an American paper). First of all, the gentleman takes himself a little too seriously in imagining that he is the discoverer of the fleet's position. It is paying a very bad compliment to the air service of the German admiralty, to say nothing of its marvellously organized espionage system, to suppose that it could not have obtained such information long ago. Second, it is very poor tribute to the ability of Sir John Jellicoe to imagine that he keeps his ships at permanent moorings for the benefit of the German submarine commanders. Third, the American seaman might have obtained the information much more simply than by evading the British sentries for the purpose of disclosing British naval secrets through the press of the United States, in spite of the President's proclamation of neutrality. All he had to do was to take passage on one of the Norwegian ships crossing the North Sea, and he might have passed through the grand fleet in perfect safety and comfort, with a notebook in hand. As a matter of fact a Norwegian ship which actually did this, reached New York just at the time that the American seaman's adventure was published. The coincidence is an extraordinary one.

We always keep a Good Stock of Artistic Wedding Cards, Menus, Programmes, etc., on hand.—The "Standard" P. & P. Works, Nairobi and Mombasa.

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS are advised that, on and after 1st August next, all accounts hitherto authorised for payment by the Central Committee of Supplies will be paid by the Military Accounts Branch, East Africa Pay Corps, Nairobi House (First Floor), and not by the Treasury as formerly.

Completed Requisition Notes in original will, as heretofore, be submitted to the Central Committee of Supplies and after assessment will be returned to the payee, who will present same to the Military Accounts Branch, East Africa Pay Corps, for payment as above.

H. H. RODDY, Lieut. Col. President.

Central Committee of Supplies, Nairobi, 24th July, 1915.

Under Martial Law, CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SUPPLIES

Notice No. 78.

BUTTER.

Fresh Butter required—state price delivered Nairobi and quantity available weekly.

H. H. RODDY, Lt.-Col. President.

Central Committee of Supplies, Nairobi, 27th July, 1915.

Under Martial Law. CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SUPPLIES

Notice No. 79.

FIREWOOD.

Quotations are invited for the monthly supply, for three months, commencing August 7th, of 150 tons of Junglewood in 4 foot lengths, delivered free on rail, complete train loads at the most convenient point suitable to supplier.

Also for:—100 tons of Junglewood 3 foot lengths monthly, for 3 months, from August 7th; delivery in Nairobi Area, transport to be arranged by the Central Committee of Supplies.

Replies must state clearly where the supplies are situated.

H. H. RODDY, Lt.-Col. President.

Central Committee of Supplies, Nairobi, 27th July, 1915.

TENDERS FOR CHAIRS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of

50 Chairs Arm.
200 Chairs Sitting Room.

Samples may be seen at the P.W.D. Offices in Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Masindi and Fort Portal.

2. All Chairs should be delivered by **31st of December, 1915,** but deliveries of ten or more chairs will be accepted from time to time as they are ready.

3. Tenders, in sealed envelopes, should reach the undersigned not later than **25th of August, 1915.**

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. D. SMITH, President, Tender Board.

Entebbe, Uganda, 21st July, 1915.

Women's Field Force Fund

The Hospitals are in pressing need of feathers for pillows. No funds are available. An urgent appeal is therefore made to ladies to save the soft feathers from their poultry and to forward them either to

Miss BELFIELD, Government House, NAIROBI.

or

Dr. LOWSLEY, MOMBASA.

"WATSON'S No 10 Scotch"

British Sports

Our Weekly Letter on European Sports and Pastimes.

London, June 24.

MILITARY ATHLETICS

The enthusiasm of our soldier athletes is [illegible] damped as some of them showed [illegible] on Saturday. The occasion [illegible] a 4½ miles race promoted by the [illegible] Counties and some of the 370 [illegible] had been on night operations [illegible] with military duties until just [illegible] the race. To turn out at all under [illegible] conditions testifies to their fine spirit, [illegible] manner they accomplished their [illegible] speaks well for the stamina of our [illegible] in general. The conditions stipulated that the fifteenth man of a team had [illegible] the winning post before the time [illegible]. Most of the competing teams [illegible], but a few of the runners went [illegible] though it was no advantage for a few [illegible] time when the fifteenth man [illegible] minutes behind. The 9th Border Regt. [illegible] very good judgment, companies [illegible] and A furnishing the first, second, [illegible] teams, the winner's time being [illegible] min. 30 secs.

[illegible] big field (320) took part in a military [illegible] of 4½ miles at Woolsington Camp, [illegible], the 13th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry winning the team [illegible] and also supplying the first man [illegible] Lance-Corporal Pennock. From [illegible] will be gathered that the popularity [illegible] among soldiers is being well [illegible], although this is generally looked [illegible] the close season for cross-country [illegible].

[illegible]

The inter-regimental sports held at Caterham last Saturday [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] Pte. [illegible] of the Grenadier [illegible] [illegible] sports led many good judges [illegible] him as an athlete of high class, and [illegible] was a general desire to see him tried [illegible] a runner whose form is known. [illegible] was considerable speculation [illegible] the mark for the [illegible] with [illegible] performer [illegible] J. Gamble as [illegible]. The latter has represented [illegible] against Scotland and [illegible] class [illegible] allowed Robshaw to do the pace-making, [illegible] though the Grenadier got away with a [illegible] in the last lap, Gamble caught him [illegible] in the home straight and won by five [illegible]. The course was six laps to the mile [illegible] rough grass, so that the time of 4 [illegible] secs. was really good. Robshaw [illegible] in the half mile later in the day [illegible] was beaten for pace at the finish by [illegible] F. R. Shieles, a prominent [illegible] of the Surrey A.C. From this it [illegible] that Robshaw is a stayer rather [illegible] a "miler," and we must now wait to [illegible] he will fare against one of the well-[illegible] cracks at a long distance. He had [illegible] to extend him in the three miles on [illegible], and he shapes like a Marathon [illegible].

A NOTED SPORTSMAN

The announcement that Lieut.-Col. T. T. [illegible], C.B., had been appointed Brigadier-Commander was of considerable [illegible] to sportsmen who were in touch [illegible] amateur athletics during the early [illegible]. The soldier named was considered by several good judges to be as fine [illegible] as England ever produced, [illegible] there are no records opposite his [illegible]. He won four events—100 yards, 440 [illegible], 880 yards, and one mile—for Sandhurst against Woolwich and put the hall [illegible] on his reputation by securing the half [illegible] championship of England in 1880 in [illegible] 1-2-5 secs. Besides being a splendid [illegible], Brigadier Pitman used to play polo [illegible] the average, and he stands for the [illegible] of officer of which England can justly [illegible] proud.

CASUALTIES.

The names of several more well-known [illegible] figure in the casualties list. [illegible] the wounded are Lieut. J. G. Will [illegible] Capt. R. H. Spooner. The former [illegible] himself a good runner at Merchant Taylor's school and Cambridge, though he [illegible] not quite fast enough to win at the [illegible] 'Varsity sports. He also excelled as [illegible] Rugby footballer, gaining his Blue at Cambridge and representing Scotland against England in 1912.

Spooner appears to be very unlucky as he [illegible] been wounded twice. He is best known [illegible] the sporting world for his ability as a [illegible] batsman, having attained Test Match rank, whilst he is lauded as one of the most stylish batsman the game has produced.

Sportsmen generally heard with much regret that Capt. John Graham, the famous golfer, had been killed whilst leading a charge of the Liverpool Scottish. He was regarded as about the best player who never won the amateur championship. Time and again he would fail through a bad round, and the honours pass to players he had beaten in less important events. He reached the semi-final stage four times, won the St. George's Vase in 1904 and 1914, and had the honour of playing for Scotland against England.

BOXING.

The report that Pte. Braddock had been killed proves to be incorrect, and we have since heard that this well-known boxer has been awarded the medal for distinguished conduct, which is excellent news. Braddock was looked on as the coming middle-weight champion until he met Young Ahearn, who proved too clever for the plucky hard-hitting soldier. On that same evening Pat O'Keeffe defeated Jim Sullivan for the middle-weight championship. The latter is now wearing a kilt, having joined the 3rd Battalion of the London Scottish, though he has hitherto been considered more Irish than Scotch. Sullivan still believes in his ability as a boxer, and expresses a desire to meet Pte. Billy Wells, Sergt. Dick Smith, or Lance-Corporal Pat O'Keeffe.

ANOTHER [illegible]

Many sportsmen are [illegible] [illegible] the discovery [illegible] [illegible] England. [illegible] [illegible] Mitchell [illegible] [illegible] at Carlisle [illegible] [illegible] many [illegible] [illegible] at the National Sporting Club satisfied Mr. Bettinson that [illegible] [illegible] with the result that he was matched against Dan McGoldrick of Scotland. McLaughlin stands 6ft. [illegible] in height and weighs 210 lbs. [illegible] enough for any-thing.

The question of the best size and weight for a champion has [illegible] of late. It was [illegible] accepted [illegible] 12 stone 10 lbs. [illegible] was big enough for anything, this idea being greatly based on the way Sayers stood up to [illegible] King and Heenan, and that a middle-weight like [illegible] Mitchell was able to draw with J. L. Sullivan in a contest lasting three hours 11 mins. The views of [illegible] authorities have been modified by certain happenings in recent years, [illegible] and the general opinion appears to be that only really big men can hope to win the heavy-weight championship [illegible] It is recognised that big men are faster than the [illegible] [illegible] of the past, [illegible] modern training methods [illegible] with this. An expert in the Sporting Life gives 6ft. 1in. and 14 stone (196 lbs.) as the ideal height and weight for a heavy-weight. A man of that size ought certainly to be big enough, without being too ponderous to be speedy. Jack Johnson has also been giving his views, and he lines up alongside of those who favour [illegible] big men. He maintains that the 168 lbs. man is not heavy enough, and on this account he rules out Ahearn and Carpentier as likely world's champions, though he freely [illegible] their cleverness.

STAR TURNS.

A military boxing tournament at Neath on Saturday brought some remarkable talented performers to the fore. They included Pte. Billy Wells, Sergt. Johnnie Basham, and Sergt. Jim Driscoll, and needless to say they were given a great reception. It will interest my readers to hear that Driscoll says he is going to re-enter the arena. He wants to win a cup for the Welsh Horse, in which he is serving, and to that end, contemplates competing in one of the forthcoming tournaments for soldier boxers.

Pte. Dai Roberts of the 1st Surrey Rifles enhanced his record on Monday, when he gained an easy win over Billy Williams. The latter never looked to have a chance after the opening round, and Roberts knocked his man out with a right to the jaw in the third round. [illegible] match against [illegible] Basham, but the writer fancies the [illegible] the welter-weight championship belt he wrested from Johnnie Summers and defended against Wells. The mention of these men is a reminder of how splendidly prominent [illegible] to the call for fighters. When Young Ahearn, Fred Welsh, and Matt Wells fall in with the others who have donned khaki, there will not be many left [illegible].

THE TURF.

Turfites were glad to welcome Danny Maher back in London again, and he looks all the better for his lengthy stay on Sir A. Bailey's farm at Colesberg, Cape Province. Maher may have a few mounts at headquarters during the present season, but he rather expects to return to South Africa before the English winter arrives, as he cannot stand the damp cold, which proves so trying to everybody. Mention of this famous jockey is a reminder that Frank Wootton has (like his brother Stanley) received a commission in the army.

SOME FIGURES.

The victory of Pommern in the Derby has given Polymelus a big lead in the winning stallions list, his family having secured seven races to a value of £12,899. He is followed by Dark Ronald (£8,708), after which Valens, Symington, Orby, Santoi, and Rock Sand stand on very equal terms, with figures between three and four thousand pounds opposite their names. In spite of Pommern's classic wins, Mr. S. B. Joel is not far in front of Lord Rosebery in the list of winning owners, the figures being £9,636 and £7,794 respectively, with Mr. J. B. Joel, £5,022, in third position. Donoghue leads all his rivals in the winning jockeys' list, he having secured 32 wins out of 204 mounts. Rickaby has a much higher percentage with 22 wins out of 98 mounts.

Donoghue went over to Ireland for the Baldoyle meeting but failed to ride a winner though he rode some red-hot favourites. Trigg was more fortunate as he steered Foxfalt Lass to victory in the Howth Handicap Plate. Better fortune still attended the efforts of Mr. W. J. Parkinson. This young Irish amateur jockey rode his own filly to victory in the Kinsealy Plate, and besides the success gained on Courtly Lass, he scored on J. J. Parkinson's Royal Band in the Seaside Plate.

IN GENERAL.

Noted cricketers in Hayes and Sandham of Surrey, Bates of Yorkshire, and Hendren of Middlesex, played for the Sportsman's Battalion XI. against E. J. Bridger's XL at Kennington Oval on Saturday. Bates alone showed first class form, his innings of 117 (not out) including four 6's, and thirteen 4's, but the other three cracks only made 28 among them.

• • •

Newman beat Smith by 1,051 points in their level billiard match of 16,000 up, thus reversing the result when they met three years ago. On that occasion John Roberts backed Newman and he was again behind [illegible] so this [illegible] change of support proved unlucky.

• • •

A match between Gordon Sims of Portsmouth and the coloured boxer, George [illegible], did [illegible] prove the good thing for [illegible]. The smaller man made a great fight of it and the referee declared it a draw.

• • •

Another Oxford Blue in Capt. R. G. [illegible] has been killed. He ran in the 100 yards for Oxford in the annual inter-'Varsity sports of 1885, finishing third to J. H. [illegible] and W. Brass.

• • •

[illegible] and G. Gray are again meeting in a level billiard match of 18,000 up with ivory balls. Inman gained a lead of 478 points on the opening day, and increased this to 831 during the second day. Gray found his form the following day, and making good use of his favourite red-ball stroke, finished up with a lead of 154 points.

T. G. TILLEY

First-Class Petty Officer, H.M. Patrol Steam Launch, writes:

"Phosferine is the right thing and no mistake. I recommended it in our ship, and you should just hear what our Lads in Blue say in its praise. It gives them good appetites, good sleep, and good spirits. The work proved a bit nervy at times, but since my shipmates started taking Phosferine they have been as fit as fiddles. In the night watches round the guns they are as bright and alert as the most exacting officer could wish. They asked me to send you a line, as they thought it was only right you should know."

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The Tablet form of Phosferine is particularly convenient for men on active service, Travellers, Hunters, Explorers, Prospectors, Missionaries, etc. It can be used any time, anywhere, in accurate doses, as no water is needed. The tin tube is small enough to carry in the pocket, contains 90 doses, is made four times the 1/1½ size. Also unaffected by unhealthy conditions or climate conditions, will be the better for Phosferine—always put a tube of tablets in your outfit.

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THE MOST VALUABLE MEDICINE KNOWN. Recommended by Eminent Medical Testimony with each bottle.

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The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Quite shorts attacks of SPASMS, HYSTERIA, PALPITATION. A true Friend to NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

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Orange, Lemon Trees and Grape Vines.

FOUR OAK SPRAYERS

Spraying Materials for Coffee and Fruit Trees.

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Special Rotproof Tents and Camp Equipment

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if she takes Lactagol, which will fill her breasts with rich milk. Lactagol is used at the principal Nursing Institutions and Hospitals. Lactagol Balms are free from Bowel trouble, happy, contented, thriving. The dangers of infant food have been avoided if Bidder's breast-fed. Lactagol has enabled two motherless babies to thrive. A few doses prove its value.

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KILINDINI PIER.

MOMBASA CHAMBER'S ACTION.

The following report of a committee appointed to enquire into the working of the pier and the bearing of Mr. Eastwood's letter thereon, was recently printed in the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce:—

To the President and Gentlemen,—

Your committee beg to report that they have followed out your instructions and have made exhaustive enquiries as to the cause of delay at the pier during the period covered by Mr. Eastwood's letter and at the present time. We have had many witnesses and the evidence of nine independent witnesses, all of whom have had intimate working relations with the pier, the chief of which witnesses available. Your committee is unanimous in the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations to be placed hereafter.

MR. EASTWOOD'S LETTER.

You will remember that this letter was written with the object of interesting the public at the time, on the assumption, as stated then, that the figures therein, that the delay was being caused by a lack of proper and necessary charges be levied to cover the loss. While not disputing the figures Mr. Eastwood's letter, your committee is unanimous in saying that the year taken (1913-14) can not be considered a fair one, as it was the year during the delay of all of you that during the period covered by Mr. Eastwood's report, the pier was in a decidedly unsatisfactory state, and we are of opinion that a large proportion of the extra charges of which Mr. Eastwood complains were due to the increased number of cargo handled or the pressure sought to bear on the railway by the merchants, who were anxious to have goods ready to be sufficient manner in which the work was handled. Mr. Eastwood in his letter quotes the report of the Railway Administration for the year 1913-14 which goods on 1st-way (When this year first opened for traffic in March, 1911) it was envisaged that the charges to the public should be placed at such a rate that the revenue derived should balance the expenditure only and that they should not include provision for either interest on the capital cost of the pier or sinking fund. To the end of the year 1912-13 the actual paid over expense, but the pier was working (1913-14) gives very bad results. The loss may be attributed to the fact that the end of the year the fact that we do not make any extra charge for overtime, and owing to heavier shipping and less favourable conditions of work, expenditure increased greatly during the year under review." Gentlemen, your committee cannot agree with the conclusion that the loss must be attributed to the causes stated above. To a large extent the loss (or profit) were not incurred by handling fresh cargo delivered from lighters, but in clearing up the mess made during the day almost entirely with railway material which should have been avoided by proper supervision and an adequate supply of labour to remove the goods as soon as landed. Mr. Eastwood admits that the shipping was much heavier than during the year (1912-13) when the cargo handled "actually paid every expense," we are of opinion that the increased revenue derived from such heavier shipping should have paid for any rise in the cost of labour and at the same time reduced the loss, one of the standing charges. Mr. Eastwood does not state that during the work it had only a single railway line, and if railway material was imported and owing to the want of proper supervision and labour, the material was handled on the pier instead of being taken at once from the ship, it is that a charge for each handling had been made the resultant revenue would have paid a low, way towards making up the loss. Mr. Eastwood complains about. Mr. Eastwood does not state that the Government does not pay rent for railway material in government stores, remaining on the pier or in the shed, no equivalent rent of which would not only facilitate the work of the pier and shed, but lessen the cost of working, including accumulation, and no wonder that if rent were paid it would be a legitimate revenue to put against the cost of working. We wish also to bring to your notice the exhorbitant charges paid to the public to the clerical staff for overtime and gives an example of a recent case by four hours overtime on a Saturday by 9 railway clerks and 2 customs clerks were employed, and the charge, for the 36 hours in charge worked out at 1s. 7½ per hour or at the rate of £800 per annum, and this in addition to his usual rate of pay. The charge for tally clerks worked out at 1s. 1 per hour. Comment is needless. Mr. Eastwood recommends that a charge of Rs. 50 per day be imposed for the use of the cranes and estimates that this revenue will cover the loss as shown by the figures. Your committee consider this method of charging for cranes unfair and unworkable, and while we do not admit that such increased charges are necessary, consider that the only workable method of charging for the use of the cranes is at rate of Rs. per per package. After hearing the evidence of the witnesses and considering the results of our investigation we are unanimous in saying that Mr. Eastwood has proved his case, and we recommend that he be informed that the Chamber is satisfied that the present charges are insufficient to cover the cost of the work done, if such work is done efficiently and in accordance with the recommendations made by us at the end of this report.

WITNESSES.

Of the nine witnesses from whom evidence was taken all were agreed that there had been a great improvement in the working of the pier during the last twelve months. All the witnesses, however, are unanimous in saying that there is still ample need for improvement, and all nine witnesses are emphatic as to the lack of supervision, the poor quality of the labour employed, and the loss of time and money which would be saved if there were two defaulters remedied. Structural defects in the pier and shed are also strongly animadverted upon as a prolonged cause of waste. We quote for your information extracts from the evidence taken and your committee is unanimous in endorsing the opinions expressed. Each extract is from a different witness.

Extract (1) Comparing the Kilindini Pier with other ports using the same kind of labour, the Kilindini Pier is not properly run. When ships are in port the wharf is always choked with packages through lack of supervision. Plenty of labour is available on the pier but few Europeans to look after them. When trucks are there pushed instead of temporarily stopping lifting, more cranes are questionably allowed. . . . . If . . . . . cranes, so that the trucks, when finished with, could be transferred to the bridge of the pier and removed without having to stop all work at the cranes whilst the trucks were being shunted out.

2. The front walls of the front sheds to be removed to increase the space available for loading and sorting.

3. Two light shunting engines for pier can only under the control of the wharf superintendent.

4. The employment of two more European overseers of the same class as Mr. Jones.

5. More efficient cranemen and tally clerks.

6. Better class labour to be employed.

7. The crawls to lift and deposit in a convenient place, each to have a separate tally clerk and gang of labourers for removing lifts.

8. System of timekeepers and steam hooter to indicate hours of starting and ceasing work.

9. Infliction of fines for unpunctuality.

10. A demurrage charge for lighters which are kept four days before being discharged.

11. The institution of a permanent Advisory Committee of representatives of merchants, elected by the Chamber, who would work in conjunction with the railway authorities.

Signed W. A. H. Sim (Chairman), H. Endall, A. R. Constantine, L. G. Harrison, A. E. Garland, P. H. Clarke.

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LONDON BUYING AGENTS — Export Buyers, with capable staffs, for buying every class of goods, including Agents for the above, supplying Lists of lots, experienced in executing orders on the lowest prices. A Special Department for Insurance.

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THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES UNDERTAKEN.

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LONDON.

To make a perfect self-raising flour

mix one part of "Paisley Flour" with eight parts of ordinary flour, and run through a sieve to perfect the mixing.

You will know that the mixture is both pure and fresh, and that its action will be uniform, because

"Paisley Flour"
The SURE raising powder

is always its perfect condition. It is quite free from the Dust and Moisture that expose other raising powders to deterioration.

A postcard to Messrs. & Fisher, 6, Bonnetts St., London, E.C., will bring you the "Paisley" Cookery Book of 75 Recipes, gratis and post free.

HARDEN'S VIEW OF BRITAIN.

"Germany has a hundred reasons to fear Britain, with the sort of fear that is not unworthy of a man, that is based upon respect, and has nothing craven about it."

So says Herr Harden, the very able editor of the magazine, "Die Zukunft."

The sentence given above is the beginning of a remarkable tribute he has just paid to the British Navy, which is translated in part in the "Glasgow Herald."

"Any German, he writes, 'who has sat on a Swiss mountain railway next to a Liverpool tailor got up like a lord, or has regarded pot-bellied parents as a fount of wisdom, thinks he knows Britain and the British. They have bookmakers' souls, are deceitful, and cowardly, are unmanlike, surly, and epileptic, never aspire to higher things; have morals only for sport, foolery, and money-making. That is the popular view.

"It is forgotten that the greatest of the modern theories that have taught us something of the spirit of nations was conceived in England, and that of all the peoples of Europe during the nineteenth century it is Shakespeare's countrymen who have produced the richest and most varied literature.

"It is forgotten that the Briton cuts a ridiculous figure because he loves sport, and spends nearly as much time over his golf and his football as the German over his beer. In he really a fool because he is keen on his country winning a cricket match? Is not a game which makes the body hard and strong of value to the State?

"Go you to Hyde Park and look at the upright, good-looking, enduring, hundreds strong, on the well-groomed horses. The young girls and the old ladies in the Worth End, the wholesome glow of their of spring at a fashion of the cover, look you on them, and compare them with the hundreds of pale, sickly, old shadows or starvelings to be met with at every corner of a Continental town. . . . . Is not the British Empire a healthy figure of a man. On his consciousness rule he has laid to heart the lesson that only the strong a good and all the gently, and has elaborated a course of health exercises such as are wanted by men cooped up in offices and factories, if they are to be great fighters.

"His way of life is reasonable. He can obey without cringing, and can compel obedience without tyrannizing.

The Briton will not bend the knee to the greatest official in the Empire.

"In a country where there is a Hucksters' souls? It was not of their counters and their ledgers that Nelson's ships impelled their national life, and saved their sovereigns by the hardiest sailors to destroy Bonaparte, 'to whom overwhelming will they also among the peoples of Europe would not submit the vanlous.

"And if in some dark hours his foundations of the British Empire should be threatened, strong men of Anglo-Saxon stock will hurry to its aid from every quarter of the globe, to show to mankind at large that the might of this people is indeed unconquerable.

Harden maintains that Russia is Germany's chief enemy.

Read "The East African Standard" advertisements and heads.

LIMORU FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual general meeting of the Limoru Farmers' Association took place at Mr. Hutson's [illegible]

There were present: Messrs. W. H. Caine (in the chair), J. H. [illegible] F. D. Knight, W. Hall, E. P. Schroder, [illegible] A. Leakey, J. Hutson, Howell, R. Lunan, A. G. R. Way, A. B. McDonell, D. J. Currey, J. E. Stocker, C. A. Northcote (D.C., Kiambu), R. A. Dawson, Hon. Sec., and one visitor, Mr. Buchanan.

The following new members were proposed and accepted: Mr. C. Campbell and Mr. Ross, and Commander [illegible] asked to rejoin. Messrs. Northcote [illegible] and W. P. Low were [illegible] members.

In reply to a letter [illegible] Mr. Northcote stated [illegible] of drinking among the natives. He proposed a scheme [illegible] would greatly assist the Government [illegible] controlling the drinking of [illegible] was that [illegible] members of [illegible] "Kumanti" and [illegible] on all farms [illegible] in drinking that [illegible] these [illegible] men and younger [illegible] warrior who drinks with a warrior. The meeting approved unanimously of the scheme.

To the deep regret of the members, Mr. W. H. Caine announced that he felt he had to resign the presidency of the Association. He had been an able and sympathetic chairman for the last five years.

Mr. R. A. Dawson, the Hon. Sec., also decided not to stand again for this position which he had held for three years.

