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No. 5052 Regd. at the G.P.O. as a newspaper. NAIROBI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1940. Price 30 cents.

MOMBASA LABOUR ENQUIRY FINDINGS

[See page five]

RUSSIAN THREATS TO NORWAY AND SWEDEN

Because of Their "Anti-Soviet Policy"

MANY RAIDS ON FINLAND

Thinly veiled threats to Norway and Sweden because of what Moscow describes as their "anti-Russian policy" are contained in a Russian protest to the two countries.

This attitude, continues the protest, may, if persisted in, lead to undesirable complications and a disruption of normal relations between them and the Soviet.

Replies from the two countries apparently have not satisfied the Soviet for the Moscow radio declared yesterday that they showed no resistance to great Powers which were trying to drag them into war with Russia.

January 15.

The Swedish official agency disclosed last night that Russia protested to Norway and Sweden a short time ago over what is described by the Soviet, as their anti-Russian policy. The announcement refers to protests sent to the Swedish and Norwegian Governments stating that "thousands of Swedish volunteers have already gone to Finland and alleging that official personages are leading the movement.

The Russian protest also declared that the Press of the two Scandinavian countries was showing a hostile tone to the U.S.S.R. This attitude, it continued, might lead, if persisted in, to undesirable complications and the disruption of normal relations between them and the Soviet.

Freedom of Press

Replies from Norway and Sweden have apparently been received in Moscow.

Russian attack was repulsed yesterday. Elsewhere there were only skirmishes in which the enemy suffered losses in men and material.

The communique gives the casualties in Saturday's air raids as 15 killed and several dozen wounded. Two Russian machines were struck down, the statement declares, and Finnish aircraft bombed some Russian villages.

Neither on Saturday nor yesterday did the Russian communiques make any reference to these bombing raids. In both communiques they were referred to as reconnaissance flights.

Activity on the Karelian Isthmus has been brought to a standstill by a further drop in the temperature during the week-end.

Scores of Russian war 'planes began to cross the Finnish frontier shortly after dawn today. Helsingfors had two alarms, the first just before 1 p.m. No bombs were dropped on the city but the sound of explosions was heard.

A message from Copenhagen says that the telegraphic communications between Copenhagen and Stockholm have been interrupted.

Swedish Island Bombed

Aeroplanes, believed to be Russian, flew over Swedish territory, including the archipelago between Haparanda and Lilea yesterday and a number of bombs were dropped on Kallar, six miles south-west of Lulea. Lulea is at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia and is 60 miles from the Finnish frontier. It is in the iron mining district of Sweden, and is the port from which Germany, in summer, draws her supplies of iron ore.

Snow was falling heavily at the time and prevented identification of the 'planes. The bombs fell upon ice; little damage was done, and no one was injured.

Investigations were immediately carried out to establish the origin of the bombs, and results show that they were definitely of Russian manufacture.

It is understood that the Swedish Government will protest against the action.

General Lindbergh, commander-in-chief of the Swedish Volunteer Corps in Finland, has issued his first proclamation. He says the volunteers have a big task in front of them and they are fighting not only for Finland, but for all Scandinavian countries.—(Reuter.)

(Continued on next column)

Berlin's 4 Large Fires In 1 Day

January 15.

Four large fires have occurred in Berlin in the last 24 hours and four factories have been completely destroyed and a third very badly damaged.

The extremely cold weather made it difficult for the firemen to prevent the flames from spreading.

Many such fires have occurred lately and it is thought they may have been due to sabotage.—Reuter.

which the Governments of the two countries point out that there is freedom of the press in Scandinavia and that such volunteers as have gone to Finland have done so as private individuals.

The Moscow wireless, last night, criticised the Swedish and Norwegian replies. Early this morning a Foreign Office spokesman in Stockholm said the Swedish Government might draw the attention of Russia to the unfortunate practice of discussing the intimate political relations between the two countries over the air.

Apparently Russia is still dissatisfied with the replies for this morning the Moscow radio alleged that the two Governments showed no resistance to "those great Powers which are trying to drag them into war against the Soviet Union."

Heaviest Raids

Russian raids on Finland yesterday are described as the heaviest of the war. The capital, Helsingfors, was visited twice, and on the second occasion was bombed by nine Russian planes. In the city itself the damage is said to have been slight, but heavy explosions were heard on the outskirts where houses were set on fire by incendiary bombs.