The new committee for the coming year was voted for by ballot, the result being: Mr. J. E. Stocker, President; Mr. W. Hall, Vice-President; Mr. [illegible] A. Leakey, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer. Committee: Messrs. W. H. Caine, W. F. D. Knight, [illegible] H. Scott, J. Hutson, R. Lunan.

Mr. W. H. Caine then vacated the chair in favour of the newly elected president.

A report of the work done by the Limoru Road Committee for the past year showed a sum of Rs. 1,630 [illegible] having been spent on the roads [illegible]

Public tenders had been called for and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] on the main road [illegible] through Mr. Hutson's farm, and [illegible] Messrs. Knight's and [illegible] tenders [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] steps have already been taken [illegible] Government states Mr. Runciman [illegible] parliamentary papers to obtain a return and register of enemy property, as is evidenced by the fact that the returns already made to the Public Trustee as custodian show the existence in this country of some £97,000,000 of property belonging to the enemies. The Public Trustee has already co-operated with British creditors in assisting them to utilise the machinery for the purpose of obtaining payment of debts due to them by enemies out of the property in this country, and the question of introducing legislation to extend the provisions of the Act is at present under consideration. In considering the [illegible] of enemy property due regard [illegible] had to what is done with British property in enemy countries.

WATCH our "Wants" advertisements column in our Daily or you will surely miss something of importance to you.

For PIE CRUST, PUDDINGS, COOKING & FRYING,
The leading professional Cooks use
HUGON'S "ATORA" BEEF SUET
1-lb. equals 2-lbs. Raw Suet.
"ATORA" is fresh English Beef Suet, guaranteed the purest and most wholesome of edible fats.
Sole Wholesale Agents for British East Africa:
H. WHITE WILSON & CO.,
(A Branch of Larrioage & Co.)
Station Road,
NAIROBI.
Telegrams: "Johnstonia." Post Office Box 101.
Also at Mombasa & Zanzibar.

THREE TONS CARBIDE
NOW IN STOCK
PRICES
[illegible] Rs. 45 [illegible] Rs. 7-50
[illegible] Rs. 25 [illegible] Rs. 5
ELECTRIC TORCHES
HAND AND POCKET LAMPS.
PRICES OF REFILS
[illegible] Rs. 3 [illegible] Rs. 2
[illegible] Rs. 6 [illegible] Rs. 2
State sizes when ordering. Terms cash.
STIRLING & Co., NAIROBI.

R. H. HALL—LONDON
begs to inform his numerous friends, whom he had the pleasure of meeting during his travels in B.E.A., that the only Whiskies he controls and ships are
"HALL'S OWN" and "CAMARADA"
and has no connection whatever with any other mark or marks. Agents appointed as before.
10 London Street, E.C.
Cables: "Camarada," London.

400	S.S.C. RUBY (CURTIS'S & HARVEY'S) SHOT CARTRIDGE.			200	KYNOCK'S ·577	BLACK POWDER.	
50	No. 6	"	"	800	·375/303 Copper Capped	(Cordite.)	
150	" 5	"	"	350	·375/303 Solid	"	"
450	" 4	"	"	250	·350	Soft Nose	"
200	" 3	"	"	250	·275	Solids	"
200	" 2	"	"	500	·470	Solid	"
200	" 1	"	"	500	·470	Soft Nosed	"
600	S.S.C. SMOKELESS DIAMOND SHOT CARTRIDGE.			100	Jeffreys ·404	"	"
400	No. 5	"	"	200	Eley Cartridges ·303 (Splits)		
850	" 4	"	"				
500	" 3	"	"				
600	" 2	"	"				
500	" 1	"	"				

In order to make room for new Stock, we are selling the above at a discount of 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

MACKINNON BROS., Ltd., NAIROBI, Telephone No. 31.

Occasional Notes.

[illegible] regret to state that Mr. Colin Camp of Limoru is indisposed.

We are glad to see that Mr. S. D. Cuthbert has recovered from his recent serious condition, and is now about again.

We are informed that the s.s. "Cluny [Castle]" has been delayed, and will not sail [until] Monday, August 2.

We learn that the present address of the Rev. Father G. Brandsma is, Mission [illegible] de Mill Hill, Basankusu, Congo [illegible]

Mr. Frank Marshall, who will act as [cinemato]graph operator to the Theatre [Royal], was amongst the arrivals by the Cluny Castle.

We regret that an error crept into our [report of] the Garrison Institute meeting, [publish]ed in Saturday's issue. In this we [attribut]ed a statement to Mr. G. Hogg, [which] was made by Mr. A. Hogg.

The next Italian steamer arriving in [Mombasa] will probably be the s.s. "Porto di [illegible]" She is expected in Mombasa on [illegible] and is due to sail for home on [illegible]

The winner of this week's snapshot competition is Miss H. M. Sparrow, Nairobi, [to whom] a cheque for Rs. 15 has been forwarded.

We are informed that the M.M. steamer, "[illegible]" is sailing homeward at the [beginn]ing of September, in place of the [illegible] which was announced to sail on [illegible] August 27.

On account of the Bank Holiday, the [Standard] Offices will be closed on Monday, August 2. Consequently, there will be no issue of the "Daily Standard" on [that day].

The following were the rainfall records [for week] ending July 24, 1915: Kabete [illegible] Limoru W. H. Caine, 0.05; [illegible] 4.08; Nairobi, 0.00; Naivasha, [illegible] 4.12.

We have been shown a bird which was [electrocu]ted by alighting on one of the [illegible] Power Company's wires. This [incident] was the cause of the failure [of the] power for two hours on the Hill on [illegible]

We learn that the death occurred, at [illegible], on July 25, of Mr. Sheth [illegible] Devji, a well-known merchant, [and] leader of the Hindoo community, [who] are keenly conscious of the loss they [have] suffered.

For the information of all concerned it is [notified] that the question of the exportation [of] [illegible] and other local foodstuffs is receiving [the con]sideration of the Central Committee [of] Supplies. On a decision being arrived [at] further notice will appear in the press.

Among the batch of subscriptions to our [Daily] edition received to-day is one from [illegible] Brother Co., Iowa, U.S.A. After [giv]ing instructions with regard to the [despatch] of the paper, the writer adds at [the en]d of his letter "Success to Great [Britain]."

We have been given an opportunity of [sampl]ing the wares produced at the Royal [Bakery], and have no hesitation in saying [that they] include some of the finest cakes, [bread] and pastries it has yet been our [good for]tune to sample. The bakery itself [is fitted] with up-to-date machinery and [ovens] with which to produce anything [from] simply household bread to the most [dainty con]fection, and this machinery is [capable] of an enormous output, which is all [sufficient] to supply Nairobi's increasing [popul]ation for many years to come.

The Standard Stationery Stores have just [receiv]ed a consignment of the *Daily* [Mail's] large scale and complete war [map] of the British front. The scale is [illegible] miles to the inch. The map [illegible] shows railways and stations, main [and] other roads, canals, dyke-lands, rivers, [illegible] hills, etc., and it is conveniently [divided] into five-mile squares. A valuable [featu]re is a table giving distances by road, [rail] and air, which can be compared at a [glance]. The publisher's claim that this is [the] most complete map of its kind yet produced, is not likely to be disputed. The [price] is Re. 1.50 (with postage Re. 1-75).

The following were the passengers who left by the I.R.M.S. "Porto di Alessandretta": For Kismayu, Messrs. B. P. Lopes and C. C. D. Cruts; for Leghorn, Mr. T. Ferrante; for Genoa, Baron Mario Blanc, Col. and Mrs. Smallwood, Dr. T. F. Lamb, Messrs. S. Barnwell, C. L. Bell, Domenico Fortunato, Mr. and Mrs. Sgalojos, Mrs. Preston and child.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: To be Chief Accountant, Uganda Railway, Harold Edwin Goodship; to be Deputy Chief Accountant, Uganda Railway, Henry Valder Kershaw; to be Acting Director of Public Works, Hugh Massey Birch; to be Resident Magistrates, Joseph Alfred Sheridan, at Nakuru; Cecil Molyneux Barton, at Mombasa.

A most successful dance was held on Thursday night at the Parklands Sports Club, between forty and fifty people being present. The whole thing went with a swing from start to finish, and it was with many regrets that the last dance was announced. The Theatre Royal orchestra dispensed the music throughout the evening with the exception of one or two items, which were rendered by Mr. A. White.

"At one time the pressure of the Russians in the east saved our position in the west, and now the pressure in the west is saving the position in the east." So spoke Colonel Maude in his war lecture at the Shaftesbury Theatre. There was no need at all, he went on, for depression and gloom. The Russians have gradually fallen back, fighting every foot of the ground and drawing the Germans away from their railways, so that there was nothing left for them to bring up supplies or ammunition but a path and such railways as could be relaid by the engineers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Next steamers arriving in Mombasa from Europe, via Suez Canal:—
U.C. s.s. "Comrie Castle," August 10.
B.I. s.s. "Mombassa," August 31.
C.E.H. s.s. "Clan Gordon" August 23.

Next steamers arriving in Mombasa from South Africa:—
B.I. s.s. "Dilwara," August 4.
C.E.H. s.s. "Rydal Hall," August 21.
U.C. s.s. "Cluny Castle," August 21.
C.E.H. s.s. "Clan Gordan," September 19.

Next steamers leaving Mombasa for Europe, via Suez Canal:—
M.M. s.s. "Bosphore," beginning of Aug.
B.I. s.s. "Maliana," August 3.
U.C. s.s. "Galway Castle," August 29.
M.M. s.s. "Ispahan," August 27.

Next steamers leaving Mombasa for South Africa:—
U.C. s.s. "Cluny Castle" August 2.
B.I. s.s. "Chakdina," August 8.
U.C. s.s. "Comrie Castle," August 14.
B.I. s.s. "Palamcotta," August 18.
U.C. s.s. "Berwick Castle," September 11.

WATCH our "Wants" advertisements column in our Daily or you will surely miss something of importance to you.

DEATH OF MR. COLE CURRIE

A Well-known South African.

We learn with regret of the death of Mr. W. Cole Currie, which occurred at the General Military Hospital, Nairobi, on July 25, from malignant malaria. Mr. Currie, with his family, recently came from South Africa to this country, where his son has been farming for some time, and, in spite of his fifty-four years, he was soon a member of the local military forces, joining the Veterinary Corps. The deceased was a nephew of the late Sir Walter Currie, of the Cape, and a member of a family very well known in the South. He served, with distinction, as an officer in Nesbitt's Horse, throughout the Boer War, "his reputation," in the words of a contemporary, "both among the men and with the public, being that of an enterprising and unflinching soldier." Latterly, he had been farming near Grahamstown. We extend our sympathy to his widow and family, who are now in Nairobi.

NAIROBI AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

We regret to state that we have received the announcement that rehearsals for the Society's production of the "Yeoman of the Guard" have been temporarily suspended. This action on the part of the Committee was decided upon at a recent meeting, and is due to the poor attendances at rehearsals, which did not warrant the Society entering into the large expense which would be entailed in the successful staging of the opera. We understand that circular letters are to be sent to every member of the caste and chorus, calling for an expression of opinion on the matter, as it is thought that there may be some serious reasons for this unfortunate apathy, and also asking the present members whether they are willing to continue with the work in hand.

It is to be hoped that this matter will engage the serious attention of all those interested, as, should it be decided, for the time being, to postpone the opera, it will be with the regret of the Nairobi theatre-going public, with whom Gilbert and Sullivan's works are extremely popular, and we hope [illegible] in the very near future [to] be able to announce that the rehearsals are again well under way.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscriptions to the "Standard" are payable in advance. Notice is given to every subscriber when the term of subscription is approaching expiration, and unless fresh instructions are received, no more papers are sent after the date of such expiration. The publishers cannot take it for granted that the continued receipt of the paper is desired unless definite instructions are given to that effect, and unless the subscriber intimates, in writing, that on the expiration of the current period the subscription is to be renewed without further reference, until such time as the order is cancelled, in writing.

ITALIAN WAR MAP.

A great demand has arisen for a Map dealing with the Italian and Austro-German fighting area, and to meet it

"The East African Standard," Stationery Stores, Government Road,

have cabled home for such a map, which has just arrived.

The Map is 40 inches by 30 inches in size and coloured black, yellow, blue, pink, purple, and orange, with the hills conspicuously shown in brown.

The area covered extends north as far as Vienna, and South as far as the Adriatic coast of Montenegro, while to the east and west sufficient area has been included to provide for all contingencies. The map is fuller in detail than any other similar map produced.

Price Rs. 1-50 (posted Rs. 1-75).

NAIROBI DEFENCE FORCE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR J. C. WARD, COMMANDING.

Saturday, July 31.

56. DUTIES.—Orderly Officer for week ending August 7, 1915: Lieut. G. A. Stanley, "A" Company.

57. ESTABLISHMENT.—The General Officer Commanding, Nairobi Area, sanctions the discharge of Private A. A. Stanton, on urgent private affairs, with effect from 30th instant.

58. APPOINTMENTS.—To be Company Sergeant-Major: H. M. C. Thornhill; to be Sergeants: F. G. Kinsella, W. A. R. Pailthorpe, C. R. W. Lane, L. M. Dundas, K. J. Keith.

Company Sergeant-Major Thornhill is posted to "D" (Hill) Company.

Sergeants Kinsella and Pailthorpe are posted to "C" (Town) Company. Sergeants Lane, Dundas, and Keith are appointed to "D" (Hill) Company.

59. LEAVE.—Leave of absence has been granted to the following: Private G. A. Read, "B" Company, for the period of leave granted to him by the Government; Private I. W. Presloe, "A" Company for the period of leave granted to him by the Government; Private F. J. Bulkens, "B" Company, on medical certificate until further orders; Private W. S. Ahern, "D" Company for the period of leave granted to him by the Government; Private W. B. Jackson, "D" Company, for the period he is absent from Nairobi on Government duty; Private R. W. Wotton, "D" Company, from August 1st to 31st inclusive.

60. Company Commanders are notified that in all case of discharges, or leave granted out of this country, arms, ammunition and equipment of members concerned must be handed in and accounted for to the Quarter-Master.

61. The following extracts are made from Nairobi Area Force Orders for general information:—

252 DISCIPLINE.

It has again been represented to the General Officer Commanding, Nairobi Area, that the rules prohibiting shooting in the Game Reserves are being absolutely disregarded. In these circumstances the General Officer Commanding is reluctantly compelled to place these Reserves out of bounds for all Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Nairobi Garrison, except where they are accompanied by an Officer, or are in possession of a Pass signed by the Officer Commanding the Unit or Head of Department concerned.

255 RANGES.

A Board of Officers, composed as under, will assemble at the Parklands Sports Ground, Nairobi, at such time and date as the President may appoint, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon a site for a Miniature Range, and to estimate cost of its erection.—President: Major F. P. Randle, Royal Engineers; Members: Major J. C. Ward, Commanding Nairobi Defence Force. The proceedings (in duplicate) will be forwarded to the Brigade Major, Headquarters Staff Office, Nairobi Area.

62. In compliance with the above order the Commanding Officer has detailed Lieutenant V. J. Tarlton, "B" Company, as a member of the Board.

63. There will be no parades on Monday, August 2 (Bank Holiday).

H. V. KERSHAW,
Capt. and Adjt.,
Nairobi Defence Force.

Next week "B" Company (Parklands) will parade as follows:—

On Tuesday, August 3, at 5-30 p.m., with Rifles only, no side arms.

On Wednesday, August 4, at 5-15 p.m., with Rifles only, no side arms.

On Friday, August 6, at 5-30 p.m., with Rifles only, no side arms.

From Wednesday, 4th August and all subsequent parades Uniform (with belts) is to be worn; no side arms or pouches until further notice.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The Royal are showing that great feature to-night entitled "The Mysterious Leopard Lady." This is indeed a masterpiece, and shows some of the most extraordinary acts imaginable, amongst which are most stirring adventures with lions and a flight by airship. It is a great detective yarn in all its vividness. The other numbers are all of the true Royal order which will satisfy the most exacting and critical taste.

There will be a special Bank Holiday matinee on Monday afternoon.

We always keep a Good Stock of Artistic Wedding Cards, Menus, Programmes, etc., on hand.—The "Standard" P. & P. Works, Nairobi and Mombasa.

THE WORK OF FRANCE.

The following is one of a series of articles now appearing in the Times dealing with the checking of the German invasion and how it was stopped:—

Attrition is a word which has been loosely used and frequently misunderstood. As applicable to General Joffre's winter strategy it means the kind of war in which the enemy is held in a long series of positions, and subjected to a variety of attacks in which he loses more than the attackers. General Joffre saw clearly that the reduction of Germany's man power was the first object of the Allies. A war of attrition benefits one side either if the losses of that side are out of proportion less than those of the enemy, or if the enemy is being detained pending the arrival of reinforcements. Both objects were part of the plan of the French Generalissimo.

The Allied trench lines extended from the mouth of the Yser to the slopes of the Jura —a distance, if we follow the intricacies of the position, of some 590 miles. Of this the Belgians held 15, the British 31, and the French 544 miles. Not all that line was of course held in equal strength. There were large sections on the crests of the Vosges where the front could be held by occupying certain strategic points, and there were other parts where the war had languished into a genuine stalemate owing to the impregnability of both fronts. The space from the sea to Albert, the neighbourhood of Soissons and Reims, Northern Champagne, the Argonne, the Verdun, and Nancy circles, and the southern end of the Vosges were the section requiring special protection. Yet, with all deductions, for an army of a million and a half to hold over 500 miles was an extraordinary performance, requiring ceaseless vigilance and putting a terrible strain upon the rank and file. There was no leave during these months in the French army, and it was not till February that married men were permitted occasionally to visit their families.

We can dimly guess what the long winter meant to the French lines, where battalions were often kept in the trenches four or five times longer than anything known in the British section. Fortunately a large part of the French ground was well suited to trench work. Along the Yser it was a swamp and on the Ypres salient little better, while the chalky soil of the Aisne made life uncomfortable. But in the light soil of the [illegible] and [illegible] Champagne things were better, and the woods of the Argonne and the Vosges allowed of forest cabins. There were horrible places such as La Boisselle, near Albert, where the French lines ran through a cemetery, but they were the exception. The French troops were not fed with the lavish variety of the British, but they had all they wanted, and their bread and coffee were the best in the world.

Not only was the line held, but a series of attacks were made which bit deep into the enemy's strength. There were movements on the Yser; there was the thrust north of Lens which ended in the capture of Vermelles; and in particular there was the great movement of General Langle de Cary during February in Northern Champagne which brought the French guns almost within range of the railway behind the German front. In all these movements the German losses were far greater than those of the Allies. Even in the fight at Soissons in January, where the German counter-attack succeeded, the enemy lost probably twice as much as the French, and in the Champagne battles 10,000 German dead were buried, 2,000 prisoners were taken, and two regiments of the Prussian Guard were almost annihilated. Besides these actions, where attrition was the chief motive, there were certain movements undertaken with the intention of seizing vantage points for a future offensive. Such was the fighting at Les Eparges, in the Woevre, and the movement on the left bank of the Moselle through the Bois le Pretre, which between them pinched the German wedge at St. Mihiel very thin and gravely threatened its communications. Such was the advance over the Southern Vosges which secured the debouchments of the lower [illegible] and won to within 10 miles of Mulhausen. This part of the campaign was partly reconnaissance and partly a securing of "[illegible] ground." That this successful "nibbling" could go on for six months simultaneously with the holding of 500 miles of front is a proof of the superb vitality of the French army and the tenacity of their leaders.

But the most important work of all was being done quietly behind the scenes at headquarters and in a thousand centres up and down the country. General Joffre was busy remedying the defects which experience had revealed, preparing his new armies, and organizing the resources of the nation. He had already drastically purged the army of incompetent officers. Every leader was now a proved soldier and the average age for generals had been reduced by about 10 years. From the start he had refused to follow German precedents and had created a national strategy suited to the genius and the circumstances of the French people. In November he had an army thoroughly seasoned, welded, and perfected by war. But the three months' fighting had been maintained at a heavy price. It was necessary to fill up the gaps and keep the armies up to strength, and, in the second place, to find new armies for a future offensive. It was necessary also to provide munitions on a colossal scale, including heavy artillery and the high explosives, of which Germany had proved the value.

I do not think that history provides a parallel case of a great problem, with many intricate and novel developments, being met and faced in the midst of a life-and-death struggle. It was no mere question of the use of resources already available and organized. General Joffre's task was one of organic army reform and elaborate national reorganisation. It would have been impossible unless he had had behind him a people inspired by a universal spirit of sacrifice. There were no politicians to obstruct. The Commander-in-Chief was a national dictator and the politicians were his willing colleagues. It is not possible in a short space to explain the steps taken to increase the armed strength of France. Suffice it to say that large classes hitherto exempt from service were called up, that all reservists were brought to the colours, and that the 1915 class, which would normally have gone into training this August, was already in training before the end of last year. Steps were taken to call up still later classes. The consequence was that before the spring the French active forces were largely increased, and substantial reserves will be available during the summer and autumn.

More intricate was the problem of equipment. The need for a combined national effort which we have lately felt in Britain was realised months ago in France. Every factory and workshop which could by any possibility be adapted for the purpose was used for the manufacture of guns and shells. The result was that the supply by March was increased 600 per cent. from what existed at the beginning of the war—a rate which will presently reach 900 per cent. The achievement applied not only to quantity, but to quality. New types of heavy gun, new types of hand grenade and bomb, and all the material required for trench warfare were improvised with astonishing speed. Let it be understood that this was not an official but a national effort. Local committees were formed everywhere of leading manufacturers, and every scrap of plant and all the intelligence and ingenuity of the land were pressed into the service. Much, no doubt, still remains to be done, but the achievement of France up to date is a lesson in the meaning of national organisation.

In this work France had one great asset. Our labour troubles have always appeared to her incomprehensible. In the first place, the gravity of the war was immediately felt in every class, and there was not the will to strike, even if there had been the means. In the second place, the existence of compulsory military service was an invaluable aid to the authorities when the ammunition crisis began to be felt after the battle of the Marne. There was little need for the State to take over the management of private factories. The workers were soldiers, engaged in military work and subject to military law. Many who had been mobilized were recalled to their former trades, and there was no wastage of talent in the wrong channel.

The subordinate services of the army were brought to a like degree of efficiency. Since the beginning of the war the French railways have transported from one point to another in the theatre of operations more than 10,000 trains in journeys varying from 60 to 350 miles. The 12,000 motor vehicles of the army have been used to carry troops at the rate of 250,000 men per month. As in the British army the food supplies have been regular and excellent and the medical service highly efficient. In spite of the inclement winter the sick-rate was lower than in time of peace.

Military critics speculated during the winter as to the direction of the great French offensive. Most were inclined to believe that it would take place in Alsace, or from the heights of the Meuse in the direction of Metz. Much valuable ground has been won in these localities, but the main movement, which is still in progress, has been that of the army in the sector north of Arras. The value of a success here is obvious. If pushed far enough beyond Lens it would threaten the main communications of the whole German front south of Compiegne and compel a wholesale retirement. It is idle to speculate about work which is still unfinished. The French have won the high ground commanding the plain of the Scarpe and Scheldt, and inflicted terrible losses upon the enemy. The sight of one of their artillery "preparations," when heavy shell fire was delivered for hours together with the rapidity of a machine-gun, was a proof of the fruitfulness of General Joffre's strenuous winter work.

Read "The East African Standard" advertisements and benefit.

TOO MUCH PESSIMISM.

"Though the acute fit of despondency shows signs of wearing off, there is still a great deal too much pessimism in the minds of the British people," says the "Spectator." "Far too many people go about with long faces asking whether we shall ever be able to beat the Germans, and talking of the 'very bad news.' When they cannot substantiate their statements, they talk of the awful risks which we are running, and of the worst things which must soon happen.

"The ultimate origin of this depression is difficult to discover. It certainly is not borne out by an impartial view of the facts. These tend in the opposite direction.

"What causes fear and anxiety in moments of crisis is not the inevitable, but the thought whether one is doing enough or doing the right thing to prevent the perils which one dreads. When men have made the renunciation and are spending their last shilling and their last ounce of strength, have given, in fact, all that they have to give, they are happy. The bitterness is past. When, however, they have not made voluntarily, or been compelled by circumstances to make the great renunciation, it is a very different matter.

"It was not the poor widow who cast in all that she had who was unhappy. He who went away sorrowful was the young man who was prepared to act very generously and in a very public-spirited way, but who could not bear to take the final plunge—'for he had great possessions.' The British nation have still great possessions in the way of liberty of action, of liberty not to fight for their country, of liberty to spend their money in the sedative of drink, the sedative which slows down the pace and energy of the human machine—liberty to go on money-making as usual, liberty to spend time in amusements which might be spent in putting energy into the war, liberty to grumble and to criticise those who put us to shame by their cheerful self-sacrifice.

All these seem 'great possessions' to the popular mind. At any rate, they are great indulgences, and the thought of giving them up is as terrible as was the thought which went through the mind of the young man in the Gospel like a stab through the heart. But though the country may now be going away sorrowful, this mood will [illegible]. We have the most absolute faith that it will soon come to itself, make the necessary renunciation of its great possessions, and then find as all those who have made it have found that renunciation leads to greater happiness, great quietness of soul, greater sense of well-being, than the refusal to make the sacrifice."

CHURCH SERVICES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, NAIROBI.

August 1st, 1915.

10.30 a.m., Morning Service (first Sunday of every month).

4.45 p.m., Evening Service.

Both services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Marrs, of the U. F. Church Mission, near Aden.

NAKURU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

September August

Aug. 1	Molo (at Mr. Hill Williams)	11 a.m.	
" 8	Koru (at Mr. C. Harris's)	10.45 a.m.	
" 15	Lumbwa	11 a.m.	
" 22	Londiani	11 a.m.	
" 29	Nakuru	7.30 & 10.30	

E. CORRAN, Chaplain.

KIAMBU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

Services.

Sunday, August 1, at Kiambu.
7.30 a.m., Holy Communion.
10.30 a.m., Mattins & Holy Communion (St. Paul's).
3.0 p.m., Evensong at Messrs. Montago's and Forbes'.

Sunday, August 8, at Limoru.
10.30 a.m., Mattins & Holy Communion (All Saints').
3.0 p.m., Evensong at Station End.

W. P. LOW, Chaplain.

CHRISTIAN WORSHIP SERVICE.

On Sunday, August 1st, at 11 a.m., in the Assembly Rooms (adjoining the Palace Theatre), 6th Avenue, Nairobi. Hymn books provided. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

W. C. HUNTER & CO.,
Hunter's Buildings, Sixth Avenue.
Partners: W. C. HUNTER, A.F.I.A., R. ALLSOPP, A. D. TANNAHILL.
P. O. Box 96. Telephone 89. Cables: CAPCAL, NAIROBI. Codes A.B.C. 5th.

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For further particulars apply to above or to the principal Land Agents.

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HEAD OFFICE: Machine Cabinet and Joinery Mills, Turree (Mile 477/7), Molo.
General Manager: F. E. BROWN. Nairobi Yard: SADLER STREET. Yard Manager: R. GAMESON. Telegrams: "Equator," Molo. Codes A.B.C. 5th, Zebra Timber Code 3rd Edition.
LARGE STOCK OF Cedar Fencing Posts for delivery on rail Eburgon Station.
JUST ARRIVED Planks and Baulks OF Clear Podocarpus Gracilior. Up to 30' wide suitable for Furniture or Panels.
Saw Millers, Manufacturers of Flooring, Matchings, Weather Boarding, Mouldings, Skirtings, Turned Work, Doors, Windows, Yokes, Skeys, Jembe, Pick and Broom Handles, Tent Poles, Hamali Cart, Ox Cart and Wagon Parts, Portable Buildings and all Classes of Wood Goods.
All Wood Used in Joinery is Seasoned in Steam Kilns.
= A CONSIGNMENT OF = 8,000 Tent Poles, Broom Handles AND 3,000 Jembie and Pick Handles
= JUST RECEIVED = AT OUR Nairobi Yard.
For all particulars of Prices, Stocks, Trade Discounts, etc., apply to— The Nairobi Yard, or by letter to The General Manager.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Committee was held at the Town Clerk's office on July 27, Mr. Hamilton occupying the chair. Members present were Messrs. [illegible] Beaton, Ghandy, Tarlton, Dundas, [illegible] Bowring, Barnes, Allen, Tannahill [illegible] De Ribeiro. The Engineer and Town [illegible] also attended.

BUILDING PLANS.

The plan submitted by Mr. J. Moore-[illegible] for alterations at 675 Victoria Street [illegible] sent back, on the proposition of Mr. [illegible] seconded by Mr. Wood, for the [illegible] of the parapets. Mr. Beaton moved an amendment to the effect that [illegible] accommodation be shown [illegible] amended plan, as recommended by [illegible] M.O.H., seconded by Mr. Bush, but [illegible] was lost. A plan of a stable at 138-40 [illegible] Street was passed as a temporary [illegible] on the amendment of Mr. Beaton, seconded by Mr. Tannahill. The plan submitted at the last meeting by Judavji [illegible] for an Indian theatre at 492-4 River [illegible] again came before the meeting, with [illegible] explanatory letter from the architects. The Engineer stated that the points raised in the letter were not correct, and Mr. [illegible] proposed that the plan should be [illegible] and the grounds for refusal be [illegible] to the architect. Mr. Tarlton seconded. A plan from the Manager of the [illegible] Hotel of boys' quarters was [illegible] Mr. Misquith's plan for alterations [illegible] Hardinge Street, which was sent [illegible] at a previous meeting for an alteration, was now passed.

DUSTBIN RULES.

The draft of the Nairobi Dustbin Rules [illegible] placed before the Committee and read as follows:—

[illegible] These Rules shall apply to the township of Nairobi and may be cited as [illegible] Township Dustbins Rules 1915."

[illegible] The occupier of any building or premises shall provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk a receptacle [illegible] and other than non-liquid [illegible] refuse of a sufficient size, of a [illegible] not more in any case than six [illegible] of an approved pattern and [illegible] with a good and efficient lid. Provided that in the case of any house occupied by more tenants than one the owner [illegible] be deemed to be the occupier for the purposes of these Rules.

[illegible] The occupier of any building or premises shall daily cause to be placed [illegible] the dustbin provided in terms of the [illegible] Rule the domestic refuse from [illegible] building or premises in so far as [illegible] dustbin shall be sufficient to contain [illegible], and shall cause such dustbin to [illegible] placed and kept upon an approved place [illegible] the plot or sub-plot upon which such [illegible] or premises stand and shall make [illegible] keep such dustbin accessible to the [illegible] sweepers during the whole [illegible] between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. on [illegible] and between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. [illegible] other days. For the purposes of this [illegible] premises not occupied for human [illegible] shall not be deemed to be occupied on any day in which they are not [illegible] occupied after the hour of 4 p.m.

[illegible] If a nuisance shall exist upon or near [illegible] premises by reason of domestic or trade [illegible] produced thereon or proceeding [illegible], the Town Clerk may serve upon [illegible] occupier of such premises a notice in [illegible] requiring him to remove the [illegible] within such period as may be [illegible] in the notice, and to prevent its [illegible], and if after the expiry of notice [illegible] such nuisance shall continue [illegible] by act default or sufferance of the [illegible] upon whom such notice shall have [illegible] recur, such person unless he [illegible] have ceased to be the occupier of the [illegible] shall be guilty of an offence.

[illegible] Any person contravening or failing to [illegible] with any of the provisions of these [illegible] shall be guilty of an offence and shall [illegible] on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 and in default of payment [illegible] to a period of imprisonment not [illegible] 2 months.

[illegible] Township Rules dated 7th December, [illegible] are hereby repealed.

Mr. Allen proposed that the rules as [illegible] be passed. With regard to rule 4, [illegible] Wood wished to know how far the [illegible] European was going to be held [illegible] for the default of native [illegible]. Personally he said he would take [illegible] imprisonment if the offence was the [illegible] of a native over whom he had no control. Mr. Allen pointed out that he was [illegible] in sympathy with Mr. Wood, but he [illegible] Mr. Wood, like himself, wished [illegible] an improvement in the gentlemen who [illegible] stuff to be thrown out of the [illegible] on to sanitary lanes. He did not [illegible] this object would be attained unless [illegible] rule remained as worded, and in the [illegible] of the Town Clerk bringing an action [illegible] account of refuse existing outside the [illegible] he would have to prove that it [illegible] the fault of the occupier. Mr. Tarlton seconded Mr. Allen's proposition and the [illegible] was adopted.

LIGHTING NGONG ROAD.

A letter was read from the Electric Light Company with regard to the proposed new lighting installation round the old club. The company regretted they were unable to quote for this work on account of the shortage of copper wire. A further letter was also read stating that there was a quantity of old copper wire lying in the military stores, which might be used temporarily. If this was done, no charge would be made for installing the lights. Mr. Beaton wished to know whether, as house installations were being carried out with fencing wire, it could not be done in this instance, but Mr. Wood pointed out that he had grave objections to this, as the quality of light would not be very good. Mr. Allen proposed that the Town Clerk should write to the Electric Light Company stating that it was unofficially understood that the wire in question might be purchased, and asking if it would be suitable for the installation in question. Carried.

With regard to the lights at Charing Cross, letters were read from the Electric Light Company stating that they had installed one 100 candle-power lamp and one 200 candle-power, and would be glad if an inspection of same could be made. It was proposed and carried that the Works Committee carry out this inspection. With regard to the terms of supply, Mr. Allen proposed that these should be left to the Works Committee to go into also. The Chairman informed the meeting that the white posts had now been placed on the Ngong Road round the old club.

DUPLICATORS.

The Town Clerk stated he had gone into the matter, and had found that the Finance Committee also considered the question two years ago, and it was found that the machine suggested would cost inside Rs. 500. However, the Town Clerk pointed out that the running expenses would be rather heavy, as each wax sheet would cost about 8d., and, in view of the fact that a considerable amount of matter is sent out during the year, the annual upkeep would work out at about £20. Mr. Allen proposed that the matter be now dropped. He said when he brought up the question, he had in view the helping of the press, but as he understood they did not wish to be assisted, there was no further need to go into the matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from the Acting Commissioner of Police in reference to a public rickshaw stand outside, or near, the new club. It was proposed to adopt the suggestion in this letter.

A letter from the Acting Director of Public Works dealt with the question of the kerbing round Nairobi House, and stated that this had fallen through on account of arrangement with Messrs. H. F. Ward not having been concluded. Mr. Allen pointed out that the matter had nothing to do with Messrs. H. F. Ward, as the kerbing was to have been on Crown land, and he thought it was most necessary to protect foot passengers. Mr. Bush stated that in any case the work could not be carried out in view of the lack of funds. Mr. Bowring proposed that in this case posts should be placed in the place where the kerb was intended to go, which, he thought, would afford the desired protection to pedestrians. This proposition was carried. The meeting then closed.

MALARIA IN NORTHERN TRANSVAAL.

The Northern Transvaal has passed through a malaria season of unprecedented severity. Preventive measures appear to have had no effect. The Messina Mine community, who practically live within mosquito netting, and who have taken every anti-malaria precaution, have suffered to an equal degree as the others who are unprotected. The mortality has been great, particularly among Kaffirs. To give an idea of the situation, the Pietersburg police had to go on special duty to one kraal near Oliphant's River. The whole adult population of some twenty-five persons had died, leaving no one to bury the dead, an unpleasant duty which had to be performed by the police. Cases of fresh infection are becoming less numerous. Those who have escaped death have to face months of chronic sickness.

A young wounded Belgian in Soho recently explained that, though there is little of Belgium left, something of a good many countries goes to make up a Belgian warrior. "We wear English shirts (rather short) and French pantaloons (a little loose)," he said; "American jerseys (very good) and Dutch caps (rather warm). We smoke Dutch tobacco in English pipes, and light them with Swedish matches. We drink Indian tea, eat Swiss chocolates and spread our English jam on French bread. Our meat is Australian, our cheese Canadian. We sing 'God Save the King,' the 'Marseillaise' in turns; and we hate 'Deutschland uber Alles.'"

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JIBUTI-ADIS ABABA.

In connection with the completion of the Jibuti-Adis Ababa line on May 21 last in Abyssinia, the Scotsman gives the following particulars concerning the railway:—

"The railway is again the subject of active interest in French colonial circles. The line is no less important politically than commercially, and in days gone by, before the entente cordiale, it was the occasion of some amount of friction between this country and France, owing to the employment of British capital to rescue the original French company out of the difficulties into which it had fallen. All that is a thing of the past, but when French control was re-established by the intervention of the French Government, there remained the objection of the late Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia to an arrangement which made one of the Great Powers a party to railway construction in Abyssinian territory. So long ago as 1902 the line was completed from the Jibuti end to Dire Dawa—a distance of nearly 200 miles—but that was as far as it got for many years. In 1909 a new company was formed by arrangement with the French Government for the purpose of taking over the section already constructed, and building the 300 miles required to extend the line to the Abyssinian capital. Since then, in spite of continued difficulties with the Abyssinian Government, the work has gone slowly forward, until now the connection by rail between Jibuti and Adis Ababa is established. Two Bills respecting the financial position of the concessionaire company have lately been before the French Budget Commission, and the French Minister for the Colonies, in giving evidence about the railway before the Commission, has stated some interesting facts, which have been communicated to the Dépêche Coloniale. It is hoped that the line will be opened to traffic throughout its entire length in September next. The financial arrangements between the concessionaire company and the French Government require that the latter should inspect the line and determine, for the purpose of fixing the capital cost of the enterprise, what further expenditure is necessary before the line can be regarded as finally completed. Owing to the war, it was proposed that this task should be postponed; but the Budget Commission has taken a different view, and has recommended the dispatch of one of the Inspectors-General of Colonial Public Works to examine and report on the line."

A scheme for settling returned soldiers on the land is being prepared in Queensland.

It is believed that many of the soldiers, after the war, will have become so used to out-of-door existence that they will not be willing to return to a sedentary life.

Already numbers of retired soldiers from India have settled successfully in Australia, but it is not so much to the old and retired soldier as to the young man who has had a training during the past year or so in out-of-door work, and who is able to command a fair amount of capital, that Australia will offer excellent opportunities for settlement when the great war is over.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana v. K.A.R.

On Saturday, July 24, the King's African Rifles played their return match with the home Club, and on this occasion managed to win, although when stumps were drawn there was not a great deal in it. Gymkhana took the first knock, Richardson and Platts opening the innings, McMasters and Gifford sharing the attack. The position at the fall of the fourth wicket was not particularly cheerful, only 42 runs having been collected. However, the tail wagged rather merrily, Stutchbury, Stephens and Cassem Shah all getting out of the twenties, but McMasters seemed to be difficult to play and was the chief factor in the innings closing for 162, of which total extras contributed 11. McMasters took no less than seven wickets, which cost about nine runs apiece, Dickinson got one for 32, and Filsell one for 14. W. G. Edwards and Davis started for the K.A.R., Thornton and Crawford being the opposition. The position at the fall of the fourth wicket was about as bad as in the case of Gymkhana, being down for 44, but by the help of a nice knock by J. F. Edwards, who collected 94 not out, of which thirteen hits were 4's, things improved considerably, and the K.A.R.'s finished up six runs and three wickets to the good. Thornton took 6 for 74 and Crawford 2 for 58. The scores are appended:—

GYMKHANA.

Richardson, ct and b McMasters	13
Platts, ct Mackinnon, b McMasters	[illegible]
Read, ct Davis, b Dickinson	21
Thornton, l-b-w, b McMasters	0
Crawford, b McMasters	4
Stutchbury, b McMasters	33
Stephens, b McMasters	20
Cassem Shah, b McMasters	22
Watson, c and b Filsell	17
Kiddell, run out	8
Kempe, not out	7
Extras	11
Total	162

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

W. G. Edwards, ct. Kempe, b Crawford	24
Davis, ct. and b Thornton	5
Giffard, b Thornton	0
J. F. Edwards not out	94
G. Browne, b Thornton	[illegible]
Filsell, b Thornton	1
Phillips, b Thornton	0
Dickinson b Thornton	22
Hawkins, not out	5
Mackinnon and MacMasters did not bat.	
Extras	13
Total	168

Gustav Stahl, the German reservist who made an affidavit that he saw four 6-inch guns mounted on the "Lusitania" just before the vessel sailed, has been arrested in New York on a charge of perjury.

Read "The East African Standard" advertisements and benefit.

WAR NOTES.

[By Ex Trooper.]

London, June 24.

GLORIOUS BELGIUM.

A wonderful story of the Princess Pat—Canada's Regiment has been written by Sir Hamilton Hyde. If any man fit to serve still hangs back after reading it, he is not an animal, nothing else, and has no business to live in the British Empire.

The regiment was still 600 strong on the evening of May 7, but the fighting during the next few hours reduced it to 150. The pulpit men of the regiment, many of whom, from home been, and with health, All can war experience, hung on to the trenches in spite hudson, and no thoughts of falling back entered their mind. One machine gun was burned three times, but the gunner got to work again. At last a shell, a bad night on it and attended it, which kept Dunn, already wounded, had a leg and arm thrown off and he was nearly buried. He lay there for hours, but not crack out, and his comrades found some means. Two of them went to his assistance and just as they were lowering him into the aid post a bullet came full on and killed the stretcher bearer.

As Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett said, No bullet will put an end to his career.

A MOVING SCENE.

If there are no dead deserves to be recorded in canvas, it is the pathetic scene when the survivors of all that was left of the regiment, together with the men of the King's Royal Rifles who relieved them, buried the men who had fallen. It is thus described by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett:—

"Amid the ruins of the damaged church, by the light of the German flares, and amidst the unceasing rattle of musketry, we assembled and followed stood round the open grave, whilst Lieut. Niven, holding the shot, torn, and bloody colours presented to Princess Patricia, recalled all he could remember of the Church of England service for the burial of the dead." It such a story does not impress, then, nothing will. It is not surprising to hear that the 150 survivors stood around after the service in solemn reverent, both to leave the spot and that the colonel of the King's Royal Rifle Corps had to actually order them to retire.

MODEST HEROES.

[illegible] Bishopschaud Sighting, their opponents, though O'Leary, who died in winning the V.C. has been specially written and talked about, there are many other deeds of valour of the war, passed through, I think, in silence. Although he had been recommended for the award of the Victoria Cross, he died, and few people know the details of his gallantry and were indeed a little who saw himself to Wellington Barracks and asked for the quarters of the Irish Guards" all concerned were surprised the list of red ribbon in his home and he whisper sent round: "It's O'Leary. Whilst he was giving tea, he was sent for and held in go to Buckingham Palace, see where the King pinned on the crown and wished him English Tommy good luck.

Another example of a modest soldier is provided by the subject of Lance-Sergeant Walker of the Hussars, London, the Last page, the first Territorial, part from an officer, to gain the V.C. He is employed in London Transport, conductor, and when on leave recently, his people asked him about the deed which had earned their special mention. The man was so shaken he would not talk about it however, replying, "Oh, let's get on with the tea."

RAPID PROMOTION.

It sometimes happens that the extreme modesty of soldiers is harmful to the great cause. For instance, a certain man had left his position in America and returned to England, where he joined one of the Regiments of the Guards. The officers were impressed by his bearing and asked him what he was in civil life and discovered that the modest man was a transport manager on a railway. The officer had proved to be wide awake, and within a week the man had been promoted, whilst he was still the front of another week and now holds a high rank and in the Army Service Corps.

ON THE LIST

Lovers of music of plays may remember that in "Faust up to date" the devil charmed and used to sing a song about people who can do the right thing, the lines being nothing like the—

They may struggle, they may struggle,
But I've got 'em my sye
Good boys, I shall have 'em;
Yes, I shall have 'em bye and bye

It is to be hoped that the people who fall to do the right thing in the present crisis, which is a truly awful, and include "Stop the War" Committees, which is fighting the Germans quite by letting people to demand peace rather than victory. The Government shows a singular disinclination to deal with such people, and it is for surprising that patriots think it a harmless game and patriots invariably behave like the honest, Labour or Radical section of the community and are therefore left to Government's mercy.

When the Government does take action, the prosecutors are abused. For instance, a week or fortnight has just been given two weeks imprisonment for using words likely to prejudice recruiting. Then there are other cases, we must have on the list, and the number is ever growing. One of the latest to qualify for a place is Father Bernard Vaughan, who attacks Rudyard Kipling's poem which finishes with the lines:—

Who does if England fails
The unwarned gentlemen says: "Was there ever such a poem to produce." It is fortunate that the great majority of people know how to differ between patriots and anti-patriots.

UNCONVENTIONAL.

A conscribed priest is told of a soldier who was provoked to say a few words at a T.M.A. meeting. He opened with the words: "I am not a preacher by profession, but merely a sinner like the rest of you." Just then he saw an officer present, and he hastily added: "Dog parade, sir, an officer present. Don't apologise," said the officer. "I am a sinner." That unconventional opening was "Well, of course, we are, or we have to be all been in the dirt for the weeks. The address was most rational but the sentiment certainly appealed to the soldiers, but what the Bishop thought of it is not stated. Writing about sermons and preachers, it is pleasing to learn that some of them recognise that War is not a time to study Business as usual. The Rev. W. C. Chenery, the pastor of the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Dalkeith Street, works all the week at Vickers gun shop, and his example ought to be widely copied.

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S.S. "CLAN GORDON" on or about the 17th August, 1915.
A Harrison Line steamer to follow. Date will be advertised later.

ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH, HOMEWARD BOUND via SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "RYDAL HALL" on or about the 10th August, 1915.

No Claim for Damaged Goods by Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Lines Steamers accepted unless brought to the Agents notice within SEVEN days after the landing of the Cargo has been completed.

Goods will be inspected on application every day between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. either in Mombasa or Kilindini Customs Houses up to the expiration of the seven days allowed.

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Owing to the present political situation in Europe, through tickets to London are not issued *here, but* passengers on landing at Naples or Genoa, can make their own arrangements by various routes. Every assistance will be given to travelling passengers by our passengers department in Naples and Genoa.

S.S. "PORTO DI SAVONA," is expected to arrive in Mombasa harbour on the 16th August and will sail for Genoa on the 23rd.

Rates of passage money from Mombasa to Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, or Catania: First class Rs. 600: Second class Rs. 400: Third class Rs. 300: return tickets available for *Two Years*, First class Rs 900: Second class Rs. 600: Third class Rs 300. The above fares include wine during meals. Best comfort on board, the most interesting route to Europe. Steamers fitted with Marconi's wireless. Passengers wishing to proceed to *Italy* are hereby warned that they MUST have their passports duly certified by the *Italian Consul*, Mombasa, in default of which they will NOT BE ALLOWED TO LAND IN ITALY.

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Passengers and Shippers are hereby informed that, owing to the European Situation, the Regular Sailings of the Company's Steamers are Cancelled.

ALL SAILINGS WILL BE DULY ADVERTISED.

LONDON—East African Line.

S.S. "MATIANA" will leave Mombasa for England on August 3rd.
S.S. "MOMBASSA" is expected to arrive from Europe on or about August 31st.

BOMBAY—East African Line.

S.S. "PUNDUA" will arrive from Bombay on the 29th July, sailing for Bombay via Zanzibar on the 30th July.
S.S. "CHAKDINA" is expected to arrive from Bombay on August 2nd and will sail for Durban on August 3rd.
S.S. "DILWARA" is expected to arrive from Durban on or about August 4th and will sail for Bombay on the same day.
S.S. "PALAMCOTTA" is expected to arrive from Bombay on August 17th and will sail for Durban on August 18th.

All dates liable to alteration without notice.

Passages in Connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, Transhipping at Aden, or Bombay, from the Company's Steamers, can be Booked at our Kilindini Office. : : :

For Sailing Lists and all Information regarding Passages, Freight, etc., apply to :—

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S.S. "BOSPHORE," sailing beginning of August;
S.S. "ISPAHAN," sailing beginning of September—due at Marseilles 16 days later.

Owing to the European situation the dates of sailing are uncertain.

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" "	Third "	Rs. 288/-

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For further particulars apply to—

The Agent, Messageries Maritimes, Mombasa.

(See our advertisement in the previous issue of this paper.)

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Owing to the present position of affairs in Europe the Sailings of the Company's Steamers are subject to alteration and modification. Sailings will be duly advertised.

SAILINGS FROM LONDON.

S.S. COMRIE CASTLE for Mombasa via Suez, sailed July 11th.
R.M.S. DUNVEGAN CASTLE for Natal via Cape, July 31st.
S.S. BERWICK CASTLE for the East Coast via Suez, August 5th.

SAILINGS FROM NATAL.

S.S CLUNY CASTLE for Kilindini and Europe, on or about August 9th.
R.M.S. SAXON for Europe via Cape, August 15th.

ARRIVALS AT KILINDINI.

S.S. CLUNY CASTLE from Europe, July 26th.
S.S. COMRIE CASTLE from Europe, August 10th.
S.S. BERWICK CASTLE from Europe, September 7th.
R.M.S. GALWAY CASTLE from Natal, August 13th or August 20th.

SAILINGS FROM KILINDINI.

S.S. CLUNY CASTLE for Europe via Cape has been delayed and will not sail before Monday, Aug. 2nd.
S.S. COMRIE CASTLE for Natal, August 14th.
S.S. BERWICK CASTLE for Natal, September 11th.
R.M.S. GALWAY CASTLE for Europe via Suez Canal, August 17th or 30th.

The s.s. CLUNY CASTLE for Europe via the Cape has been delayed and will not sail before Monday, Aug. 2nd. Passengers booked by this ship for Europe via the Suez are hereby transferred to the R.M.S. GALWAY CASTLE.

These steamers may also call at other ports and or places as may be required by the owners, passenger and or cargo arrangements.

Calls at Madeira and the Canaries have been resumed.

Trains are run to and from Bata, Uaiali, Salisbury and Bulawayo in connection with the Union-Castle Steamers for the convenience of passengers.

We beg to notify those concerned that all sea freights on homeward consignments are now payable at this end before shipment.

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TWO QUALITIES
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Rs. 3-50.
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MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS
The Oldest Established Newspaper published in B. E. Africa or Uganda.
No. 708 [Registered as the Original Post Office as a Newspaper] SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915 Price: Sixpence. Rs. 10-00 annum. Postal Union 6s. 6. Postal Overseas Rs. 12-00

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NAINSOOKS
Our Long-looked for Stock of Cotton Dress Materials for Day and Night Wear, has at last come to hand, with the result that a warning is already necessary to the effect that our stock, though large is becoming rapidly depleted.
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Splendid value, 36ins. wide.
W.L. 16 ... 45 cents per yard
Rs. 5-00 piece of 12 yards.
W.L. 17 ... 60 cents per yard.
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Spotted, Striped, Flowered and Fancy Voiles.
The stock of these materials is specially choice and we heartily invite a visit of inspection.
Prices Range from cents 90 per yard in the 28" width up to Rs. 2-50 in the 42" width.

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This even quality in delicate shades of Green, Sky, Saxe, Fraise, Green, Pale, Rosela, Cream and White. 42" wide Rs. 1-50 per yard.

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MADAPOLLAMS (Fully Bleached).
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its delicate aroma and its remarkable properties as an effective stimulant have established it as
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HAND AND POCKET LAMPS.

PRICES OF REFILS:

Large round 10 to lb. long	Rs. 3	Small round 5in. long	Rs. 2
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State sizes when ordering. Terms cash.

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STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

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Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.

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NOW OPEN.

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The Works are complete with up-to-date machinery, and under experienced management. A great saving will be effected by having crops cured at these Works.