The residence of the American Minister, 12 miles outside Helsingfors, was wrecked by an incendiary bomb, which did not explode. The Minister left the house some days ago.

Heavy bombing occurred in other parts of the country, but especially at Hangoe and a nearby coastal resort, which was raided five times during the day. All communication with these two places is severed.

The Russian 'planes came over in larger numbers than usual—as many as 150 at a time, it is reported. Three are so far said to have been brought down.

Another Attack Repulsed

Last night's Finnish communique says that on the eastern front another

Belgian soldiers keep a constant watch on the German frontier. The picture shows an anti-tank barricade.

"BLENHEIMS'" TACTICS OUTLINED

London, Jan. 15.

The tactics employed by the Blenheim bombers in their running fight with the Nazis' new Messerschmidt 110—"destroyer 'planes" last week have been announced by the Air Ministry.

The statement says that nine Blenheim bombers were undertaking a reconnaissance flight and were suddenly attacked, about 150 miles north-west of the island of Borkum, by a number of Messerschmidts. The British squadron leader immediately brought his formation close to the sea and the enemy 'planes, unable to attack from below, delivered a series of unsuccessful attacks from the front, rear and both sides. The formation continued unbroken until one Blenheim's engine was damaged and it fell back and was shot down after being attacked by several fighters.

The remaining eight tightened up their formation and one enemy 'plane, receiving the full concentration of our fire, threw up a great column of water as it plunged into the sea. Another, badly damaged, made away for the coast and a third also gave up the attack and made rapidly for land. One made a forced landing in Denmark and the third, a believed to have also come down in the sea.

The remaining Nazi 'planes then gave up the attack and the R.A.F. went back to their original course and completed their reconnaissance orders.—Reuter.

ANOTHER R. A. F. FLIGHT OVER GERMANY

London, Jan. 15.

It is believed that Royal Air Force 'planes again flew over north-west Germany last night for radio stations were silent for some time — they usually are when our machines are in the neighbourhood.

The Air Ministry has not reported any flight. It is understood that in future the Air Ministry will report only flights which are exceptional, such as those to Vienna and Prague.

Commenting on the recent Royal Air Force reconnaissance flight over Germany, the Daily Telegraph says: "From this, the most brilliant survey flight of the war, it will become known to Germans that the Fuehrer cannot defend them from the air power of the Allies, and that the most remote part of the Reich is not safe when Britain and France choose to strike."

The newspaper continues to point out that the range of the Wellington bomber with a full war load is far greater than two thousand miles, and recalls that Britain already possesses smaller type bombers which have done over seven thousand miles non-stop.

Referring to the flight, the Manchester Guardian says: "In no other war in history have such tremendous sweeps of reconnaissance into enemy territory been carried out."

Great Effect

Elsewhere the Manchester Guardian says: "That British aeroplanes could have flown so far unmolested, and have dropped leaflets, will certainly have aroused interest, even if concealed, satisfaction and enthusiasm in Vienna and Prague. If similar flights can be made over Warsaw, the effect would also be very great."

The effect of this flight on the German authorities has apparently been real, for, according to the Zurich press, the German military authorities have decreed that thorough blackout conditions are to be enforced immediately throughout Austria, and although the reason given for this action is economy of coal, all Vienna realises, it is stated, that the real reason is the British flight.—Reuter and British Official Wireless Service.

Record Exports of British Cars

Jan. 15.

While the export of German motor cars has been stopped altogether, the export of British cars to Portugal and Uruguay during the first three months of the war has reached record figures.

Increases are also recorded as regards the West Indies, Siam, Malaya, Canada and South Africa.

Recently, the German wireless announced that owing to the Allied economic measures, Germany's export of cars had been stopped completely.—(Reuter).

HEAVY ARTILLERY ACTION

January 15.

On the Western Front artillery and aircraft have shown greater activity than infantry during the past 24 hours, although the infantry have been carrying out the usual patrols and reconnaissances.

Both sides were active in the air and on Saturday German machines attempted long reconnaissance flights into the north and east of France, and one was brought down by the French.

Allied 'planes were busy over the German lines, reconnoitring and taking photographs, and there were an unusually large number of fighters in the air. French 'planes flew considerable distances over Germany.

One correspondent mentions the use of cavalry for scouting. A patrol was working in no-man's-land, it was mainly composed of Moroccan and Algerian Spahis.