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The General Manager,
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PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigour, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some timeful life which have left staminal weakness

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

(A Syrup of the Acid Glycero-Phosphates and Formates)

This Syrup being rich in organic phosphorus, which on absorption builds up cell life and restores lost will power, increases muscular vigour and nerve power.

Original Bottle of 50 doses sold throughout the Empire, 4/6 post free, including Chemists, Stores, Perfumers, Hairdressers, Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers, or Lennon, Johannesburg; Hyman Michaels & Lennon, Cape Town.

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THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Weekly Edition

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS.

No. 708. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915. Price 40 cents, Rs. 30 per annum. Postal Union: Rs. 15 Postal Union 15, 10-12

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Progress Maintained.

VIOLENT BATTLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 31.

Rome communique reports minor gains in the Tyrol, Trentino, Cadore and Carnia districts. The enemy on the Carnia plateau after signal defeat of July 29 renewed their efforts by opposing our advance but failed to arrest it. We took more trenches under heavy artillery and rifle fire. Some enemy patrols, during night, tried to set fire to the wire entanglements which we were strongly entrenched but the watchfulness of our sentries foiled their attempt. We captured [illegible] prisoners, 600 rifles and other war booty.

London, August 1.

Rome's correspondent in Rome says [illegible] of extreme violence are still [illegible] The Italians have [illegible] some region, and effected extremely [illegible] in the vicinity of Plezzo, capturing [illegible] and prisoners.

[illegible] Italians are [illegible] advancing against second [illegible] on Carnia plateau. [illegible] many [illegible] guns and machine guns.

London, August 2.

Telegram from Rome states that the Austrians have lost 20,000 officers and 200,000 men on the Russian front.

London, August 3.

Rome communique states that the Austrians on the Carnia front captured Mount Medilla by [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] on Mount Sonino on the Carnia plateau, taking 130 prisoners.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, Aug. 1

Italian Government reports progress on Carnia plateau and other points. Austrians attempt to recapture Mount Pelagrua, in the Tyrol, were repulsed with loss.

London, Aug. 2

Italian Government reports the capture of a strong line of Austrian trenches on Pelagrua zone, the enemy suffering heavily. It also reports successful operations on the Isonzo, and the capture of men and material. The enemy's attacks on the Carnia plateau were repulsed.

London, Aug. 3

Italian Government reports that an attempt to recapture Mount Pelagrua, by fresh troops, was repulsed with serious loss.

Italian Government reports the capture of Mount Medilla by Carnia. In a violent enemy attack was thrown back on Pelagrua. About 130 prisoners were taken, and a Jager regiment almost annihilated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 4.

Rome communique states that Austrians attempts to capture Mount Medilla and other positions in Carnia, and Mount Sonino on the Carnia plateau, were repulsed with heavy loss. The Italians, on the Isonzo, continue to make slow progress. They took 841 prisoners on Monday.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Indissoluble Alliance.

Paris, Aug. 3.

[illegible]

EASTERN THEATRE.

The Great Fight for Warsaw.

EXPENSIVE GERMAN PROGRESS.

Enemy's Enormous Losses.

LUBLIN EVACUATED.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, July 30.

The Russian Government reports that the situation on the Narew is satisfactory, but fierce fighting continues. Between the Narew and Bug the Russians have resumed the offensive capturing 1,500 prisoners. Southwest of Sokal the Russians have taken a position capturing numerous prisoners. The Austrians have been forced to retreat and retire on Lemberg.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 31.

Petrograd reports that the Russians have [illegible] Austrians near Lemberg. The Austrians have left [illegible] on the right bank of the Dniester and have begun to be pressed. The Russians crossed the Vistula and the Bug and attacked us and were repulsed between Kholmel and Pulaski but they succeeded when attacking fighting in retreating to the right bank of the Wieper after capturing the village of Trawin. The Russians renewed attacks between Wieper and the Bug, bringing the enemy out of trenches and trenches on the region of Sokal and capturing 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns.

London, August 1.

A Petrograd communique admits the evacuation of Lublin, and the railway line between the stations of Gorsa, Alexandria and Rovcovy. It says the troops between the Vistula and Bug were ordered to retreat on Thursday night, and prepared positions in the rear, which was done successfully without molestation.

London, August 2.

A German communique reports the occupation of Mitau. It also says that the situation before Warsaw is unchanged. The enemy continued their attacks on Wieper. The Russians are still engaging General Mackensen's army.

A further Petrograd communique records fierce fighting near the whole front from Courland to south of the town of Cholm. The Russians are inflicting heavy losses to enemy in counter-attacks with the bayonet. After a desperate battle lasting two days, the Germans succeeded in crossing the river at Kurland, near Bausk, to the south-east of Mitau which further to the south, on the Poniewiez-Bausk railway between Mitau and Kowno, the Russians overthrew an advancing German column, and took several hundred prisoners, capturing twenty-five of the enemy's dead. Fierce attacks enabled the Germans to cross the Narew to the north-east of Warsaw, but vigorous Russian bayonet counter-attacks drove them back into the bed of the river. The enemy in this sector used large quantities of asphyxiating gases, but made little progress. They lost 1,000 prisoners and a whole battery of guns. There was also a fierce destructive battle on Saturday to the south-east of Warsaw, while, between Cholm and the Bug, the Russians, after desperate fighting, repulsed under pressure of the more numerous enemy.

An Eastern communique dwells on the strong Russian counter-attacks to the south-east of Warsaw, and says that, whilst the Germans to the east of the Vistula and near Lublin, are still resisting, they have begun to retreat further east towards the Bug. They pierced the Russian line west of Wieper in the district of Kholmel, on a front of 16 miles, the Germans began to retreat along the whole line early on Friday morning, devastating all farms and even the growing corn. The Austro-Germans forced the crossing of the Vistula north west of Ivangorod on July 28 after heavy fighting. The communique admits the withdrawal of several hundred yards at Ivangorod.

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[OFFICIAL.]

London, Aug. 1.

The Russian Government reports fighting with advance guard detachments which have crossed the Vistula. Between the Vistula and Bug the enemy's [illegible] repulsed with great losses, but they are advancing on the left bank of the Wieper. The enemy appears to have reached Lublin and the Chelm railway. North-east of Sokal, the Russians captured [illegible] prisoners and four machine guns.

London, Aug. 2.

The Russian Government reports that determined enemy attacks in many instances have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy. Several hundred prisoners, and six machine guns have been captured. In the north section, 1,000 prisoners and a battery were taken. To the south of the Org river the enemy, using asphyxiating gas, made small progress at Kawiszchasabin. The Russians also fell back to the north of Chelm, before superior forces.

London, Aug. 3.

The Russian Government reports that the enemy delivered enormous losses, in attempting to fortify the left bank of the Narew, and between the Bug and Wieper.

The Russian Government reports that 500 prisoners and [illegible] machine guns have been captured in the Bug region.

[illegible] north of Warsaw [illegible] the Russians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 3.

[illegible] the Vistula [illegible] Bug the Narew [illegible] and beyond Wieper [illegible] the enemy [illegible] Lublin [illegible] Chelm [illegible] Russians [illegible] Warsaw [illegible] progress in the other region, but the army of Warsaw is practically safe at a standstill to the north of Ivangorod. The communique says that Gen. [illegible] Kovno has gained ground [illegible] of Ivangorod, taking 2,000 prisoners and 22 guns. Mackensen has again met with a stern reception. The [illegible] in enormous losses, the dead's fighting, and say the Russians are taking up new positions, but the time [illegible] and the small number of prisoners claimed, minimise the [illegible] of Friday success.

London, Aug. 4.

A Petrograd communique describes the continuance of desperate fighting round Ivangorod. The Austrians are [illegible] at the cost of enormous losses. The enemy on the Narew front delivered repeated attacks at the mouth of the Sekhya, where the Russian trenches constantly changed hands, and bayonets were freely used. A sanguinary battle in the neighbourhood of Ilowo is still undecided. The Germans threw the enemy out of the Vistula on Sunday, after tremendous losses, captured a portion of the great forest to the north of Mackowice. A big battle is now in progress to the east of Pomezia, while engagements are becoming more frequent to the west of Kovno.

Amsterdam, Aug. 4.

It is stated that a clash of arms has occurred at Warsaw. The Berlin report claims that the Russians have been thrown from the Blonie position into the outer line of the fortress. The army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria is attacking Warsaw, while it is claimed that Woyrsch's Austro-German troops are in possession of the west part of the fortress of Ivangorod to the Vistula. It admits that the Russians have again attacked Mackensen.

THE BALKANS.

Diplomatic Contest.

London, August 4.

The diplomatic contest in the Balkans between Germany and the Allies focussed the Ministers of the Allies at Athens called on the Greek premier yesterday, and [illegible]

THE WAR AT SEA.

More Piracy.

NAVAL ACTIVITY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 31.

Russian destroyers, in the Black Sea, destroyed a coal steamer and 47 sailing ships in the vicinity of the Bosphorus.

London, July 31.

A submarine shelled the Lisbon Lisbon Portugal, killing five of the crew. The Hermes was afterwards torpedoed and sunk. Forty-three of the crew took to the boats and were adrift for several hours. Two died on board the rescuing steamer. It is to be hoped that henceforth it is officially forbidden to mention the whereabouts of sinkings or the details.

London, August 1.

An American woman was among the killed of the Hermes.

London, August 1.

The surgeon of the torpedoed liner the s.s. "Dorian," says that a shell passed over the bridge without warning killing six men. The crew stood for six hours in the boats before being rescued. Two of the eight who were wounded died, including an American, who, it is now stated, was not a woman.

London, August 2.

The official casualties amongst the passengers of the Dorian were two American dead, and one injured.

London, August 2.

It is stated officially that the vessel carrying commanding the eastern Mediterranean fleet reports that a British submarine, operating in the sea of Marmora, torpedoed a steamer of 3,000 tons. Troops from Bulgaria fired against lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. Many explosions were heard. A submarine also bombarded the railway on the Asiatic coast, opposite Constantinople.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine sank a German destroyer off the German coast on July 29.

London, August 3.

It is announced in Petrograd that a British submarine sank a large German transport in the Baltic.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, Aug. 3.

The Admiralty report that a German destroyer was sunk by a British submarine near the German coast, on July 29. In the Sea of Marmora, a British submarine sank two steamers, and bombarded the railway blowing up ammunition trucks, and doing other damage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 4.

The Russians are most active afloat. Numerous attacks of various sorts were made and found it to run adverse. They put to flight a Zeppelin and two aeroplanes, one of which was brought down.

Destroyers, in the Black Sea, have raided the whole of the Anatolian coast, and have destroyed 450 sailing craft and four naval yachts.

ST. WILLIAM.

"A Clear Conscience."

London, August 1.

The Kaiser has issued a manifesto to the German people on the anniversary of the declaration of war, in which he states, "before God and history, my conscience is clear. I did not will the war, but in full gratitude we can say to-day that God was with us."

BRITISH COAL.

Export Prohibited.

London, Aug. 3.

The "Gazette" announces that the exportation of coal is prohibited, except to British possessions and protectorates.

WESTERN FRONT.

Fighting with Hand Grenades.

ACTIVITY OF ALLIED AIRMEN.

Unsuccessful German Attacks.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY REPULSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Havre states that a battle with hand grenades lasting throughout the night has taken place near Ypres and the Lobyrinth Elsewhere there has been some mine-mading and mine explosions. The engagement at Baron-wald resulted from the fight with great obstinacy. A fresh German movement was repulsed. A communique says our portions of fire suffered heavy losses.

London, July 31.

A Paris communique reports that a German attacker bombed Saint Pol and Gravelings, one child being killed.

German aviators bombed Nancy but did very little damage. One of the aeroplanes was brought down between the opposing lines.

In the Argonne the Germans exploded a mine at a cross roads. The French attacked a sharp struggle occupied the evacuation.

A Paris communique reports that no infantry action took place on our front to-day, but there were somewhat violent artillery actions at various points. French aviators, on Thursday, bombed the railway from Ypres to Roulers, the German camps in the Longemarck district, the German defences on the Dixmuit hill near Hooms and military stations in Argonne and Lorraine. On Friday French aviators bombed the Hussemes gas factory at Dormach in Alsace. The aviators, on Friday, bombed the station of Lerchy and dropped another four shells on the station of Chaunes. A squadron of 40 aeroplanes carried out, Friday, bombs on the Ludwigshafen factories of Rechelbacher, between Mannheim and Worms, but owing to bad weather, and frequent fogs, they reached their goal. Three dropped 100 shells on the Rechelbrcker factories, and also bombed the station of Detwiller near Phalsbourg and the Phalsbourg aviation sheds. All aeroplanes returned.

London, July 31

Field Marshal French reports that the enemy, on Friday morning, bombarded the Bethune trenches with asphyxiating shells and then attacked with flame projectors delivered shortly against the trenches recently captured. The enemy, at first, succeeded in penetrating our first line of trenches on a front of five hundred yards. Fighting is still proceeding.

London, August 1

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that no infantry engagements occurred in last night's communique. A long range gun fired shells into Compiegne but the only material damage done was that a fire broke out, but this was quickly extinguished. Aerial raids elsewhere have been confined to raids.

French aeroplanes again raided Freiburg in Brisgau.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the only feature of a communique, which has been issued, is a German attack on Thann, which was defeated with very considerable loss.

The French aeroplane raids continue

London, August 2

Field Marshal French reports further fighting on July 30, after the first German attack reported in a communique of July 30, which resulted in the recapture of a portion of the first trenches at Ypres Hooge. An action on July 31 was chiefly confined to the artillery, but yesterday evening we repulsed two further infantry attacks. No infantry action took place on August 1.

A Paris communique says that there have been artillery actions at various points on the front. Saturday, all our batteries surprised a German battalion assembling in a village between the Meuse and Moselle, and subjected it to a devastating fire.

German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs on the platform of Malpelo near Nancy causing no damage. [illegible]

Reuter's correspondent states that there were various infantry engagements, but night the French troops making some progress to the north of Prosa, where the grenade battle continued at Soucher. The Germans made three attacks on the heights of the Meuse, but were repulsed by rifles and artillery fire. Near Le Mesnil and two neighboring villages were bombarded by the Germans, and by French shells.

London, August 3.

A Paris communique states that there have been sharp infantry actions in the Argonne. The Germans captured a trench early in the morning, but the evening counter-attack partially drove it out. Subsequently the Germans using burning liquids, violently attacked the trenches in the Marie Therese district, and gained a foothold, but a counter-attack recovered the bulk of the ground. A series of actions in the Vosges and on the front of the hills, recently conquered by us, resulted in the capture of several German trenches and fifty prisoners.

London, August 3.

The grenade battle continues in the Arras region. A communique adds that the struggle in Argonne has not abated. The bulk of the ground. A series of actions in the Vosges and on the front of the hills, recently conquered by us, resulted in the capture of several German trenches and fifty prisoners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug 4

A Paris communique states that there has been heavy artillery fire on the hills front. Lively bomb fighting has occurred in Woevres region. The positions are consolidated.

London, Aug 5

A Paris message says that the river under Fort Souville, which the Crown Prince caused a certain freshness in the Argonne, which lasted throughout the night. These attacks were launched against 10,000 Russians and Austrians, and Wave Three respectively, but everywhere the Germans were thrown back into their trenches by infantry and artillery fire.

The heavy grenade fighting which has raged for two weeks and in the Vosges, has been to the advantage of the French.

A communique includes with the state ment that our counter-attack at Barenkopf has been repulsed.

NATIONAL MINISTRY FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Liberal Pensions.

London, August 4

Reuter's correspondent in Wellington, New Zealand states that the national ministry has been formed consisting of five of the Government, and five of the opposition. Sir J. G. Ward will be minister of finance, and Colonel James Allen minister of defence.

In the House of Representatives the pension bill was read for a third time. The allowances for totally disabled soldiers range from 35s. a week for bachelors, and 72/6 for married men.

THE DARDANELLES.

More Trenches Taken.

DECISIVE ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports on August 2, a successful attack was made on a network of Turkish trenches by one of the Australian and New Zealand forces after a bombardment and the capture of three minor trenches. The attack was absolutely enveloped, and another was rushed with the bayonet. The Turks not attempt a counter-attack.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, Aug.

The French Government reports that French submarine, Marioni, has sunk on the Dardanelles. The crew captured.

London, Aug.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports several sections of Turkish trenches occupied by an attack on the Australian and New Zealand right, a severity Turks were killed round wounded. The crest was gained, and position in that section has been improved.

THE WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

Italian Co-Operation.

IMPORTANT PROPOSAL

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug.

A most important announcement is made in Paris, to the effect that it is offered to Italy at the British headquarters in the Mediterranean, Italy to convert measures of co-operation, British and French, of an Italian fleet with naval and military, in the operations against Turkey.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Their Majesties at St. Pauls.

SIMPLE CEREMONY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August

Under a dull sky, with occasional showers, Their Majesties, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, drove to St. Paul's to service and prayer on the anniversary of the outbreak of war. The service was enhanced by the presence of Prince Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's, and observed the royal procession during their drive, which took place from London. The military note was struck by the presence of wounded soldiers attending the service. Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, and read the enemy back in their trenches. The service opened with the singing of "Rock of Ages," followed by an intercessory for the sailors of the Empire, and the Lord's Prayer, concluding with a general thanksgiving.

TO SETTLE MEXICO.

Conference Proposed.

Washington, Aug.

The Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Guatemala, and Uruguay have accepted invitation of Mr. Wilson to attend a conference, with a view to settling Mexico troubles.

THE DUMA.

Opening Speeches.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 3.

The sitting of the Duma opened at Petrograd yesterday, the packed galleries being filled with distinguished people, including many diplomats. Speeches were made by Sazonoff, the President of the Duma, the Premier, M. Goremykin, and M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Polivanoff, War Minister, announced the fact that the war was most hard, but the more it became so the determination became the determination Russia to achieve victory with the assistance of the local and vacant Allies. The Duma and the whole productive resources the nation must be developed to the [illegible]

A semi-official Petrograd message says a despatch of large German reinforcements from France to the Russian front appears in the fourth week in July, when Germany's army was seriously handicapped by the battle on the Yserre. Prussian troops contributed. Each Russian success forces the enemy to withdraw a fresh force from the west, and the Russian [illegible] conditions for active operations are alike.

SIR E. GREY AND U.S.

Message to the Press.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 31.

It is reported from New York that Sir Edward Grey sent an anniversary message to the American Press. He says, "The ties which bind Great Britain to declare effective force against the British quarters in the Mediterranean, Italy to convert measures of co-operation, British and French, of an Italian fleet with naval and military, in the operations against Turkey.

BELGIAN CONGO.

Fight for a Hill.

THE ENEMY WORSTED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

After the occupation of Mount Lubalo by the Belgians, the Germans withdrew on to Mount Kisuma, on which they have made very strong fortified position. Five small attacks were made by the Belgians, but were fog on all sides. The enemy brought up reinforcements, which can roughly be estimated at two companies of Europeans, who rallied in the help of the Wazoeas. On June 5, the enemy began a forward move against the Belgian forces, under Capt. Ghislain, who commands the troops at Lubalo, started also towards the enemy and attacked them, driving them back to their new position. The fights lasted until 9 p. m. On June 5 to 5 a.m. on June 6, the enemy lost 70 wounded, including Major Kaiser, which they had crossed on June 5. The Belgians began the storming of Mount Kisuma and found the enemy back in their position. The service opened with the singing of "Rock of Ages," followed by an intercessory for the sailors of the Empire, and the Lord's Prayer, concluding with a general thanksgiving.

TO SETTLE MEXICO.

Conference Proposed.

Washington, Aug.

The Argentine, Brazil, Chili, Guatemala, and Uruguay have accepted invitation of Mr. Wilson to attend a conference, with a view to settling Mexico troubles.

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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

Evacuation of Warsaw?

GERMANS ENORMOUS LOSSES.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, Aug 5.

The Russian Government reports Russian retirement in the Baltic provinces and desperate fighting on the Narew where every step has cost the enemy enormous losses. Further enemy progress, after strenuously sanguinary fighting, was made to the north and west of Ivangorod. The enemy was repulsed here on the Vistula and the Bug.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 5

A Petrograd communique says that the Russians along the Vistula, in accordance with orders, have retired from the Bug and Nadarzyn front to the Warsaw position commended by the enemy.

The Germans to the east of Kozienice, having concentrated large forces, continue their counter-offensive. The fighting which during the last few days has been of a [illegible]

Persistent attacks by the enemy in the direction of Kolno and Lomza on the Narew front have been repulsed by the Russians in the Ostrolenka sector have withdrawn to a new front, fighting all the way.

The Germans have crossed the Vistula near Mazanoville between Warsaw and Ivangorod, delivered a series of attacks on August 2, and vainly attempted to advance.

The Russians near Ivangorod, in accordance with the plan of operations, are gradually shortening their front on the left bank of the Vistula.

Fresh forces of the enemy on the right bank of the Vistula between Sandomir and Wiadawa, on August 3, tried to pierce the Russian front, but failed to succeed. In almost unprecedented desperation, these Russian divisions held their trenches all day against the enemy's fire and bayonets. At nightfall they delivered a counter-attack and overthrew the dense German masses who retreated in disorder.

Amsterdam, Aug 5.

It is officially stated, in Berlin, that the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, last night, took the outer and inner fort of Ivangorod, where the Russian rearguard offered a stubborn resistance. The city was occupied this morning by German troops.

A Berlin communique states that Warsaw has been occupied by German troops.

Amsterdam, Aug 6

A Berlin communique states that German cavalry are making some progress in Courland. Terrific fighting is taking place on the Narew and Bug. The communique speaks of the Russian counter-attacks and attacks of the Russians, opposite to the east of Rozhan. The Germans claim to have taken 4,000 prisoners. The situation in Kurland is unchanged. The communique makes it evident that Markuhen has been recovered from a severe check to the north of Chobin. It concludes our army has resumed the offensive on the south-west of Kowel, indicating that the Russians have taken up new lines at Kowel.

The Petrograd communique does not mention the fall of Warsaw. It says that, on the Vistula and west of the city, the Russians on Aug 4, repulsed German attacks. The enemy, who last successively advanced close to the entanglements, where they were stopped by the Russian fire. The communique adds that the Russians, in the Ivangorod district, crossed unmolested to the right of the Vistula, blowing up a bridge behind them. Between the Vistula and the Bug, on the evening of Aug 3, they repulsed the Germans, who had successively 3 days that these attacks were made at numerous points, ending with a short pursuit, enabled the Russians, on the morrow, to advance unmolested to better and more advantageous front. They attacked in the direction of Lomza, and forced the Germans back to Rozhan. They took the offensive, with considerable forces, on the roads towards Ostrow.

Berlin.—It is officially stated in Petrograd that, in consequence of the conditions of the general situation, our troops commanding Warsaw on the west were ordered to the right of the Vistula. They retreated, at five in the morning, on Aug 2, in good order, towards a new front assigned to them, blowing up all the bridges of the Vistula.

WESTERN FRONT.

Artillery Active.

GERMANS HEAVY LOSSES.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, August 5

A Paris communique says that the day has passed quietly. Yesterday we shelled the artillery on the western front has shelled.

There have been bomb fights in the Argonne, and violent cannonading in the Vosges.

London, Aug 5

It is stated in Paris that the usual grenade encounters and cannonade have occurred, fighting of this kind having been fierce in the Argonne. A German attack was easily repulsed on the heights of the Meuse. A communique adds that the Germans, in the Vosges, opened a concentrated and extremely violent bombardment at Lingekopf, then, yesterday morning, very violently attacked. Nevertheless, we retained all our positions, except some portions of trenches on the crest of the hill.

London, August 6

A Paris communique states that there has been moderate artillery activity in the west, and fights with bombs in Argonne. Very desperate actions have occurred in the Vosges at the heights dominating the Fecht. The enemy made violent attacks, but were immediately driven out by a counter-attack. We retook a portion of trenches inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Speeches in England.

London, August 5.

Mr Balfour, addressing a patriotic meeting in London (Open Air) meeting on the anniversary of the war, said "We can say with confidence that, despite all efforts, there is no material solution the enemy has not made, except as regards the value of ammunition and guns. If the Germans had known how the war would go, not a soldier would have been mobilized, and not a single life would have been lost. We did not profess to be a military nation, but our offer of an expeditionary force of 100,000 men was gratefully accepted, but our casualties had already exceeded the number of the original forces, and what we had thus was vastly in excess of what were expected to do, but that was only a part of what we were going to do.

Buckingham Palace in Paris says that King George telegraphed to President Poincare on the following strain :—"I assure you of the unfailing sympathy and determination of my country to continue the war until it ends to our satisfaction."

Premier Asquith said he stated that France was determined not to lay down arms till the enemy was beaten, and the menace to the peace of the world ceased.

Mr Bonar Law, speaking at Folkestone, said one road might be steep and long, but the victory of the Allies was never in doubt. The only chance of Germany was in a separate peace with one of the Allies, and if that there was no chance at all, because the pledges of the Allies were not scraps of paper.

ITALIAN FRONT.

Counter-Attack Repulsed.

[OFFICIAL.]

London, Aug. 5.

The Italian Government reports that Austrian counter-attacks, in Carnia, were repulsed with heavy loss. On the Carso plateau, renewed enemy attacks were defeated and appreciable progress was made in the centre.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. Woosnam.

London, August 5

The death is announced in the Gallipoli campaign of Second-Lieutenant R. H. Woosnam of the Worcester regiment. Second-Lieutenant R. H. Woosnam was the Oliver Warden of the East Africa Protectorate.

FRENCH NAVY

Turkish Coast

SUBMARINE BASE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug.

A Paris communique French battleship and two [illegible] passed by Dardanelles, under aeroplanes, bombarded Smyrna, on the coast [illegible] Aidin, a small town, commanding [illegible] village of Ipsilla, which is marine base.

[For the benefit of those [illegible] is rusty, it might be [illegible] Aidin is situated between [illegible] ramsan to the Black Sea. [illegible] fleet has recently been [illegible] R. N. Barrett, commanding [illegible] ation of the 11th British [illegible] the trade route in his [illegible] May 10, the day after our [illegible] on May 20, the day of the [illegible] The captain, in reply to [illegible] on the evening of the 20th [illegible] Lovette plateau and the line [illegible] Lovette plateau, reports that the [illegible] strength of his battalion is [illegible] deputy-officers, and 272 non-[illegible] officers and men, and from [illegible] battalion should be relieved [illegible] substantial reinforcements should [illegible] May 11 he complains that [illegible] nothing he has asked for, does [illegible] impossible for him to attack. [illegible] of the enemy's fire, and [illegible] and more desperate in their [illegible] the 20th.

On May 20, at 8 o'clock in the captain sends a new appe[illegible] the same, making of whi[illegible] falls. It is necessary to [illegible] at their posts. The communi[illegible] ment, and the necessity of [illegible] of the complete exhaustion [illegible] tion of their men. With [illegible] fails, he repeats, about [illegible] have to be pushed forward.

The battalion is the gone on [illegible] exposed all today to the one [illegible] fire coming from all direc[illegible] more ask that measures should [illegible] relieve my men, who are [illegible] hausted. The trenches are [illegible] crowded and scarcely [illegible] defended. The active assaults [illegible] sional engineers is indispensa[illegible] Reinforcements shall [illegible] Captain Sievert describes [illegible] desperate. Here are extracts [illegible] pages of his note-book, date[illegible] o'clock at night—

It is impossible to hold the [illegible] ment, the men are [illegible] my weak forces. Nothing [illegible] —flares, sand-bags, etc—also [illegible] We have been left in the [illegible] enemy's artillery fire is terri[illegible] the heavy artillery, the shell[illegible] one can hear slowly coming [illegible] of our trenches and [illegible] us. How much longer [illegible] remain in this hurricane? [illegible] nerves are now finished. [illegible] reached its greatest violence. [illegible] 10 o'clock.

This is the last entry in the [illegible]

FATE OF WATERLO

The Germans have stole[illegible] bronze lion standing in the [illegible] loo and have melted it down [illegible] are short of metal for their gun[illegible] Mme. Vandervelde, wife of [illegible] Minister of State, announce[illegible] while speaking at a meeting of [illegible] Committee for Relief in Belgi[illegible] House, Piccadilly, at which [illegible] Duchess of Wellington were p[illegible]

"I want," she observed, [illegible] this house and in the gra[illegible] Duke and Duchess of Wel[illegible] Amongst the Belgian refugees [illegible] I have just seen a lady who [illegible] escape from Brussels.

"As she left Brussels [illegible] through Waterloo and saw [illegible] actually taking away [illegible] bronze lion which has been [illegible] a century, having been put [illegible] time after the famous victo[illegible]

"This lady was able to spe[illegible] man soldier, and she said to h[illegible] were taking this lion away!" [illegible] 'Oh, it is made of copper and [illegible] we want to use it for our she[illegible]

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NAIROBI DEFENCE FORCE.

Orders by Major J. C. Ward, Commanding.

Nairobi, August 7.

54. Duties—Orderly Officer for week ending August 14, 1915: Lieut. H. E. Hastings, A Company.

55. Rendezvous—In the rifle range will be available for the use of the Nairobi Defence Force on and after Monday next, August 9. Shooting will take place between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

56. The Course approved for the Nairobi Defence Force is described herein. Not more than three practices will be fired on any one morning, unless under special circumstances.

57. Parades—Companies will parade on the range as follows:

Monday, 9th and Tuesday 10th inst. "A" Company (Railway).

Wednesday, 11th, Thursday 12th, Friday, 13th and Saturday, 14th inst "B" Company (Parkland).

58. On Sunday, 15th instant the range will be open for those members who cannot attend the above parades and have obtained leave from their Company Commanders.

60. "C" Company (Town) will parade with arms on Wednesday, 11th instant at 5-15 p.m. on their own parade ground for drill under the Adjutant.

"D" Company Hill will parade as above on Thursday, 12th instant.

60. The formation of the Nairobi Defence Force has been completed as follows:—Other Commanding, Nairobi Area, orders that all future appointments and promotions, in all ranks, will only be considered on merits.

61. It has been brought to the notice of the Commanding Officer that sufficient care is not exercised in the safe custody of the rifles issued to members of the Nairobi Defence Force. Company Commanders will impress upon all ranks under their command the necessity, enclosure in this matter, resulting in the loss of arms or ammunition, will be severely dealt with.

62. LEAVE.—Leave of absence has been granted to Lieut. H. E. Hastings, Company, 9th August to 9th September.

J. C. WARD,
Major and Adjt.
Nairobi Defence Force.

Members of Nairobi Defence Force

Commandant Major J. C. Ward.
Adjutant Captain H. V. Kershaw.
Quartermaster Lieut. R. H. T. Hunt.
Adjt. Sergeant Major No. 6280 Sergeant Newton, 2nd Royal North Gloucestershire Regiment.

"A" (RAILWAY) COMPANY

Captain W. E. Nevill
Lieutenant A. E. Hastings, H. E. Hastings, E. N. Faulkner (Supernumerary); C. B. Welch (Supernumerary).

Sergeants: Lockhead, R. J. Perry, C. N. A. H. S. Bullock, G. 6 Preston, J. Corporals: T. Metcalfe, W. E. 8 Sadler, J. 9 Dawson, J. Lance Corporals: T. E. Biggs, J. 12 Walker, H. J.

Privates: 13 Armstrong, N. Y. C. 14 Aubrey, E. 15 Bartlett, Francis A. 16 Barrance, P. J., 17 Beacham, A. 18 Biggs, G. 19 Bishop, J. 20 Blundell, Ernest. 21 Bonner, H. L., 22 Bears, R. L., 23 Claridge, S. H., 24 Condon, J. W., 25 Cooper, Percy. 26 Cooper, Ernest. 27 Dunlop, A. H., 28 Deakin, J. H., 29 Dewhurst, H., 30 Eley, G., 31 Freeman, J. 32 Bloomfield, A. 33 Gamson, H. 34 Gamson, H. L., 35 Bears, R. L., 36 Gardiner, S. H., 37 Gibbs, J. 38 Condon, J. W., 39 Gibbs, J. 40 Gibbs, J. 41 Gibbs, J. 42 Hatfield, J. S. 43 Hayes, E. 44 Jones, G. W., 45 Jones, G. W., 47 Knowles, J. H., 48 Knowles, R., 49 Lane, R. of Lee, 50 Lane, R. of Lee, 51 Lewis, J. 52 Lennard, H. A. 53 Mackie, A. H. 54 Mahse, H. C., 57 Mahse, J. 58 Mahse, J. 59 Mayne, A. E., 60 McHardy, W., 61 Morris, G. N., 62 Morris, J. 63 Newman, J. 64 Nightingale, W., 65 Nightingale, W., 66 Officer, R. H., 67 Patrick, A., 68 Proctor, I. W., 69 Reid, J. 70 Robertson, J. 71 Robertson, J. 72 Rosenvelt, E. R., 73 Rothwell, F. 74 Rosenvelt, A., 75 Schwartzel, L., 76 Sharp, Reginald, L. F. 77 Shaw, G. E., 78 Shinn, J. W., 79 Shutt, G. W., 80 Smart, L. M., 81 Smith, J. 82 Stone, T. H., 83 Taylor, J. 84 Tomas, J., 85 Tate, J. 86 Taylor, J. 87 Tuttle, J. 88 Webber, W. R., 89 Wilson, W. 90 Wright, Hin. H., 91 Wilson, W. F. 92 Van Hagen, H. 93 Van Hagen, J. 94 Vinery, A., 95 Lewis J., Newton Hunter C. B.

"B" (PARKLANDS) COMPANY

Capt. R. C. Tudor
Lieuts. B. D. Clothier, W. J. Mayne
Sgts. L. T. Taylor (Supernumerary)

[illegible]

"D" HILL COMPANY

Captain A. F. Berry
Lieuts. A. F. Turner, W. A. Kempe
256 Company Sergeant Major, Thorne, D. H. M.

[illegible]

THE WAY TO DIE.

We remember few stories more striking than that of the German prisoner who was given to us recently men in the prime and pomp of war, they moved in her hand the colours she had worked; to-day, in the night, a few weeks ago, we the standard remained patiently in the same orders by the light of the camp fires, and amidst the snowstorm of monsoon to pay the last honours to the dead. It tells us, rather boldly for a poor prisoner, they fought and bled and died but here and there the hour found them a weakness and an elevation which character can equal. Then burial should be in the memory of prisoners. The night before the regiment, after marching all day in the snowstorm, still numbered 250. All that was left of the [illegible] in command recited what [illegible] the open graves, was 150 men and a another bearers. The regiment has [illegible] all but destroyed. They are linked in a tradition, but a tradition glorious and ending as any of all that clothe the [illegible] of war. Not one of them [illegible] to win so great a fame within so a space. They have been fortunate in [illegible] Mr. McMillan, the Scottish [illegible] command, the failing ammunition, [illegible] shown as the reinforcements hurry on [illegible] the Scots Guards, the Black Watch, the Seaforth and the rail-dell at night. We [illegible] prisoners being all dead [illegible] wounded, we are shown which [illegible] that was its. Incidents like this happen occurring to Scottish parts of the line, and they have been passed on without more than a few words in [illegible] 200 Highlanders, and changes in the command illustrate [illegible] severity of the losses which the Cameronians suffered in the Battle of Loos, [illegible] killed in March, killed Fuller, who succeeded him, and who had been the [illegible] Battle of Loos, killed in the Dardanelles in May, and handed over the command to Major Grilli, who had recently [illegible] and was wounded in the [illegible] shot in a shell on May 8. We are [illegible] think that this fine Canadian regiment [illegible] and equipped for [illegible] extended regiment is still safe, amongst [illegible] coming from his wounds. We are [illegible] that we shall remain safe in our [illegible] and unequalled by participation in [illegible] of these natural sympathies. [illegible] and to most of the powers at war [illegible] of these sympathies, very proper [illegible] understanding and sympathies [illegible] as far as the sentiment dictates [illegible] after, they are Swiss through and through and know no other nation [illegible] the violation of Swiss territory by any [illegible] belligerent powers would bring [illegible] 200,000 Swiss fighters, and would [illegible] that such might against a venturesome enemy.

Belgians are frankly exceptional as to Germany's attitude in regard to Belgium, and have prepared immortal [illegible] for the officials, however [illegible] Germans and the danger of arrangements of a German rush through the [illegible] power against them in such [illegible] the doubts [illegible] Belgium [illegible] and when British preparations force [illegible] shall ever be taken.

The neutrals are Scandinavian [illegible] Denmark, Norway and Sweden. [illegible] Sweden is one end of the war [illegible] Russia has made it an [illegible] for German propagandists to [illegible] Sweden. The northern neutrals [illegible] Denmark's borders, contiguous to [illegible] places her somewhat at the [illegible] Germany. Denmark is [illegible] lost of Prussia, for she has seen one [illegible] provinces filched from her by [illegible] Norway is a large extent [illegible] sympathies being in favour of [illegible]

We say that none of the Scandinavian nations will take up arms, and we may [illegible] those with Switzerland, amongst the [illegible]

Then we come to Holland, and here we [illegible] a very delicate problem to handle. [illegible] which have seen with their own eyes the ruthlessness of the German army. They have watched across their borders the lashing tissues of terrorism in Belgium. Here was a terrible object lesson and one which had nothing by any attempt on the part of Germany to hush up her methods of frightfulness. The Dutchman, however, is not to be intimidated and would declare war against Germany in certain contingencies. The Imperial German Chancellor has all ready announced that "a scrap of paper" [illegible] Holland and the formal assurance of Belgium would be [illegible] Holland is a very [illegible] country, [illegible] Germany, [illegible] Dutchmen are growing fully [illegible] to a certain extent [illegible] Holland wants to remain neutral.

The menace of Holland and [illegible] field would be a place of vital importance [illegible] the mouth of the Rhine to all supplies from [illegible] stuff. Holland is a place [illegible] be of parts for the landing troops. In the event of war with Holland, however, we have no sure ally, and we have [illegible] drawn to some [illegible] especially those at the mouth of the Scheldt and to make it impossible for the Kaiser to [illegible] the Dutch lines.

Spain we need not consider. It is a [illegible] graph-dell remote and [illegible] small detail in sentiment. Official Madrid favours the [illegible] German cause [illegible] on all for the Allies.

Come we now to the three states which matter, namely, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece. The latter has a without doubt, Venizelos has been returned to power in Greece with a working majority. Greece [illegible] Bulgaria, and the opportunity [illegible] Greece has lost the opportunity. The appearance in the field of Bulgaria so far as the [illegible] ago would have secured large and far-reaching results and Greece might have reaped the fruits of victory. Greece has lost little has to herself. Intervention now would mean the mobilization of the whole Greek army, and Greece would be daring to assert herself. Spend means to Greece, and Greece ever near her border on impulses [illegible] who has been strongly [illegible] revenge.

Turkish aspirations include the recovery of Sakhalin, and the provinces, and a [illegible] with this object that she built the Dreadnoughts, the Hohenzollern and two Dreadnoughts, the "Reshadieh" and "Birinji" Turkish [illegible] Britain took over at the beginning of the war.

Bulgaria, robbed of the fruits of her sacrifice at the hands of her allies, [illegible] Greece to take to herself Adrianople, and to reclaim certain regions [illegible] Greek Macedonia, in which the population is [illegible] Bulgarian.

It was part of the scheme of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and of all hand those districts to be arrived at between the arrangements to be get unfortunately would Balkan states, this act unfortunately would assist Bulgaria to a decision.

The third power, Roumania, has some greatest in a military sense. Roumania is slight balance in the representation of Bulgaria, but has a much greater interest in the fate of Transylvania, that portion of the Austrian Empire which is in the main populated by Roumanes.

Roumania and Bulgaria, however, have been suspicious one of the other and they hage only kept out of the field for fear of shift advantage the one might gain through the preoccupation of the other. That suspicion seems entirely removed. What will be the consequence of these three great powers acting?

In the first place Roumania will turn her face towards Austria with the sure confidence that her war and flank is guarded and her frontier secure. Bulgaria and Greece would move simultaneously against Turkey. Bulgaria towards Adrianople and the Tundja line. Greece either through Bulgaria to the Marsta, or by landing at Enos into Turkey proper. The first contingency would place Bulgaria in a weakening of the Dardanelles defences. They would be weakened, not by the withdrawal of men, because the Bulgarians would be narrow one that it is quite possible for a small army to hold Adri-Baba, but the withdrawal of the Bulgarian troops would supply the necessary reserves of men and material to carry on the defence.

The second contingency would be a landing of the Bulgarians at Enos, or at Marsta, which would be a very [illegible] Turkey, and would [illegible] cause the merchants are growing fully [illegible] to a certain extent [illegible] Holland wants to remain neutral.

The menace of Holland and [illegible] field would be a place of vital importance [illegible] the mouth of the Rhine to all supplies from [illegible] stuff. Holland is a place [illegible] be of parts for the landing troops. In the event of war with Holland, however, we have no sure ally, and we have [illegible] drawn to some [illegible] especially those at the mouth of the Scheldt and to make it impossible for the Kaiser to [illegible] the Dutch lines.

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BULGARIAN ARMS SEIZED.

The Swedish steamer, Pan, Captain Petersen, laden with many thousand rifles and ammunition, which is consigned to the Bulgarian port of Dedeagatch, was recently seized by a German detachment at Helsingborg, in South Sweden, and escorted to Stettin, a port on the German Baltic coast.

The incident caused great excitement in Sweden, and representations had given to understand that the rifles were for its own use.

The cargo of the rifles is still [illegible] Stettin, and it is stated that the Swedish [illegible] to the Quadruple [illegible]

CASUALTIES OF UNION FORCES.

It is officially announced that the total casualties of the Union forces up to June 14 in the campaign against German South West Africa, and against the rebels respectively, are as follows, from the Times:—

	G.S.W. Africa	Rebellion
Killed	97	98
Died of Wounds	25	23
Wounded	363	283
Missing, prisoners	44	0
Total	1,045	414

In addition 153 were died from disease, and 1,000 were wounded.

The rebels in public have 100 killed and 1,000 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

The casualties of the Union are 20 officers and 400 rank and file.

GERMAN WOOL SUPPLIES.

According to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter the problem of ensuring the supply of wool and cotton for the army is causing there are by the war, and the allegation is made that the Germans are [illegible] of Turkey, for raw [illegible] supply. It is stated that the cotton [illegible] which she was accustomed to take out the [illegible] and the manufacture of [illegible] cloth.

Many experts predict that if the war continues the winter Germany will experience serious difficulty in furnishing the soldiers with warm clothing.

THREAT TO AMERICA.

A telegram from Munich, says the "Neueste Nachrichten," commenting on the alleged voyage of a German submarine from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles, points out that the distance between Germany and New York is only 3,000 miles.

The paper adds an undisguised warning to the United States that in the event of America taking war on Germany, German submarines are ready to cross the Atlantic and torpedo American men-of-war. The paper concludes that the sense of the safe-guarding of the United States think twice.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

A Central News message from Northern France, dated June 24, says: The most [illegible] of the French [illegible] has prevented any [illegible] action on a big scale, but the effect [illegible] artillery duel between the two [illegible] has been prepared for a continuance [illegible] the demand.

Several small actions have been fought [illegible] the north of Neuville and north-west of Souchez, in all of which the French have taken the [illegible] of the enemy's [illegible] confiscated the enemy, cut his forces [illegible] and wiped out one section, consisting [illegible] one hundred men.

A German major, taken prisoner, says the German commanders do not even [illegible] despair of the ultimate success [illegible] they have lost north of Arras.

He admitted that the extent of [illegible] French successes has upset all the German dispositions and that the renewed offensive has made the enemy's task a very formidable one.

He said frankly that the triangle of strong defence, of which Souchez is the only point now remaining in German hands, was bitterly regarded as a stake from [illegible] into the North of France, and that its loss has made the position of the [illegible] upon this region—and even upon Belgium—a problem of which the difficulties have been greatly increased.

We have Just Received the following Goods:

INSPECTION IS INVITED. REASONABLE PRICES.

Gent's Khaki Knitted Silk TIES.
" White Garbinette TROUSERS.
" EVENING SHOES.
" Coloured Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS.
TENNIS RACKETS.
" BALLS.
Ladies' Black WALKING SHOES.
" Satin EVENING SHOES.

MAXWELL, BRADY & CO., NAIROBI & NAKURU.

THE NEUTRALS.

THEIR FUTURE AND THEIR POTENTIALITIES.

[BY EDGAR WALLACE.]

London, June 16.

[illegible] the healthy young man "of million [illegible] is an object of curiosity and suspicion [illegible] Men who are either themselves [illegible] or who have seen their [illegible] fight for the King-Emperor are [illegible] to be a little suspicious of the young [illegible] who have not yet [illegible] to which side he is a sympathiser. [illegible] Germany regarded the [illegible] neutrals with reservation. Let us [illegible] such neutrals as exist at the [illegible] and determine how far [illegible] Holland or any other [illegible] Germany [illegible] Dutchmen are growing fully [illegible] to a certain extent [illegible] Holland wants to remain neutral.

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IMPROVED AEROPLANES.

The report of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the year 1914 to hand was issued recently. The report, which is addressed to the Prime Ministry, and signed on behalf of the Committee by Lord Rayleigh, states that continued progress has been made during the year in the construction of the conditions affecting the stability of the aeroplane.

The main problems, among other matters which have been under consideration by the Committee, the question of lighting appliances for use on aeroplanes, and accuracy in bomb-dropping. A number of special investigations have been undertaken for the Admiralty and the War Office, including the analysis and examination of deposits on airship envelopes, and the preparation of a table of the modulus instituted to determine their liability to explosion.

The report reviewed the Expeditionary Force has been largely indicated the [illegible] and the [illegible] and [illegible] of all details of the aeroplane at the supersede in durability and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] results, than achieved fully justify the course [illegible] to be adopted in these matters and the general procedure taken.

In all machines now designed the recommendations made by the Committee are [illegible] followed and the margin of strength allowed for exceeds that specified as required from considerations connected with the effect of fattening out after a deep dive. The increase in weight due to the modifications made has in some extent been compensated by other improvements, and by increased aerodynamic efficiency.

The Committee see no further increase in strength has to be considered in relation to other factors affecting safety, in particular the increase of drag which tends to safety of a different kind, to which great consideration must be given, and limits the increase in strength and weight which might otherwise be adjudged desirable.

The model of a machine designed to conform with considerations arising in connexion with stability and strength of construction have been made the complete subject of certain existing types of machine, involving alterations to wings, body, tail, fin area, wires, and controlling surfaces. Tests of these types have shown that it is possible, without sacrifice of controllability, to make the aeroplane more stable and yet capable of flying satisfactorily without use of the controls properties have been obtained in the shape of the body and consequently covering, in high capacity, in the section and alterations have been made in many other ways. Experiments on slighting gear have been continued, and two standard types adopted as suitable to special requirements.

New types of machines have been designed, including special features in which recent military experience has shown to be desirable. In all of these it has been found possible to secure stability under ordinary flight conditions.

Windows and other signalling apparatus has been designed, and bomb-dropping gear has been fitted and investigated. In those experiments a degree of accuracy has been given by individual members of the Committee.

THE "STANDARD" P. & P. WORKS.

Possess facilities which enable them to produce anything in any style, from a Poster to a Visiting Card. A small order gets the same attention as a large order.

RUBBER STAMPS and Printing Pads, large sizes. Apply "Standard" Office, Nairobi and Mombasa.

HOWSE AND McGEORGE

The Cure for Jaded Nerves.

The famous Horace Walpole once wrote "Want of a physician, I could prescribe nothing better than

Recipe cedar drack London, per annum"

(365 doses of London a year) as a cure for jaded nerves, for London has been described as "the pick-me-up of the world."

Valuable as is this prescription, it is inadequate for sufferers, much as they would like it. Happily for them, there are now even better methods of overcoming this condition than Walpole's.

All nervous suffering is due, as a physician has written in "The Medical Times," to a waste of the phosphorus which normally exists in the body.

The cure, therefore, is, obviously, to restore this phosphorus.

Any preparation containing phosphorus will not do, for that distinguished physician, Dr. W. Salusbury, writes: "Many of the forms in which phosphorus is often administered seem altogether to defy the body to absorb them." To be absorbed it must, as Dr Salusbury states, be "combined with other substances as it is in Sanatogen, when it is a valuable food and is absolutely necessary for life."

THE BEST PHOSPHORUS PREPARATION.

"It has been proved," he continues, "by a large number of scientific experiments, that very nearly the whole (99 per cent.) of the phosphorus added to the diet in the form of Sanatogen is absorbed."

This explains why Sanatogen is prescribed so largely by doctors. "The phosphorus is there and it is absorbed," as Dr. Salusbury writes.

Over twenty thousand doctors have testified, in writing to the benefits their patients have obtained with Sanatogen, which was awarded the only Grand Prix at the Brussels and food section at the International Medical Congress, London, August, 1913—proof of its superiority over every other tonic preparation in the world.

Sanatogen is restorer the phosphorus to their system, thus restoring the Sanatogen to enthusiastic health. It is overcome all the disagreeable, depressing and fugitive symptoms from which they suffer.

IT ACTUALLY GIVES THE MONEY TO BUY FOOD.

"I actually gave the money to buy food, again I should not hesitate to recommend Sanatogen." Then was a lady who was "so weak that she could not walk across the room without assistance, and felt so nervous that she could not be left alone in the house. Within a month of taking Sanatogen she was able to walk quite a considerable distance, and in a few weeks was able to do her own housework." Another lady writes: "I was so nervous that I could not sleep, and was so weak that I could not walk across the room without assistance. I felt so nervous that I could not be left alone in the house. Within a month of taking Sanatogen I was able to walk a considerable distance, and in a few weeks was able to do my

AMERICAN PRESS AND MR. BRYAN.

The following extracts from American newspapers concerning Mr. Bryan's resignation were published in the New York Times of last Sunday. They are all collected from the day of the resignation, and reflect the opinion of a wide area, politically and sectionally.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.

New York World.—Unpatriotic touch not only to the President, but to the nation.

Buffalo Enquirer.—If Mr. Bryan goes on, he will make the distinction of the most disgraced character in American history.

Buffalo Courier.—The new Note to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Mr. Williams and former Secretary Bryan in the same hole.

Utica Observer.—He turns his back on a crisis and seeks refuge in personal dog obstinacy.

Louisville Courier-Journal.—Henry Watterson—Proclaims to the country treachery to his party and its official head.

Portland (Me.) Eastern Argus.—Bryan's sentimental campaign has something of the character of substantive warfare.

Helena (Mont.) Independent.—As much mistaken in the century as in years gone by.

Lexington (Ky.) Herald.—His propaganda is designed and intended "to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States in violation of Section 5 of the law of Bryan."

Middle Reporter.—If Germany is molded into actions and further violations of our rights, the resultant hostility will be very largely attributable to Mr. Bryan.

Columbia (S. C.) State.—The President's clear head may now be trusted the more that his methods of thinking are relieved of opposition in the Cabinet.

Montgomery Advertiser.—He will go back to his first love, agitation.

Nashville Tennessee Dispatch.—When, not Bryan, strikes the note in which the hearts of the American people respond.

Nashville Banner.—The people are following the President and not Mr. Bryan.

Austin (Texas) Statesman.—Mr. Bryan's departure has not been of the type that has impaired the confidence of the American people.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.—He is a preacher of disloyalty.

Charleston News and Courier.—The reason given for his resignation is a pretext. He has been a disturbing influence in the Cabinet. His retirement will give satisfaction.

Washington Times.—The only person who has been talking war and giving out the impression that he thought this "Kaiser" must yield.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.

New York Tribune.—A man with such a disloyal sentimental conception of the place of a citizen is not fit to be a Cabinet officer.

New York Times.—Unpatriotic; promoting a separate peace. Mr. Bryan speaks only through his influence in the other hemisphere.

Philadelphia Press.—Bitterness of the spring note.

Philadelphia Inquirer.—Amazement and contempt for Mr. Bryan.

Pittsburgh Gazette Times.—He has not filled the place with special ability or distinction, and not with fidelity, a cheap patriotism.

Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.—The peace, pride and glory of American citizenship.

Philadelphia Ledger.—A peace at any price.

Boston Herald.—Not the amazing attitude of a responsible citizen.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.—The seriousness of the situation is all that prevents Mr. Bryan's resignation today from being laughable.

Baltimore American.—The country wants no more rapid thinking. It wants no more Bryanism.

Hartford Courant.—Some newspapers find said Mr. Bryan was a fool. I think made a slight mistake. He is a bad fool.

Augusta (Me.) Kennebec Journal.—Im pulsive, prejudiced, man of Mr. Bryan's ability and love of the limelight is certain wholly obscure in this national crisis.

Omaha Bee.—His action may have a wholesome effect on our point of view.

Nebraska City (Neb.) Press.—Knowing his disposition to watch for his chance we predict that Mr. Bryan will be a candidate for the Senate from Nebraska in almost a foregone conclusion.

Topeka Capital.—Regrettable only the personal disappointment of William J. Bryan.

Milwaukee Sentinel.—Calculated to create prejudice and tempting agitation against the Administration.

Chicago Tribune.—Mr. Bryan could have found no better way of joining the President embarrassment at the crisis.

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPERS.

New York Tribune.—Any statesman or any citizen who has the opportunity to do so should thank Mr. Bryan for his resignation.

Washington Times.—The only person who has been talking war and giving out the impression that he thought this "Kaiser" must yield.

INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS.

New York Evening Post.—How far he will carry his opposition by actual conduct remains to be seen. Whatever personal feelings may be, Mr. Bryan's resignation will give satisfaction.

New York Sun.—Selfish and run away when difficulty and patriotism should have kept him at his post.

New York Herald.—His unfortunate attitude and his retirement should be heartily welcomed by the country.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.—How much longer, we asked yesterday, does he intend to abuse our patience.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.—Bryan's attitude is the result of a mere propaganda hatched in the fanatical.

Boston News.—A surrender to opportunist.

Chicago Herald.—An epitaph written by himself. Was a reasonable time before he resigned as Secretary of State.

Denver Post.—Bryanism can be much satisfactorily dispensed with.

Kansas City Star.—He not impressed the country as a practical man in dealing with the crisis.

Tulsa Times.—He should support the President.

Detroit News.—Adv. stmt. The statement Bryan is simply an effort to corral for himself a large voting element in the population.

Providence Journal.—He has proved himself wise enough.

Press criticism has been aroused by Mr. Bryan's latest performance. He addressed a meeting of 25,000 Germans and Clan-na-Gael from in New York, who wished to put the blame on the Government to stop the export of munitions of war. Mr. Bryan was criticised as a "patriot who has come into the German atmosphere, and the President was described in a week ago as "Kaiser-ridden." Mr. Bryan's resignation is ascribed to the action under the influence of sympathetic and paid agents of the Kaiser.

The New York Times remarks, Germans are flattered by the attention they have received while the Kaiser's Ambassador, Mr. Dumba, was in Washington. Mr. Bryan's resignation is ascribed to the action under the influence of sympathetic and paid agents of the Kaiser.

Nerve and Digestive

Disorder completely cured by the World Famous Remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Mr. A. R. Burley, of 407, Gouldhurst Road, Clapham, S.W., writes:—"I was in the army of occupation in Germany, and my health was so shaken that I was invalided home. I was very poor and my nerves were in a terrible state, and I had no heart for anything. Dr. Cassell's Tablets were recommended to me, and I had no heart for anything. Dr. Cassell's Tablets. That is why they have run over again, and now I was in my health."

Mr. A. R. Burley.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a nervine and tonic to all who are run-down or suffering from ill or broken health, and to the nerve-racked invalid.

NERVE DISORDERS — **NERVE PARALYSIS** — **SPINAL PARALYSIS** — **INFANTILE PARALYSIS** — **NERVOUS DEBILITY** — **NERVOUS EXHAUSTION** — **SLEEPLESSNESS** — **NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA** — **INDIGESTION** — **DIABETES** — **BRAIN FAGS** — **NERVOUS HEADACHES** — **NERVOUS PROSTRATION** — **VITAL EXHAUSTION** — **ANÆMIA**

Tablets normally suitable for persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headaches, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Nervous Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Paralysis, Vital Exhaustion, Brain Fags, Diabetes, Indigestion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headaches, Nervous Prostration, Anæmia, Nervous Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Paralysis, Vital Exhaustion, Brain Fags, Diabetes, Indigestion, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headaches, Nervous Prostration, Anæmia.

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GOLD WATCH FREE

A Real Gold Watch Free to Introduce Our Famous Medicines. Write for Particulars. Dr. Cassell's Tablets, 148, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Those who Discriminate do not ask for a 'Whisky and Soda,'

BUT FOR A

'Christopher and Stretton'

		For MOMBASA	For NAIROBI
Christopher's Scotch Whisky	(Plain Label)	Rs. 30	Rs. 33-50
" " "	("Lion" Label)	" 33	" 36-50
" " "	("Glenlivet")	" 38	" 41-50
"Stretton" Table Water (per case of 50 half bots.)		Rs. 16-25	Rs. 18-75

"Stretton" is a Natural British Water,

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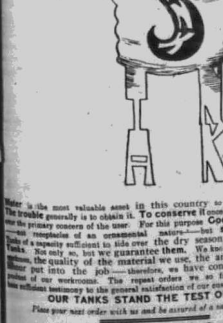

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THE WEEK'S REVIEW.

The East African Standard Aug. 9, 1915.

ARE WE SERIOUS? To our mind, the main arguments of those who favour the principle of conscription—as distinct from the expedient of conscription—generally suggest failure to grasp the broad questions involved, as far as British people are concerned. The supporters of conscription—at any rate, those who are so represented in the newspapers at the present time—fail, apparently, to understand that their thoughtful opponents are not so much disturbed by the thought of some compulsory service itself, as by anxiety for the preservation of a great ideal. Whether he is a conscript or a volunteer, the soldier is called upon to render, practically the same service. He is expected, in either case, to display the same high qualities of courage and unselfishness. The difference between the conscript and volunteer soldier is purely theoretical, or sentimental, which—we prefer to proclaim. But the theory, or sentiment, involved is so vitally important that many of us believe it is worth defending at any cost at all—short of endangering our national efficiency. We argue—and we can challenge any opponent to deny that the greatest empire the world has ever seen, with its great ideals for which we are now fighting, has been built up by voluntary service. We do not speak of what might be, but of what has been and is. Our Navy, for example, with all its means, is a visible result of centuries of freedom and voluntary service. Are we not entitled to doubt if we shall not depart from our traditions? This is not the first time we have fought for our national existence. In the sixteenth century we were threatened by a danger relatively greater than that which now faces us. The power of Spain was shattered, utterly and finally, by the free men of England who volunteered to equip the ships and man them against the "Armada." Had there been a half-power, press in those days, we can well imagine how better we would have been in consideration of the government for its intemperateness, how loud the wailing over our lack of proper methods and organization. It was against the voluntary armies of Britain that the power of Napoleon was finally broken. Can we believe that, in those days of national crisis, the popular press, had it existed, would have been less alert than it is now? For it is the blatant voice of the popular newspaper that we are hearing now, raised in questioning lamentation, even above the awful clash of war. Those who regard, with dismay, the possible introduction of compulsion, would not attempt to oppose it if responsible Ministers of State said it was necessary. Their whole argument is based on the conviction that it is not necessary. This conviction has not been disturbed by the clamour of certain newspapers and their correspondents, who, obviously, have not grasped the needs of the case. With patriotism manifestly they cry out for compulsion, when we know that—up to the present, at any rate—the need has not been for compulsion, but for organisation, which is quite a different thing. If we were not sufficiently prepared for this war of mechanism, that was not because we rely upon voluntary service. Russia, a conscript country, and, we do not hesitate to add, France, a conscript country, was hardly more prepared. Fortunately, she has had a breathing-space, and has been able, in limited area, inside her own home borders, to carry disaster, Britain is fighting with expeditionary forces. We and our allies were not ready; largely because, unlike Germany, we had not been preparing for war while we were talking of peace. We had sincerely attempted to preserve the peace of the world, and, as far as possible, had acted in accordance with our professions. Germany, using the international chaos for peace as a cloak for her military ambition, had merely been waiting until she believed other nations were sufficiently unprepared. That is the real difference. There is nothing novel in the situation. Every day, in our industrial affairs, we see the apparent triumph of inferior methods over higher standards, but that does not induce us to lower our standards. In the war, Germany has gained by the honest endeavours of her enemies to preserve peace. Let it be so. She has extended her dominion and can gain no further profit of that kind. We now know that she must be stifled of her necessary "sunshine." Germany's inferior morality brought about this crisis, which found us less prepared than it found her. We need reproach ourselves only if we neglect to remedy our defects in such a way as to prevent Germany ever again from disturbing the peace of the world. In the meantime let us understand our weakness. When the organisation of the nation's energy has failed to produce the desired results, it will be time enough to say that the nation has refused voluntary to respond to the call.

THE EAST African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1915

ITALY AND THE DARDANELLES.—Reuter has not yet stated the case in describing Italy's position as "a critical one. She is officially at war with Austria, but not with the allies who are fighting side by side with Austria. In the circumstances, the difference between war and peace is a trivial one in the minute of things." It could not have been anticipated that a peace so precarious could long be preserved. Probably, it has suited Italian diplomacy to remain unconscious of the active co-operation which, according to various reports, has been maintained between the Germans and Austrian forces on the Italian frontier. The peace with Turkey has been of the same purely theoretical kind. No time need be wasted in finding a cause for war with either of Austria's allies. The alliance, in itself, is sufficient cause. We cannot doubt that, from the outset, the moment of Italy's declaration of war against Turkey has been the subject of agreement between Italy and her allies. Apparently the moment has arrived. It is more than likely that Italy's action is intended to quicken the senses of the neutral Balkan States. Greece has already missed her great opportunity, thanks, no doubt, to the exertions of her German Queen and pro-German King. But there is yet time for her to act in accordance with the demands of her best interests. The recent elections clearly indicated that an overwhelming majority of the Greek people favour the cause of the Franco-British alliance. It remains to be seen whether they will continue to allow their destinies to be ruled by pro-German influences, in face of this new development. It is not likely that any of the Balkan States, at present neutral, would throw in their lot with Germany and Turkey. The only question, within the bounds of probability, is whether they will remain neutral or fight on the side of the Entente Powers. They are not likely to affect the course of the war, but their intervention would probably hasten the inevitable result. The appearance of Italy in the Dardanelles will very largely readjust the outlook of the neutral states, not merely because it will bring welcome reinforcements to the Franco-British armies, but because of the political changes it will involve. It is by no means unlikely that Italy's intervention will mark the beginning of fresh developments, favourable to Germanic ambitions.

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The East African Standard Aug. 4, 1915

MISGIVINGS. Any attempt on the part of the general observer to grasp the vast situation in Europe must be mainly in the nature of speculation. Sure speculation, within proper limits, is only permissible, since it offers the only encouragement we can hope to find in attempting to look into the future. But one thing certain is that the great war plans of the Allies are not going to be made known to us. Lord Kitchener knows, and so we would expect and desire, he preserves the silence of the Sphinx. It is significant that the Officer of State best qualified to weigh the position, command unshaken and unshaken, throughout the recent period of crisis, waiting for the moment, offering no denial. The simple fact is that we do not know, and we are not going to be told. So we must content ourselves with speculation, and, in this field, we need suffer from no lack of material. The present situation provides rich food for speculation. Why are the Russian armies falling back, and why is the Kaiser, who is not remain comparatively inactive? It is not altogether easy to accept, as a full answer, the explanation that Russia has been advanced by newspapers. Russia and Britain, we are told, are handicapped by a shortage of munitions of war, which we held that several months ago. Presumably Lord Kitchener and his colleagues knew it some time before the Russian retreat became reasonably apparent. The war has been proceeding now for nearly a year, and, as we may well believe, Germany was provided with stores of munitions vastly in excess of those possessed by the Allies at the outset. She has been lavishly expending them on several fronts ever since. Her workshops are supposed to be manufacturing of enormous fresh supplies, we are told, and, we need not doubt it. England was not prepared for war, and is only now, some scale, but this was publicly made known several months ago, and ever since then, we may suppose, efforts have been made to repair the deficiency. On, supply of munitions, Russia is far vastly greater than it was then. Russia is said to be suffering from the same shortage of munitions. For nearly a year America has been engaged in making munitions to supply the demands of Britain and Russia. Many manufacturers, particularly those engaged in other industries, have, we are told, been converting their workshops into munitions factories. Britain and America are, in fact, the greatest manufacturing countries in the world. Put the notion of there being a permanent, fixed, limited supply of munitions, we are told, is absurd. Increased production, in the way of munitions, is not only superior to the demand, but, in relation to the combined powers of Britain, Russia, America, and also France, who is already well organised for the purpose, and Germany, who is not suffering from a shortage of stores. If Germany had succeeded merely in keeping pace with the production, her achievement would have been a remarkable one, no matter how comparatively short of them were at the beginning. But, at the end of a year, it is suggested, she and her allies are still in such superiority, or at least equal, in spite of the fact that Italy has now opened another channel of expenditure. That Russia has been, for some time, constant retirement, and her allies have been unable to create a diversion and so relieve her from some of the pressure. It must always be remembered that Russia is not cut off from outside supplies, and cannot be regarded as cut off, so long as the Siberian railway continues to keep her linked with the sea and the markets of the world. There are no hostile submarines, or other obstacles, to prevent a constant stream of ships from carrying munitions and supplies to and from Port Arthur or Vladivostok. It may be that Germany possesses the superhuman power with which she is credited, but we are within the bounds of reason in doubting it. And still may we reasonably suspect that, in the present situation, there are other considerations, apart from the question of munitions, that have not been made public, and which are not likely to be made public, until they proclaim themselves in results.

The East African Standard Aug. 5, 1915.

THE INCONVERTIBLE. The more we consider the situation in Europe, the more we are inclined to be drawn to the conclusion that there are pending events of which we cannot discern the shape. If there was no such thing as the Allies were, in the language of the day, "up against it" we could feel, and, we believe, would offer us very little encouragement. Though it would leave us as much unsatisfied as ever. If we had reason to believe that the allied armies in the field were, from time to time, in the course of formation—were exerting the greatest efforts of which they are capable, still would the outlook be dark. But, if we believe that we are not, will not allow us to believe that they are exerting anything approaching a supreme effort. We cannot doubt that Gen. Joffre is still "nibbling." We have continued to suggest that the western situation may and be entirely due to the much advertised lack of munitions. At that can we believe that it is due to lack of men. We know that Britain possesses very large trained and available reserves. We know that the available and potential reserves of Russia are so vast as to almost defy calculation. We know Russia, with the help of new legislation, can call out all the available manhood of the nation, if necessary, and that the past twelve months have given her ample time and opportunity for preparation. There is reason to believe that Germany and Austria are practically "all out," that they have already called out their most important reserves. It is too much to believe that, for every emergency, they can continue to find fresh reserves, ready to step into the first line and hold back all opposition. The entry of Italy imposed a great strain on the resources of Austria, and the effect of it has not been wholly reassuring. Italy let us remember is a formidable fighting power with an army in the first line numbering. Just previous to Italy's appearance the Austrian armies had been baffled by Russia to the verge of demoralization. And yet all in a moment Austria not only found a huge army with which to meet Italy, but was able to spare, in turning the tables upon Russia—changing a precarious defensive for an offensive so vigorous that Russia has been retiring ever since. That a force appears to have been transferred from the Dardanelles to the east to assist in the repulse of the Russian arrows. But, here again, we are brought face to face with the inconvertible. Up to the beginning of the Russian retirement the Allies in the west had been, and, holding their own, notwithstanding the English papers would give us to understand that they were only just holding their own. Enormous German forces were undoubtedly withdrawn to the eastern theatre—those forces, naturally, including both men and munitions. But it made no difference. Before, the Allies had held their own, holding a trench here, and taking a trench there. Since, they have been holding their own, losing a trench here and taking a trench there. The withdrawal of large German forces has made no difference at all. That is how it appears. It has not been stated in Russia, that the withdrawal of large German reinforcements from France to the Russian front began in the [illegible] of the Allies. Nor, perhaps, would it be wise to make it known. Each side, we suppose, is anxious to keep the other in the dark. Perhaps it is better. Nothing makes any difference. The position of Italy made no difference. The withdrawal of large German forces made no difference to the Allies. We are strongly inclined to believe that appearances are not what they seem. Common sense tells us that Italy's intervention must have made an enormous difference, that the Russian rout must have been vastly better than it was before Italy's intervention, when Russia was badly battering her German pursuers, and retiring in face of her improved prospects. Common sense tells us that if large German forces have been withdrawn to the east the strength of the Allies has been increased to that extent. And common sense tells us that the real explanation of the present situation is not likely to be found in the newspapers.

The East African Standard, Aug. 6, 1915.

RUSSIA AND HER ALLIES. In considering the Russian situation in Eastern Europe, there is one more important aspect that suggests itself, to compute the train of thought upon which we have ventured to embark. We have suggested that the existing situation is not entirely due either to lack of munitions or lack of men, though, no doubt, it is influenced to a greater or lesser extent, by both. Having in view the arguments already advanced, we may be permitted to entertain the hypothesis that strategical considerations have played some part in the recent Russian retirement. It is not suggested that the Russians would have retired without pressure, but it is suggested that their movements may have been influenced by reasons not apparent to the ordinary observer. The obviously inspired message from Rome, already quoted, said "Each Russian success compels the enemy to withdraw a fresh force from the west, and thus indirectly creates favourable conditions for active operations by our allies." Presumably, similar expressions of loyalty to their allies have been uttered by Russian statesmen and soldiers. On the surface, perhaps, such expressions may suggest nothing more than the conventional language of diplomatic alliance. We should Russia be willing to drive the hard knocks away from her friends? There is a very sound explanation. In the particular battle fought, the most vital interests of Russia depend. Russia is unable, at present, to play more than a secondary part. Her chief hope are in the Dardanelles campaign. Upon the results of this campaign hinge nothing less than Russia's future development, and a national expansion with possibilities so vast as to stagger the imagination. To Russia, the loss of Poland itself would be a small price to pay for the acquisition of the Dardanelles. To Russia the full rights of passage through that narrow channel would mean the liberation of all the vast resources and energies of her people throughout the centuries. Her port behind her remote, ice-bound seas would be free for the time being. Russia's real battle is being fought by the Anglo-French troops in Gallipoli. In the meantime Russia, every drop of blood shed in the gallant sons of Australia and New Zealand will be sanctified for all time. Every man of Russia's great armies who dies in the trenches in front of Gallipoli most surely will have given his life for the liberation of mighty Russia. Here, then, is the best explanation we could have for Russia's unflinching and sacrificing loyalty to the Allies, while fighting her battle. Germany, then, has been so ill-advised as to attempt to build upon the hope of forcing Russia to conclude a separate peace. Russia is fighting in the east mainly to give additional strength to the Allies. Her part is to engage the energy of many enemy troops, and, so long as she succeeds in that, it matters not whether her armies are falling back or whether Poland whether they are retiring or advancing. In the first place, let us say, they are fighting her battle in the Dardanelles. We need never doubt the security of those Russian strongholds.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Care of Our Army Horses.

We have received the following particulars of the Blue Cross Fund, to help horses in war time, of which the president is Lady Dorothy Darnell.

The Blue Cross supplies (1) Veterinary requisites, horse clothing, humane killers and all comforts both for army horses at home and at the front. Many regiments have been helped in this way. (2) Has six branch hospitals established at work in the military camps in England. (3) Has four horse hospitals in the French lines by direct authority of the French government. Wounded and disabled horses, direct from the battlefield are given care and attention. Its work is carried out in close sympathy with the French period.

The Treasurer of the Blue Cross Fund is undertaking a work of the utmost importance and in that most urgent not only in the interest of our allies but also those who recognise the value of horses in the various strategic and tactical operations involved. Will you give one rupee for this most worthy fund? Miss Ellington, Masara, Nairobi.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And I'm dying as fast as I can
(For my body is riddled with bullets—
They've pelted both me and my man).
I haven't the time nor words to express it,
I'm trying this message to tell
To kind folks who work for the Red Cross—
Oh please help the Blue Cross as well!

My master was one in a thousand
And I loved him and he loved me;
We'd been through the mud and the snow together,
Now he's lying just yonder, I see.
He's dead, poor fellow—they'd shot him at daybreak;
So please, kind folk, help poor wounded
And give us a send in your prayers—
It's not too strange as you'd fancy,
The Blue Cross is for horses.

I'm only a cavalry charger,
And my eyes are becoming quite dim
I really don't think though I'm "done for,"
I'm going to pull through with them.
But first I would plead for my comrades,
Where dying and suffering today—
Oh, please help the poor wounded horses!
I'm sure that you would, if you knew.

SCOTS GREYS.

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WHOLESALE buying agencies undertaken for all British and Continental goods, including—

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Have Hot Muffins for Tea.

Real English muffins—hot from the oven—how everyone will enjoy them. And it is quite easy to make them light and digestible with

Paisley Flour
The BEST raising powder.

Recipes in every tin.

Under Martial Law

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SUPPLIES

Notice No. 80.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for supply of approximately 7 tons of potatoes per week for 3 months, commencing from 15th August, 1915, to be delivered at Mobilisation Stores.

Also for the supply of 500 tons of potatoes to be delivered at the rate of 50 tons per week, commencing from the first week in September, 1915, to be delivered at Mobilisation Stores.

H. H. RODDY, Lt.-Col.
Chairman.
Central Committee of Supplies,
Nairobi, 3rd August, 1915

TENDERS FOR CHAIRS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of

50 Chairs, Arm,
200 Chairs Sitting Room

Samples may be seen at the P.W.D. Office in Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Masindi and Gulu.

1. All Chairs should be delivered by 31st of December, 1915, but delivery of ten or more chairs will be accepted from time to time as they are ready.

2. Tenders, in sealed envelopes, addressed to the undersigned and must reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon of August, 1915.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. D. SMITH,
President, Tender Board.
Entebbe, Uganda, 21st July, 1915.

EUROPEAN SCHOOL, NAIROBI.

Tenders for the supply of provisions to the European School, Nairobi, for a period of three months from September 6th next, will be called for in the Government Gazette of August, the 11th.

A. J. TURNER,
Acting Director of Education.

NOTICE.

A. M. JEEVANJI & Co.

Is hereby given that the Joint General Power of Attorney given on the 13th day of March, 1914, to MUSA TAIB ALI MOHOMED BHAI and JOSEPH MARIANO GRACIAS is hereby cancelled and that the firm's agents in Mombasa will henceforward until further notice be YUSAF ALI MOHOMED BHAI & WALLI MOHOMED ABDULLA PATHAN.

The agent in Nairobi will be MUSA TAIB ALI MOHOMED BHAI as before.

TONKS, DALY & FIGGIS,
Advocates for A. M. Jeevanji & Co.

RUBBER STAMPS and Printing Presses, large sizes. Apply "Standard" Office, Nairobi and Mombasa.

THE FIGHT FOR GALLIPOLI

[illegible]

SHELL MANUFACTURE.

[illegible]

GERMANS CELEBRATE WATERLOO.

[illegible]

THE UGANDA RAILWAY IN WAR TIME

PRIZE PHOTO
SNAPSHOT COMPETITION

ARMOURED TRAIN AT MAKINDU

RETURNING FROM BUKOBA WITH CAPTURED GERMAN FLAGS

ARMOURED TRAIN AT MAKINDU

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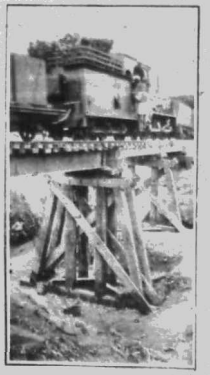
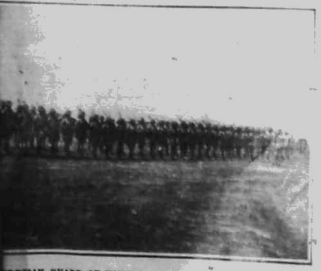


A TEMPORARY BRIDGE ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY

AT BURA



INDIAN GUARD OF HONOUR FOR HIS EXCELLENCY AT MARTAU.

VOI-TAVETA RAILWAY AT MWATATE

THE "STANDARD" SNAPSHOT COMPETITION

African and Asiatic Soldiers of the Empire.

PLATEAU SOUTH AFRICANS RETURNING AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK.

A COMPANY OF THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ON THE MARCH.

EMBARKING MULES, KILINDINI HARBOUR.

Saved by his Field Glasses.

INDIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

Captain [illegible] in East Africa, had a [illegible] when, in an [illegible] standing up about 300 yards from the enemy, saw that a bullet had [illegible] and then through my short, grazing my sole. Had it not been for that [illegible] have passed through my stomach. Captain Colchester Wemyss [illegible] the [illegible] which saved his life.

Trench Digging in East Africa.

THE 26TH SAPPERS AND MINERS AT WORK.

AIRSHIP AND AEROPLANE

THE RIOTS AND AFTER

"THE YMN

GERMAN RUSES.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo has been able to gather the following details of the earlier fighting of the 1st Essex Regiment, which has been doing very good work in the Gallipoli Peninsula:—

In the Krithia region the British were occupying trenches running on either side of a gully. The Turks attacked in considerable force during the night and penetrated our line at its weakest spot, necessitating the withdrawal of our troops from the trenches immediately on the right and left of the gully. The Essex, who were in the reserve, were at once ordered out to retake the trenches, and crossing the Hampshires, who were in a communication trench running obliquely across the intervening space, they made for the trench on the right of the gully. Soon they heard voices calling out "Who are you?" and replied "Essex." Then came the say, "That's all right, come on, Essex."

The Essex colonel stepped forward, but he only gave a few paces when he was hit in the stomach. He died an hour later. Captain Stannard, who had also gone forward with the colonel, met with a like fate. Even at this moment it was not realised that the men had jumped right into the Turks—that they were actually only about 20 yards away, and that the voices that had been calling out "Come on, Essex" were not only British, but German as well.

Lance-Corporal Ellingham ran to help the colonel, but was shot. Then Private Gaunton ran manfully to the assistance of the colonel. Suddenly he realised the situation, and crawling back on his stomach took up from the hand of a dead comrade and a Turk just ahead of the colonel. Unfortunately the bayonet of the Turk broke and just then one shot, so all Stannton could do was to lie on his stomach quite still and pretend to be dead. His pack also on morning was found to be simply torn to shreds by the passage of bullets.

There is no doubt that the first challenge has received came from our troops—for that had been obliged to vacate the trench and in the darkness of the night one could not distinguish anybody or anything. But when the cry came, "Come on, Essex," it was undoubtedly taken up by our officers who were secreted in the trenches.

Another curious incident occurred later. Men were lying flat behind mounds of the dead opposite, when several of them passed word along that somebody named Captain Bowen. The captain himself bore his name called, but upwards of an hour of Colonel Godfrey-Faussett and of Captain Stannard he took no notice of the matter. How the German officers managed to get knowledge of the name is a mystery, for Major Sannard just before he died had said, "Tell Captain Bilson to take charge of the company," and the German officers, who must have been very clever indeed, caught the name.

Bowen was subsequently made to the side of the gully to see what could be done, but it was found that Captain Bowen, with another company of the Essex, had already re-occupied the trench on that side. Captain Pepys and his men, after crawling out in the darkness, took a different way from that of the colonel, marched round to the gully, crossed it, and joined the Turks on the left side, sometimes bayoneting them. For his successful work in connection he has been awarded the Military Cross.

In the early morning Captain Bowen was ordered to organise a bayonet charge on the Turks on the right side of the gully. Sergeant-Major Dimsey bravely offered to lead the men, but Lieutenant Pearce was chosen for the purpose. The charge was quickly rushed. Sergeant-Major Dimsey, who came running in front of the men, led and Lieutenant Wearne received a bullet through his leg. These early in the morning the British position had been regained.

Among this related of a heroic fight by a handful of Ministers—they were Ministers and a company of Turks. The other men were watching a bombardment by one of the warships when they heard a cry from the Turks in the rear, and saw that the odds against them were three to one. But they fought like demons, and the Turks were great effect directly they came too near, and very often they met with the bayonet and firing at the Turks. In this way they kept the Turks at bay until assistance arrived, when they had but no fewer than 70 Turks were killed. The number of wounded is not known. The Ministers lost 11 men killed and 17 wounded.

An unrecorded instance of bravery was to be that of the captain of the "Cloda," who, after his vessel had run ashore at Seddel-Bahr, jumped on the bridge into the water on three occasions to rescue wounded men. When jumped into the water for the third time he was already been shot, and was supported by a wounded man when a second bullet hit him.

GERMAN RESOLVE TO GAIN CALAIS.

A neutral observer describes, in the "Times," the German desire for the conquest of Calais, "the key to world power," and the subjugation of Great Britain, as follows:—

An officer of the German General Staff, misunderstanding upon the advantages derived by the allies from the supplies of munitions furnished by neutrals, said to me:—"The matter is simple. We must defeat the Russians—not merely drive them back so that they can recover and come on again, but defeat them 'a fond.' We must drive them back into the heart of Little Russia in the south, free Roumania and offer it to Roumania for immediate occupation in order to keep peace with the Balkans, and push on, if possible, even as far as Odessa. In the north the Baltic Provinces will easily be cleared. Pro-German sympathies in Sweden will save us from danger in that quarter. Then we shall be free to turn our attention to the west, and to undertake the invasion of England."

"Calais in the hands of Germany is a key to world power" is a main article of that German creed. Imperialists believe that Calais must be secured if a battle power is to be attained. It is part of their programme to include in the territory to be annexed not only Belgium, but Calais and Boulogne, but to extend the western boundary of the Empire as far west as Berck-Plage, an old Flemish (Dutch) "German") fishing village and seaside resort some 15 miles south-west of Boulogne. With the frontiers of the new Germany extended to this point, they believe that Germany—no longer hedled up in the North Sea and compelled to dip her colours to England—will have fulfilled her mission and secured for herself "a place in the sun."

This is the serious conviction of many Germans. Unless the Allies' offensive in the West develops a driving power not hitherto revealed, and a powerful check is inflicted on German arms in the near future, it would appear probable that the German General Staff will endeavour to carry out the original plan and make a supreme thrust towards Calais and England.

It is important to understand what England,"—divested of the much-advertised feelings of "hatred," means to the rulers of pan German to-day. To the Germans, England has been from time immemorial the one country where they have carried on their work of peaceful penetration and, by-and-by stage, gained control of the business world. When, in the past, this control became threatening or obvious they have been driven out. A German pointed out to me that, by a curious coincidence, it was on August 4, 1908, that the German merchants of the Hanseatic towns were expelled from England for commercial reasons, and that on August 4, 1914, the present war was declared by England—ostensibly pretend, for similar causes.

A German banker, quoting from statistics, declared that more than half, "the City" was German, that the list of Germans naturalised in England includes many of the most important personages in all branches of modern activity. This testifies to the attraction of England for the German people.

At the outbreak of the war there were 28,000 male German subjects in Great Britain engaged in various branches of commerce and industry. In London alone there were 60 German clubs, 11 German churches, several German schools and hospitals, a number of German journals, and a German theatre. Great Britain was regarded as a sort of commercial and industrial "El Dorado which attracted many of Germany's most competent and efficient men.

Germans with whom I spoke seemed to realise that the fruits of this labour have been irretrievably lost. This is to them a matter of deep regret. One German, timidly inquired, "Do you think Germans will be welcome in England after the war?" To the German who has never been abroad, England appears not merely the great commercial competitor of Germany but a country of fabulous wealth. Everywhere I heard the remark in reference to the vast expenditures caused by the war, "Oh! England can pay." Germans believe that it is England alone who will be in a position to pay the expenses of the war; and every German holds that England must pay them. France and Russia, Italy, Turkey—nay, Germany herself—will be rendered almost bankrupt by the war.

England alone will be able to stand be-tween. So England will be compelled to pay. And the Germans are already busy calculating the probable indemnity. Germany received from France 24 times the total cost of the campaign of 1870-71. Reckoning on this basis, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey should receive 25 millions of marks (£25,750,000,000). Some millionaire that this total will be doubled before the end of the war. The principle of Bismarck, that the defeated enemy must be "bled white" in order to prevent him from giving trouble in future, is to be enforced. Every German believes that a huge war indemnity will be paid by England. As it will not be possible to pay so large a sum in a year or two, it is evident that the invasion and occupation of England are essential to secure payment. England is the chief enemy, because she is held to be the richest, and best able to pay for the war.

Ideas such as these are current in all parts of Germany. I heard them expounded at the "Stammtische," in restaurants in Hamburg, Leipzig, and other German cities. Though the war has lasted longer than was anticipated, every German is prepared to see it through to the end, no matter how great the sacrifice; and the invasion of England is the essential feature of the next German campaign. It is the conviction of the Germans that, should a landing in England once be made, the unopposed conquest of the southern counties would follow. As a German stated, with much seriousness, "When William the Conqueror came over from Normandy it never occurred to the inhabitants of Kent to offer any resistance; and this will be the case today." Such is the German opinion, troops untrained in actual modern warfare, volunteers who have never been in action, would not offer serious resistance to a small army of veteran troops.

The Germans believe that by using Calais as a base they can, with their new guns, having a range of over 26 miles, sweep the Channel clear of hostile ships and not merely destroy Dover, but cover a landing of their troops. This is to be carried out in small aluminium boats—held in readiness for the purpose—which could easily be transported overland. Submarines would ensure further protection if needed. Germans are confident that the confusion resulting from an air raid, carried out at a comparatively date by all available German aircraft, will permit the rapid advance of the landing force on London.

In view of the tension of present military operations and the greater difficulties that have been overcome by the fighting forces in other theatres of war, the German pleasance be dismissed as outside the realm of probability or even probability. "Calais is the key to German world power," and it is reasonable to suppose that the German leaders, if they will, when the occasion presents itself, endeavour to wrest this key from England. The importance of the task entrusted to the British troops holding the line not more than 30 miles east of Calais would seem to be at least as well understood in Germany as in England.

STATEMENT FROM THE VATICAN.

The Vatican authorities strongly condemn all attempts to make the Pontiff appear to be siding with either belligerent.

They declare that it must be understood that the Pope from the day of his election condemned the war, apart from the question who was in the right, and has continued to condemn war throughout the conflict, proclaiming the neutrality of the Holy See, which has been practically recognised by measures favourable to prisoners, wounded, and innocent civilians on all sides. He has condemned all atrocities, crimes, and sacrilege wherever committed.

All his efforts, it is declared, aim at shortening the war, re-establishing peace, and giving the afflicted world the blessings of concord and love. Any attitude of the Pope which might be interpreted as a violation of neutrality would hinder his action and retard the accomplishment of his wishes.

This position of the Holy See, it is added, must not be confused with the feelings of the highest patriotism animating the clergy in a belligerent country.

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A large quantity of trained immune bullocks, horses, mules, ghurries, harness, etc.

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In Stock Now.

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Do you want any of the following:—

A Job,
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Daily	Weekly
10 cents per line of six words or fraction of a line. Minimum of 3 lines, and repeats half price.	10 cents per line of six words or fraction of a line. Minimum of 3 lines, and repeats half price.

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These advertisements must be prepaid.

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ONWARDS SAFES.
24" x 17" x 18" Prices Rs. 110
OLIVER NATIONAL PLOW.
Two Furrow Prices s. 275
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Three Furrow Prices Rs. 325

CHAPLIN & HOPCRAFT, NAKURU.

...MAN WOMEN AT WAR.

...the article which follows the immense ...work German women are fulfilling in ...war is described, not only in the ...ment of their homes but in ...employment and munitions for the ...by a "Neutral Observer" in the ...

...the end of the first year of German ...and the most significant moral ...in Germany to-day are the women ...motherhood of the present war. Inside ...unprepared, unannounced by public ...and devoid of any political agitation ...movement, such as have been manifested ...women in other countries. In a land ...militarily trained and disciplined ...the vast majority of German ...had remained adherents of the ...and individualist creed, ...Kinder, Kirche, Kochen. Outside ...the German woman's first thought was ...her immediate family but beyond ...Fatherland. When the war broke out she ...united at once to follow this tradition, ...her husband, or her son, or her ...to go to the front armed or ...she should not feel the pinch of the war ...the purchase of food supplies on a large ...and immediately to an enormous ...prices in prices and a scarcity of many ...

It is believed that this condition of ...is much to any one factor, French ...Government to take immediate steps ...to only problem "scarcity" of certain ...of food-stuffs but to institute Central ...Kitchens for the public, not as indivi... ...but as members of the organized ...of war. Instruction began in the ...of the preparing of fruits, the ...of vegetables, the scientific prepara... ...of food so as to conserve the public ...vitamins and similar matters were ...simultaneously in 150 cities in the ...Communal kitchens were opened ...to make known by this work, and the women ...adapted themselves to the new ...with enthusiasm to the appeal, and it would ...to exaggeration to say that the present ...abundance of food in Germany is in ...great measure due to their efforts.

Under German women would appear to ...have taken to the war with ...mostly as mothers, sisters and ...fighting for their sons, husbands ...but rather as an organized body politic which, ...specific duties and responsibilities ...way in which they have taken charge of the wounded provided all kinds of ...ables and gifts for the troops in the field, ...and have in many instances ...management of affairs hitherto exclusively ...in male hands in one of the most creditable ...chapters in German history. It is ...more remarkable when we remember that ...women had to learn not merely to ...but to think in terms of community ...individuality. It is to be remembered that the ...German woman is a Mater Familias ...in the past filled the role of her husband ...of the "Kinder" and other respectives and ...that he was suddenly torn from her side at ...the very outbreak of the war and ...the "Kinder" and the needs of ...Fatherland "substituted for him the enhanced ...in the life of the German women with ...

In Germany compulsory service has taken ...nearly all the able men of military age ...for military duty. The authorities have re... ...commandeered many motor-propelled vehicles ...and [illegible]. The Emperor, the Kaiser ...the women of the country is expected ...on it, there are about 4,000,000 ...women have been thrust into ...forms of great responsibility. ...have been works which had been ...for the making [illegible] ...do other work in the place of the ...men men with a wide ...managing the concern. Such responsibilities would ...be multiplied. In all cases ...I was women acting in the fields ...men's work will be added hardship ...suffering but [illegible] ...women during a ...drawing [illegible]. No present women ...[illegible] usually dressed in white ...and volunteered to fill the war ...men were available. The credit ...the tractors of many women ...women dressed in the regular ...form with the cap pulled down ...their heads, they present a very good appear... ...and do their work well and politely. ...I saw [illegible] ...decided improvement in the ...

There is scarcely an occupation which ...German women have not taken ...upon, but most conspicuous of all ...the women in the equipment of the ...in the field. Forty per cent of the ...engaged in the manufacture of ...of shells and on the packing ...cases are women. They form 15 per cent ...[illegible] in the making ...harness saddles, bridles and other ...[illegible] 30 per ...harness and other equipment. 30 per ...[illegible] 20 per cent of the ...transport [illegible] and 20 per cent ...field-glasses [illegible] ...Seventy-five per ...cent of all the engineers ...men and women. Factories working ex... ...chiefly on army contracts are women. A ...similar number are engaged in textile mills ...providing the clothing for the soldiers ...are 70 per cent of the workers ...

It was predicted at the outset of the war ...the German women would be ...battle equipped in the hand of the ...women have exported the ...skill and ...in the careful preparation of ...modern armies. Its food is prepared ...by the women, who have helped ...the bulk of spring [illegible] ...and should it be necessary ...[illegible] ...

WATCH our "Wants" advertisements column in our Daily or you will surely miss something of importance to you.

OUR SNAPSHOT COMPETITION

The Proprietors of THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION offer a SPECIAL PRIZE of FIFTEEN RUPEES EVERY WEEK for the best and most interesting snapshot sent in by any photographer, amateur or professional.

A cheque for Rs. 15 will be forwarded to the successful competitor, immediately upon publication of the prize picture.

No award will be made unless sufficient suitable photographs, I mean if we are sent in there will be carried over to the following week.

Every photograph should bear a title and the name and address of the sender legibly written on the back.

P.O.P. prints are preferred, though not essential.

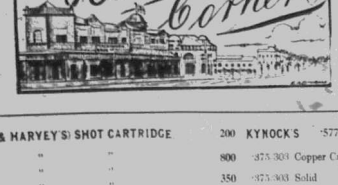
The Editor reserves the right to reproduce any of the competing photographs.

Consolation prizes will be given occasionally.

The decision of the "Snapshot" Editor will be final, and will rest with him alone.

We cannot undertake to return Pictures sent for Competition.

Address
SNAPSHOTS
"EAST AFRICAN STANDARD"
NAIROBI.



400	S.S.G. RUBY (CURTIS'S & HARVEY'S) SHOT CARTRIDGE	200	KYNOCK'S ·577 BLACK POWDER.
50	No. 6 " " " "	800	·375-303 Copper Capped (Cordite)—
150	" 5 " " " "	350	·375-303 Solid "
50	" 4 " " " "	250	·350 Soft Nose "
200	" 3 " " " "	250	·275 Solids "
200	" 2 " " " "	500	·470 Solid "
200	" 1 " " " "	500	·470 Soft Nosed "
600	S.S.G. SMOKELESS DIAMOND SHOT CARTRIDGE.	100	Jeffreys ·404 "
500	No. 5 " " " "	200	Eley Cartridges ·303 (Splits) "
850	" 4 " " " "		
500	" 3 " " " "		
600	" 2 " " " "		
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In order to make room for new Stock, we are selling the above at a discount of 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

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"WATSON'S No.10 Scotch"

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] expressions of views are invited from all sections of the community, the Editor will not hold himself responsible for the opinions and statements of his correspondents; neither does he necessarily associate himself with the views expressed by correspondents of articles where a signature is given, or opinions in articles. As a guarantee of good faith, all letters for publication should be accompanied by the writer's name and full address.

OVER-SEAS AIRCRAFT.

To THE EDITOR, "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD."

The Secretariat,
Nairobi,
East Africa Protectorate.
July 30th, 1915.

Sir,—I am desired by His Excellency to send herewith a copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Over-Seas Club and Treasurer of the Protectorate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. J. MONSON,
The Chief Secretary to the Government.

THE OVERSEAS CLUB.

Patron—His MAJESTY THE KING.
General Buildings, Aldwych,
London, W.C.
8th June, 1915

The Treasurer, Nairobi, East Africa.

Dear Sir,—The Crown Agents for the Colonies have very courteously given us notice and suggested that we forward some printed matter concerning the Aldershot Flotilla, formed by the Over-Sea Club at which the King is Patron, and which was the result of a request from the Aldershot Flotilla, with the approval of His Majesty the King (Lord Kitchener and the Army Council).

[illegible] the enclosure leaflet [illegible] and it will be [illegible] to provide the Aldershot Flotilla with [illegible] the Royal Flying Corps.

[illegible] Aldershot Flotilla [illegible] Belgium [illegible] the Imperial Chancellor [illegible] the Kaiser [illegible] Minister around [illegible] Yours [illegible]

Address
SNAPSHOTS
"EAST AFRICAN STANDARD"
NAIROBI.

His Majesty the King has graciously expressed his interest in the scheme in the following letter:—

Buckingham Palace,
19th May, 1915.

Dear Sir,—The King is pleased to hear of the generous action of the Members and friends of the Over-Seas Club in presenting to the Royal Flying Corps an Aeroplane, and of their intention to make further similar contributions.

Yours very faithfully,
The Honorary Secretary,
The Over-Seas Club.
STAMFORDHAM.

War Office,
Whitehall, S.W.
19th May, 1915.

Dear Sir,—I am gratified to hear of the prompt response to the appeal issued by the Over-Seas Club to his Majesty's dominions overseas which has already permitted the presentation of an aeroplane to the Royal Flying Corps.

I was interested to learn that the aeroplane in question had been paid for by the generous donations of several thousands of British subjects overseas, and, as I understand that you are hoping to obtain the gift of an aeroplane from each part of the Empire, I sincerely wish you success in your efforts.

Yours very truly,
KITCHENER.
The Honorary Secretary,
The Overseas Club.

Royal Pavilion,
Aldershot Camp,
28th May, 1915

Dear Sir,—The King was much interested to hear of the liberal gift from the colony of Hong Kong of £4,500 with which to purchase three aeroplanes for the Imperial Air Craft Flotilla, and that this brings the total number of Aeroplanes contributed for by residents overseas up to [illegible].

Yours [illegible]
STAMFORDHAM.
The Honorary Secretary,
The Over-Seas Club.

CAMEROONS CAMPAIGN.

The Cameroons campaign may have been slightly difficult to follow as a war nature, unless the student of events kept in hand that the operations consisted of four expeditions—two from the Kamerun World [illegible]. They were a northeastern expedition towards Jabassi along the Wuri River, a southern expedition in the direction of Bare, the Chad River expedition, two side [illegible] and the expedition to Yola and Garoua.

The campaign really opened with the arrival at Bulkoko, a September 22, of the Allied forces, numbering, of British and French native troops and European officers, all under General Dobell.

On October 27 the reconnaissance in force was made at Dualla, the capital of the Kamerun. Not for the town, surrendered, and a naval bombardment was landed.

The main attack took place on the third and fourth days, concentrating well north in the direction of Edea, and the other—a French force—going eastwards to Eden.

Every possible difficulty was put in the way of the advancing troops by the enemy, including, of course, the blowing up of bridges. The delay, however, was only temporary, for a steady advance was made on the one hand towards Edea, which was finally occupied by the French on October 26, and, on the other hand, towards Bona and northwards to Bare and Jabassi.

The attack on Bona was made by way of Douala Sound. On November 14 troops began the assault up the Cameroon Mountain, which rise to over 13,000 feet and dominates the country-side. After strong, obstinate, considerable opposition Molliko was reached, and Bona then easily taken.

Taking into account the difficult nature of the country across which the operations have been conducted, and the fact that the bulk of the native British troops had not previously seen active service, the brilliancy of the campaign is undoubted. Practically every large town and all the railways have been captured.

We always keep a Good Stock of Artistic Wedding Cards, Menus, Programmes, etc., on hand.—The "Standard" E. & P. Works, Nairobi and Mombasa.

OVER-SEAS AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA

(Sanctioned by the Army Council).

The Over-Seas Club, of which His Majesty the King is the Patron, has, with the approval of Lord Kitchener and the Army Council, decided to form an Aircraft Flotilla, representing all parts of His Majesty's Empire overseas. The idea is that each section of the Empire to provide a machine for the Royal Flying Corps, which will be called after the district which provides it.

Your Soldier Friends

will appreciate the gift of a few bottles of LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE to use with their War Rations. It makes Bully Beef appetising, and when mixed with jam is an excellent substitute for chutney.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

In white wrapper and red label on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

WASTE OF MANHOOD.

Professor F. C. S. Schiller, of Oxford, discussing "The Race after the War," in the "Evening News," says:

"The waste of manhood in the present war will affect all the nations concerned for many generations afterwards. France will probably suffer most, and Russia will be the first to recover.

In France, where the population was stationary before the war, the probability is that for some time at least it will show an actual decline. Germany, if the last trade. The average age of the French recruits is high, and that means less [illegible] to be left behind. The number of [illegible] has been less than such a high [illegible] was not [illegible] Germany, which adopted Sparta [illegible] in the war of 1870, the sustained vigorous [illegible] ...

[illegible] to be a decline, the [illegible] which [illegible] to be felt. In England and the rest of the empire the birth rate has declined since 1900, but the population of families has not gone on to anything like the same extent as in France.

[illegible] England is concerned the direct effect of the war will be the depletion of the manhood of the middle classes, because of the selective death-rate among officers, and [illegible] among those who form the future of the race and contend that the future generations will be the children of those who have lived long. That leaves English mothers out of account, and though the upper classes are losing people in some [illegible]

[illegible] that some big a picked army as ours leaves rather better men on the average than the other combatant nations. We shall not, on the other hand, lose so many.

The average number of children in the new families is two, whereas the average family of the casual labourer is seven.

[illegible] average of four in a family to keep up the proportion if a man's value class. It is one fact to assume that [illegible] will replace the father and [illegible] that some allowance has to be made for the conserving members of these families and a large fear early deaths.

But [illegible] are alarmed about the future I should venture to point out that the elimination of the best fighting stock is a new phenomenon. The upper classes have always died out. There are probably [illegible] fighting people get to the top, and then proceed to go on fighting until they are all gone. That has happened all through history. It happened in England during the Wars of the Roses, which practically wiped out the last of the Norman nobility. In the Middle Ages also many of the best children of the nation declined parental responsibilities—they sought the study or the cloister.

There is one very important difference from the biological standpoint between this war and previous wars. The losses of women and children will not be as great. Disease is so much under control that the mortality among non-combatants will reach nothing like the same proportion as in the wars of past generations.

And one must remember that the women are just as capable of transmitting the valuable qualities of the race as the men. The chances of marriage of many women in the upper strata of society will be improved after the war.

For instance, in one effect of the war there will be more British bridegrooms.

Some people say too that we shall all be poorer after the war, and that this may lead to a recovery of the birth rate, since when people are poorer their families are larger. I am not sure that that is not sound reasoning. The question is, how far social tendencies now prevalent will survive when the war is over."

How can we fill the places of the fallen? Children have been dying in London alone at the rate of 200 a week in excess of the number dying during the corresponding weeks of last year, and the official returns prove that the increase is general throughout the country, says the "Times." Now, if the truth has been proved by the unimpeachable evidence of social reformers in this question of infant mortality in London, it is that the rate [illegible] is not phenomenal, but is [illegible] reduced by the application of social remedies. The experiment of the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Benjamin Broadhurst during his mayoralty of Huddersfield, [illegible] one example [illegible] were final and conclusive.

[illegible] the figures which we have quoted go far to show that our problem is not essentially strange. Even the attack which the Government of our ancestors made upon it, [illegible] The work is largely voluntary; and volunteers workers, and the subscriptions which make their work possible, have been diverted to more urgent claims. Yet the need for such work is directly intensified by the war, owing to the increase in the price of food and to the number of mothers employed in factories who would not need assistance with their babies in time of peace. Happily, there is evidence that the Government is alive to the danger, and that, if general consent is forthcoming, the Local Government Board will provide facilities for an agreed measure."

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES. SOLD IN TINS ONLY

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THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

DALE'S GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN
WORN WITH ALL KINDS OF BOOTS, SADDLES, &c. &c.

B. E. A. FLAX.

SALE IN LONDON.

The Director of Agriculture has handed us the following copy of account sales of a consignment of flax grown and treated at Mr. Wigglesworth's Experimental Farm, together with a copy of report from Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., through the Crown Agents, for the Colonies—on the flax:—

> 32, Fenchurch Street,
> London, E.C.
> 23rd June, 1915
>
> Messrs. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 14, Great George Street, London.
>
> In account with Messrs Wigglesworth & Co.
>
> No. 396.

ACCOUNT SALES

	£	s	d
Sold 5 bags B.E.A. flax			
@ £130 per t.	27	7	0
Less 10%	2	15	
	24	7	0
Charges—			
Railway charges on 5 bags	1	0	0
Freight and Port Dues on 5 bags	7	0	
Carriage, wire and sundries	1	5	3
Insurance on £ C/S	1	1	1
1½ per cent	3	6	4
	£20	15	4

MESSRS. WIGGLESWORTH & CO. TO CROWN AGENTS

22nd April, 1915.

Gentlemen,—We are pleased to state that we have now sold the flax which you sent us being the first produce from B.E.A. under the reports on it are thoroughly satisfactory. We have distributed it in three different markets so as to excite interest for further quantities which we trust will shortly arrive.

One of the buyers, a large spinner in Scotland, reports that he considers the flax is excellent; handled with even ease though it is a little harsh, and he reports on the three bales he had as under:

No. 1 rather brittle.
No. 2 an improvement.
No. 3 the best of all.

The flax is well worked and gave a very yield of line—in fact about 30lbs. per cwt. The tow is not quite so good, but only a trifling waste. The only drawback is that the fibre is brittle and this might possibly be improved if it could be put into yarn.

We have not yet received a report for the bales 4 and 5 but the above will serve for the whole consignment.

The buyers tell us that they have read the absolute full value of the flax without any profit to themselves. They also point out that the prices are quite abnormal at present owing to the scarcity in Russian flax during the war, and that of course it will not be possible to get such prices for long quantities of the things become normal.

We shall be glad to hear what further quantities of flax may be available

Yours truly,
(Sd.) WIGGLESWORTH & CO.

WHEAT FROM CANADA.

"It has been estimated that the wheat shortage in Europe for 1915, on account of the war, will amount to some four hundred million bushels," says the "Pall Mall." "A great effort is being made in Canada to supply that shortage.

"In the three great wheat-producing provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there were 9,385,400 acres cultivated last year and as it is generally conceded that 20 per cent additional acreage sown will be under wheat this year it will mean that 1,876,000 acres extra will be available.

"The three provinces have given an average yield of sixteen bushels per acre for the last ten years, and if that rate be maintained in 1915 it will lead to an increased production of 30,476,000 bushels. It has been computed that Western Canada's extra production of wheat this year will lead to an additional five and a half million people.

TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

A Bertram writes to the Times, M Lazare Kaminow Kamowitz pays the following tribute to England:—

"The English people are silent, but it is remarkable that when these northern men begin to speak they are more eloquent than any of the south. Mr. Asquith is a Mercurialy than Marlborough, and Carlyle than Burke, and Gladstone than Macaulay. As the old Northern roots pressed upon the mouth, their thoughts come to the tongue and go back from the tongue unexpressed. Englishmen are silent and thoughtful. Never was this island more silent, more thoughtful, or more busy than in 1914. The war has given to the whole of Great Britain a solemn aspect. As I stepped upon British soil at Folkestone, I felt as though I had entered Westminster Abbey. All the island is transformed into an abbey, every man is silent, thoughtful, and busy.

"In the Bartholomew fair great battlefields are now down. In the southern latitude such bonds would cause countless conflagrations, and thousands upon thousands of people would be shattered, thoughtful, and busy. In the Atlantic there was constantly the cloud of human beings of all races, all religions and all States.

PRESS PROSECUTION.

In the Mansion House Police Court, on 21st May and 5th June, Sir David Burnett set to hear charges brought by the Public Prosecutor under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, against Mayer E. H. Rothschild, of Grosvenor Hill, Harvey John Parkinson, printer and publisher of the "Times", and the "Times" Publishing Company, Limited.

A summons against Mayer Rothschild alleged

> (1) That the defendant on 21st May unlawfully and with-out lawful authority did communicate certain information with respect to the movements of the troops of the military forces of one of the allies of His Majesty, to wit, of the military forces of the Republic of France, by means of a certain letter written and addressed to the editor of the Times newspaper Publishing Company, Limited, which said information was to the prejudice of the Republic of France Regulation 1914 (2) That he published the information in a letter to the Times. (3) That at the same was published information calculated to cause prejudice to the Republic of France and was supposed to might be directly useful to the enemy.

Mr Bland and the Times Publishing Company were summoned on three similar charges. The summonses against Mr Bland and the Times Publishing Company for publishing information useful to the enemy were heard together with the summonses against Mr Rothschild.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty. The defence set up by Mr Howard K.C., Mr Bland and the "Times" was:

> First, that the matter in the passage complained of was familiar knowledge, and was frequently discussed in the press as long as August 1914.
>
> Secondly, that it was made perfectly plain by proceedings in the French Senate on 3rd April, 1915, which were reported and commented upon in the Times, leading journals of Germany in the ordinary course on the same month.
>
> Thirdly that the Times and other newspapers in the weeks preceding 21st May had published substantially the same information as was published with the express authority of the Censor.

Mr McCardie, on behalf of Mayer Rothschild, contended that the publication of his client was both unnecessary and injurious. In dealing with the offence under section 1 of the regulations, was for the defence of the realm, and not for the protection of patriotism. It was an attempt not really to bring an offence within the regulations but to punish it by a prosecution for expression of opinion.

Sir David Burnett, in giving his decision, said—

> There will be a great deal of discussion and opinions of my decision, but none of my prejudices in not giving any reasons for my decision.
>
> I find that the prosecution has failed to establish its case, and the summonses are dismissed with costs.

When the remaining summonses against the Times and its publisher, Mr J. P. Bland, jointly with Mayer E. H. Rothschild, for publishing information contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act Regulations were called on at the Mansion House Police Court, on 11th June, it was announced that the prosecution did not propose to proceed with them in view of the decision of the first summons in favour of the defendants and the summonses were dismissed.

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IN THE CAUCASUS.

The following article, which appeared in the Times Russian supplement, is from the pen of the well-known Russian writer, Mr. P. Krasnov, who spent last winter in the Caucasus.

"I am being temporarily near a station of the city of Grozny, through which the troops are moving from other parts of the Russian Empire to the Caucasian front of the Russo-Turkish war. I and others same daily according series.

The train passes after another with thousand-armed troops, principally from Siberia—a point of enormous importance, as appears from the following considerations.

Fighting between the Russian and British troops is proceeding, the stretch of country between Erzerum, Kharpu, and Mushagerd at an altitude of from 5,000 to 10,000 feet, with a temperature of 40 degrees Reaumur below zero. (32) degrees below zero Fahrenheit). Under these circumstances Turkey is putting into the last body that, fairly fed forces. It will allow to say that all the Turkish soldiers are no longer so-called Gallipoli, in no-differing from ordinary night slippers, and this small barrels cold and cause blisters and sores on the feet. Thousands are now on the Caucasian front also include Kurdish number of Arabs. These poor people are in a horrible condition. Hundreds are amputated not to mention 30 degrees Reaumur (99) degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Turkish officers compels them to be constantly on the move, and consequently they are fight-ing in the cold, and they have to work continuously 24 hours, or at most two hours, but in the real sense fall to pieces and bones and tendons are torn, and the wounds with the trains. In this case it is well, and where the Russians are losing in their hands and feet and there is a tendency to be amputated. Turkish troops as the Russian troops, and the Russian troops are and where troops who are fighting in the cold, and they are wrapped in a soiled blankets, and blood stains the line.

It is not difficult to imagine the outrageous disappointment after such conditions. If the Russian troops, in the Russian-Japanese war, the Russian troops, and the Russian troops, and the Russian troops, and

HOTELS
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BIRTH.

WHITE—On the 1st August, at Nairobi, the wife of CAPTAIN WHITE, D.S.O., R.A.S.C., of a son.

DEATH.

COLE—On the 29th July, COLIN COLE, of malarial meningitis. Aged 51.

Occasional Notes.

A drive will be held at the Club on Wednesday next, Aug. 12, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. "Mutiara" has arrived at Mombasa from Aden at 2 p.m. and will close to-day at 8.30 a.m.

Some of this week's snapshot comprises Mr. H. L. Gosson to whom a Bar is has been presented.

The next issue of the Legislative Council is to be held on August 23, at Government House, Nairobi, at 3 p.m.

It is announced that the s.s. *Colonia* is due due in Kilindini, from Europe, about August 23 and will sail for Aden about August 30.

The French packet is expected at Mombasa August 11, with mails from Europe, for Nairobi by the above steamer. It is to arrive here on Friday, August 13.

The morning's service in the Sixth Hall will be the last, as arrangements are completed for the services, in the Town Hall to-morrow, a concert hall of the Music Rooms Co.

Members of Parklands Golf Club play the "Best" to-morrow morning. Prizes will be tried as singles, first and eight nine holes, and afterwards the winner will be indulged in over the same course.

The following were the rainfall records for ending July 31, 1915:—Kabete (P.W.D. Stores (P.C.), 0.90; Limuru (Mr. Gosse), 0.22; Machakos (D.C.), 0.30; Nairobi, (P.W.D.), 0.

At the Registrar's Court, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday morning, an Indian, aged 35, 75 for knocking down a lady, in a motor car, which was in charge of at the time. After the fine, the driver drove straight on, without pausing to ascertain to what extent the lady had damaged.

At a meeting of the Hindoos residing in Nairobi, on July 30, in the Temple Hall, in order to express their sorrow and sympathy on the death of Sheth Jadawji Dowjee, on Sunday, 11. The deceased Sheth Jadawji was a prominent and leading of the local Hindoo community, and had a very intimate knowledge of the local community. He was kind and generous, liberal, and a highly esteemed man among the Indian and other Hindoo community of Nairobi, and elsewhere is very sorry for him, and certainly a great loss has occurred, says a correspondent.

We are informed by Messrs. Thompson & Co., that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, Messrs. Blundell and Viper's estate cannot be sold to-day, August, 7. The estate in question will be sold at their next monthly sale in September. This alteration will not affect the holding of the August sale, to-day, as, without this estate, there are a considerable number of other entries.

His Majesty's Government decided to declare a blockade of the coast of Asia Minor, commencing at noon on June 2. The area of the blockade will extend from latitude 37deg. 55min. N., to latitude 40deg. 5min. N., and will include the entrance to the Dardanelles. Seventy-two hours' grace from the moment of the commencement of the blockade was given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

A Special Criminal Sessions of his Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa has been fixed to be held at Mombasa, and to commence on Tuesday, September 21, at 10 o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as cases can be heard. Any Civil Appeals lodged and ready for hearing may, with the consent of the parties, be filed with the Registrar before the end of August and put in the list.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: To be Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Mombasa, Charles Hubert Reynolds; to be Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Kisumu, George Henry Creswell; to be Acting Chief Storekeeper, Public Works Department, Mombasa, Assistant Engineer, C. B. Todd; to be Senior Staff Surveyor, Cadastral Branch, William Gemmell.

It is notified for public information that, in cases recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will, in accordance with the provisions of the Death Duties (Killed in War) Act, 1914, 4 and 5 George V., Ch. 79, be prepared to consider favourably the grant of the relief authorised by the act in the case of persons killed in military operations in or out of the world, whose estates are liable to death duties under the Imperial Act.

It is not too much to say that a large part of the main road to Kikuyu is in a condition, at the present time, as to be a danger the limit, if not the life, of the travelling public. The state of the road, up to the point where Dagoretti Road leads to the Government Farm, is excellent. After that it is as bad that we wonder how the settlers on Kikuyu district ever find courage to attempt negotiation. The best we can say is that it is absolutely awful.

We note that in the list of maximum cash prices fixed by the Mombasa Committee of Supplies, tobacco is officially recognised as an essential article of consumption the prices of certain cheap tobacco and cigarettes being regulated. We congratulate the Committee upon having the courage of its convictions, and upon its good sense. Tobacco can no longer be regarded as a mere luxury. Thousands of pounds have been raised at home to supply our soldiers with man's greatest solace, and the soothing "fag" has contributed not a little to the comfort and cheerfulness of the officers—of our armies.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs received a telegram from his Majesty's Ambassador at Rome stating that the Italian Government had declared a blockade, commencing on May 26, of the coast comprised within the following limits:—(1) Austro-Hungarian coast from Italian frontier on north to Montenegrin frontier on south, including all islands, ports, bays, etc. (2) Albanian coast from Montenegrin frontier on north to Aspri Ponte, 40deg. 35min. 35sec. N., long. 19deg. 35min. 45sec. E.) inclusive on south. Friendly and neutral ships were allowed a time limit to be fixed by Commander-in-Chief of Italian naval force for free exit from blockaded zone.

Warsaw, a city of Russian Poland with 864,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the Government of Warsaw, and was formerly the capital of the Republic of Poland. It is on the left bank of the Vistula and is 320 miles east of Berlin, being the third city of the Empire. At the third partition of Poland it was annexed by Prussia, but, in 1806, Napoleon made it the capital of a semi-independent Grand Duchy for the King of Saxony. It was constituted the capital of the Russian kingdom of Poland in 1814. The seat of frequent insurrections against the Russians, it was after the suppression of that of 1831 that the celebrated remark was made, "Order reigns in Warsaw." It is a profit of some interest that Warsaw is (as the crow flies) more than twice as far from Petrograd as from Berlin, and still further from Moscow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Next steamers arriving in Mombasa from Europe, via, Suez Canal:—
M.I s.s. "Porto di Savona" Aug. 16
U.C. s.s. "Comrie Castle," August 23.
C.E.H. s.s. "Clan Gordon" August 23.
B.I. s.s. "Mombasa," August 31.
C.E.H. s.s. "Berwick Castle," Sept. 7
Next steamers arriving in Mombasa from South Africa:—
C.E.H. s.s. "Bydal Hall," August 31.
U.C. s.s. "Galway Castle," Aug. 26.
C.E.H. s.s. "Clan Gordon," September 19
U.C. s.s. "Galway Castle," August 30
M.M. s.s. "Ispahan," beginning of Sept.
Next steamers leaving Mombasa for South Africa:—
B.I. s.s. "Palamcotta," August 16.
U.C. s.s. "Comrie Castle," August 30.
U.C. s.s. "Berwick Castle," September 11.

We always keep a Good Stock of Artistic Wedding Cards, Menus, Programmes, etc., on hand.—The "Standard" P. & P. Works, Nairobi and Mombasa.

ITALIAN WAR MAP.
A great demand has arisen for a Map dealing with the Italian and Austro-German fighting area, and to meet it
"The East African Standard," Stationery Stores, Government Road,
have cabled home for such a map, which has just arrived.
The Map is 40 inches by 30 inches in size and coloured black, yellow, blue, pink, purple, and orange, with the hills conspicuously shown in brown.
The area covered extends north as far as Vienna, and South as far as the Adriatic coast of Montenegro, while to the east and west sufficient area has been included to provide for all contingencies. The map is fuller in detail than any other similar map produced.
Price Rs. 1-50 (posted Rs. 1-75).

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Lieut. R. B. Woosnam.

We much regret to state that the announcement has been received, through Reuter's agency, of the death of Second-Lieutenant R. B. Woosnam, who was killed in action in the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Mr. Woosnam was the chase Warden for this Protectorate, but on the outbreak of the war, he left his post, and, when he joined the Intelligence Department, as Chief Intelligence Officer, in which capacity, with the rank of captain, he continued until January 20 of this year. After this date he left for England, and joined his old regiment, the Worcesters, with whom he went through the South African war, as a second-lieutenant, and proceeded with them to the operations in the Dardanelles. The last letters received from him from there by his many friends in B.E.A. bore the date May 23, 1915. One of these stated that he was with his regiment in the trenches, and was the object of a very hot fire. The Worcesters were then occupying the advanced lines, and were being supported by the naval guns from the sea. The next that was heard of him was an announcement in the "Times of India." Curiously enough, the "Times" stated that he was killed on June 4 "in the heading of "Casualties," in the Nairobi area from orders, issued by General Stewart, an announcement was made to the effect that information had been received of the death of (Capt.) Second-Lieutenant R. B. Woosnam whose name had been "left off the greatest value, and who had borne himself as a very capable and tactful intelligence officer." In the Protectorate orders, General Stewart announced his death with the greatest regret, and added that he felt sure that all his old comrades, and his friends, in the Protectorate would learn the news with the tender sorrow.

In his civil capacity, as Game Warden to this Protectorate, his death will mean a great loss. He was a most ardent naturalist.

WOMEN'S FIELD FORCE FUND

The hospitals are in pressing need of feathers for pillows. No funds are available. An urgent appeal is therefore made to all ladies to send the feathers from their poultry and to forward them either to Mrs. Fofbold, Government House, Nairobi, or Dr. Lowsley, Mombasa.

GERMAN RESOURCES.

According to information received from a competent military source, Germany will be able to place 56 Army Corps in the field about the end of July. They will be composed chiefly of two classes of troops—namely, the second category of the Landsturm, consisting of men who have never performed military service and who are now undergoing training, and the inland reserves who have been resting in the interior of Germany.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1915.

4-45 p.m. Evening Service.
Choir Practice will be held in the church every Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

KIAMBU & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

SERVICES.

Sunday, August 8, at All Saints', Limuru:—
10-30 a.m. Mattins & Holy Communion.
At the station and:—
3-0 p.m. Evensong.
Sunday, August 15, at Kahuzwa:—
10-30 a.m. Mattins & Holy Communion.
Sunday, August 22, at the Court House, Machakos:—
10-30 a.m. Mattins & Holy Communion.
At Mr. F. Hill's, Lukenia:—
3-30 p.m. Evensong.
W. P. LOW,
Chaplain.

CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

Christian Worship Service in the Hall adjoining the Palace Theatre, to-morrow at 11 a.m. Hymn books provided. All welcome.
Bible School at 10 a.m.

COST OF VICTORY IN GALICIA

The following official statement issued by the operations in May, east of the Dunajec Radom was issued at Petrograd, on the 3rd inst.

The development of the battle on the Dunajec Vistula-Cracow front, on which the enemy is actively attacking in a direction operating, may give some idea of the magnitude of the sacrifices in progress on the Galician front. The significance of the operations in the direction of the May line and the Bob line is clear from the enormous forces that were opposed to the phalanxes of General von Mackensen. The overcoming of the Dunajec and of the Dunajec-Vistula line (landings would give a favorable position to Germany, as the Austrians would, which, in the contrary case, would become a series of frontal attacks from a strategic point of view.

The above mentioned series of the Dunajec between a and the Vistula, the Austrians have to cope with equal to the number of troops engaged there.

On May 11 the enemy had already crossed the Dunajec and was entering Tarnow, the Carpathians and our opposition in the direction of Tarnow. Tarnow, May and Bobrka Tarnow May to the enemy brought our action, which been carried out in the Dunajec, to a close, and we had to stop his offensive, having lost tens of thousands of men. His only success was the capture of Tarnow, which he gained at our right wing near Slomka, with a loss of about 40 men.

During the fighting we remained passive, withdrawing ourselves, exterminating the enemy in the approached our positions. For four days the enemy concentrated his heavy artillery and the complementary infantry and May 26 began his main attack. The crisis came on the fifth day of fighting. A powerful force concentrated against our division and succeeded at the price of incredible sacrifices, in pushing back. Perceiving the exhaustion of the Austrian attacking on the right wing of the opposing army, we assumed the offensive, and the enemy which, on the 31st and June 1 it was not doubted whether we should attempt to turn our position, was forced to retreat from near Sury or fall back on the Dunajec. The general situation in Galicia caused us to adopt the latter alternative.

On the night of June 2 the enemy made a demonstration against our bridgeheads in the direction of Mielec, and on the second thousand men, and delivered his principal attack with the aim of General Count Bothmer's corps, which for the last attack against Zgdaczow was repulsed, but on the night of June 5 Bothmer crossed the Dunajec near Zgdaczow, and, towards June 8, occupied, on the left bank of the Vistula, a district 15 miles in length, and 10 miles deep.

On June 8 and 9 the bulk of the German forces in Galicia delivered a decisive defeat, and was thrown back across the Dunajec Nowe-Sandec, already on June 13, the enemy, with the aid of our army, supporting the beginning of a general offensive, delivered a new attack with the remnants of his regiments, directing the principal forces of the German main body along the right bank of the Nov against the Austrian-Hungarian Zadowice. Towards June 15 the day came for another reverse to the enemy. He threw himself upon our left, he lashed with the bayonet and buried 1,000 Germans who were shooting into white flag. Between June 15 and June 15 we captured, in this sector about 40,000 prisoners, 800 officers and over two hundred mitrailleuses, and over two dozen guns.

The total losses of the enemy during one week are at least 40 million, in prisoners 120,000 and 150,000 men. Dense additional columns descended the slopes of the Carpathian Alps and reinforced the enemy. Many supplementary elements, especially detached Ersatz Reserve units, their final fate in the valley of the Sury. Other elements of the same sort joined in the fighting on that river, behind Bobrka, time to join the units to which they were allotted. In addition, considerable reinforcements were brought up to this sector from Silesia, the scene of operation of the Silesian Brandt army.

Serious symptoms of demoralization are now appeared in the ranks of the enemy in the direction of Michajow.

It is curious to trace the reflection of events on the Dniester on the enemy's official announcements. Twelve days before it has been completed by the Germans, has been reported in the German official communiqué as their victory and a decisive fight of the Russians. On the third day, it is announced that the Russians have gone forces at their disposal in the region in question. Such a sequence has been perfectly in the lines assigned by the enemy's communiques during one month of fighting on the Dniester.

Read "The East African Standard" advertisements and heeds.

THE NEW GERMAN TROOPS.

The course which the German military authorities are taking with regard to the issues of their new formations is somewhat curious and it cannot be made out, it seems, on what discovery the chance to identify certain units may not form false conclusions.

It is very likely the case that the so called 19 Reserve Corps constituted from 22 Landwehr brigades, has not given much satisfaction. They have certainly not distinguished themselves anywhere. The Ersatz Reserve units appear to have reached to create any fresh units that might be needed by means of a large effusion of the Ersatz Reserve units into the Landwehr of Army Corps of the peace establishment, and from the Reserve Corps which were formed on mobilization.

Fresh units were needed. It was very likely that the Army Corps was not in a position to supply them from its reserves, for some of the regiments of the reserve were used in any case to form the 4th Reserve Division, and the rest were consisting of three infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment of field artillery, one pioneer company and some cavalry detachments. In a first sense there were 4 divisions of the Reserve Corps, 52, 54, 56, 58, and 59th Division and 60 in second series there were created 3 divisions 119th, 120th, 121st, 119th, 120th, 121st, and 119th Bavarian divisions.

These new divisions are made up of contingents drawn from the Active and Reserve Army Corps. At present they do not appear to have been organized in the form of infantry regiments seem to have been organized. Let it must be noted that the Landwehr regiments actually be made good. As matters stand, there is no real increase of strength but only of division and the 22 regiments of infantry which enter into the new formations represent a corresponding drawn upon the Active and Reserve Army Corps regiments are taken.

To the Eastern theatre have been sent the 119th and the 120th Bavarian new divisions, in addition to the Guard and 4th Reserve Corps, but all the rest of the new formations are in the west, and eight of them are now in the front line. Three are in Alsace, one in the Vosges, and four in the general reserve, if the armies in the west. It is probable that the 6th Army Reserve Corps, the 52nd and 54th Reserve divisions from the general reserve, have all been drawn out to meet the French offensive from Arras. There they have immediately available unless troops are taken out of the line, in which case a corresponding withdrawal from the other line would be permissible.

While these new divisions are probably of much the same quality as the active and reserve Army Corps from which they are drawn, they do not constitute an addition to the physique of German recruits, other than those of the 1915 and 1916 classes, has certainly deteriorated, and that almost any one is considered good enough for a soldier in Germany nowadays. As our armies are steadily improving in physique, we might easily ask ourselves why this difference should exist, and it is not difficult to give the answer. Germany is rapidly taken the physical best of the population, while we have not yet touched it. In the beginning of the past nine months the Germans have lost their fresh men, and in the crisis of the fighting in Galicia they had to call upon the services of those who are in many cases of inferior physique and were not considered good enough for the Landwehr, and the army when they were examined, on recruits. We, on the other hand, have the bulk of our manhood still to be drawn, and whereas, before the war, the German Landwehr was worse than our Army physically than ours, the reverse is the case now. We have also a larger class at our disposal than Germany, and we have a larger number of the type of man who makes a good N.C.O. In their thousands we have drawn on our reserves to serve, and if it is true—and it certainly is true—that the Imperial Expeditionary Force was a splendid and highly efficient body of men admirably officered, there can be no doubt that our new troops are in condition and physique the superiors of the old army, and that these advantages will go far to compensate for the want of experience and finished training.

It is not to the whole of the German recruits that these remarks apply. Only the classes of 1915 and 1916 which will be called upon to go forward, and from a part of the Ersatz and Landwehr Reserves, not incorporated in the army, there will be available the usual supply of good men, and it is a failure to oppose their German operations will be any more hampered than was for want of men that they will be for munitions or food. Note was a Landwehrman now but and furious that the Russians in the east, the Serbians and the Russians in the east, the Italians and the Russians in the east, the Italians and the Russians in the east. We have nothing to fear from the Germans.

with signal, but in the German ranks now there are many men who are much better educated, and very indignantly thinked.

If the German population in the North Sea and United Kingdom we must not forget that the German casualties have probably been ten times more numerous than our own losses, and that the strain of fighting on two fronts has been too much for them. We know what it means to suffer from the Russian and Serbian, and we should endeavour to visualize what it will cost the enemy to fight on two fronts, the Russian in Poland and Switzerland, from the Tirol to Montenegro and Serbia, and from Bukovina to the Balkan. In strain, that the German forces, must tell in the long run. No nation can go on losing seven men a month day and month after month, that a division was washed to create any fresh units that might be needed by means of a large effusion of the Ersatz Reserve units into the Landwehr of Army Corps of the peace establishment, and from the Reserve Corps which were formed on mobilization.

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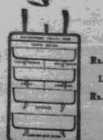
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