The front had another quiet night last night according to this morning's French communique, and even the statement issued by the German High Command found it impossible to invent any important activity.

There was heavy artillery fire on the front this morning according to a message from Luxemburg, which states that the French have evacuated civilians from villages as far back as 10 miles behind the line.

Another message says that this morning a shell burst in a Luxemburg village and did a little damage. No one was hurt. Luxemburg newspapers say that several shells fell in villages in Luxemburg yesterday and one hit a high-tension transformer, caused an electrical breakdown. It is not known from which side they came.

German Plane Down

The French have brought down another German plane which was engaged in reconnaissance work in the norther provinces. The German machine was chased by two French fighters and landed in a field. Its crew of three were taken prisoners.

M. Gamelin, head of the French Army, saw M. Daladier, the French Premier, in Paris today.—(Reuter.)

"Make Your Dollars Fight For Freedom"

January 15.

Major General McNaughton, who commands the Canadian overseas forces, left the British isles on Sunday at the end of a visit of inspection. After his tour he also visited the old Canadian and German trenches at Vimy Ridge and the War Memorial.

Canada's first War Loan is to be offered to the public today. Its slogan is to be "make your dollars fight for freedom."

In a broadcast on Sunday night Colonel Ralston, Canada's Finance Minister, said the loan would be centred on the supreme objective of helping to win the war. He revealed that the United Kingdom purchases in Canada, during the first year of war, would probably amount to about £100,000,000.

The loan, he have subscribed 20,000 dollars.—(Reuter.)

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK

Planned "Eradication Of Jews." 18 Members Arrested

New York, Jan. 15.

Mr. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the G men, has announced that 18 members of an organisation called the "Christian Front" have been arrested by the Federal Bureau charged with conspiracy to create a revolution, to overthrow the government and establish a dictatorship.

Bombs, rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition have been found and the organisation is said to have planned a reign of terror beginning on January 20 for the "eradication of all Jews."

One of the Nazi secret agents who fled from the United States during the spy trial in 1938 is now in the hands of the American police. He is said to have been found working as one of the crew of the Columbus, the beatified German liner. He was indicted in 1938 with 17 others, of whom three are now in a Federal prison. He fled from the country but was mentioned on several occasions during the trial.

Mr. Hoover said in an interview with the Press that the "Christian Front" movement was revolutionary and anti-Jewish. It embodied the Nazi salute and at least one member was connected with the Nazi Bund.

He also stated that plans of the movement included the bombing of many buildings and the murder of 12 Congress men.

The leader, of the movement is called Fuehrer by his followers and is given the Nazi salute. The body, according to the G men chief, numbers thousands, and secret photographs taken by Federal agents showed the men being instructed in the handling of arms.—(Reuter).

WILL WORK WING TIP TO WING TIP

January 15.

Air Marshal A. S. Barrett took over his duties on Sunday as Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Force in France. In a special Order of the Day he said: "One ideal that inspires us all is to do our utmost in helping to win this war."

He spoke appreciatively in connexion with the ideals of "our friends and allies the French Air Force who have done so much for us since we have come out here. In the months to come the British Air Force, now united under one command will work wing-tip to wing-tip doing their share to bring the war to a speedy and decisive conclusion.—(Reuter.)

Norwegian Ship Victim To Mine

January 15.

The captain and 10 men of the crew of a Norwegian steamer have been killed by the explosion of a mine in the North Sea. The steamer was the Fredville, of 1,150 tons, and she struck a mine while on her way from Norway to England to take on a cargo of coal.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GERMAN ADMISSION

January 15.

Germany has had to change her mind about the extensive reconnaissance flights made by the R.A.F. over Vienna and Prague on Friday night. On Saturday the German wireless station spoke of the elementary geography of the British pilots and said it was easy to establish that in reality these flights could not have been made very far from the English coast.

On Sunday, however, the official German news agency admitted that the flights had taken place. An effort was made to belittle the brilliance of the performance, by pointing out that at night time these flights are not dangerous. It was added that German observers watched very closely the activities of each one of the British planes. In this connexion, it will be recalled that when the British pilots returned they reported that they had encountered no anti-aircraft fire and that at one point only were searchlights seen.—(Reuter.)

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION EVEN LESS FAVOURABLE?

Britain, Belgium And Holland Suspend Army Leave

LEAVE FOR MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED. THIS FOLLOWS THE CANCELLATION OF ALL LEAVE IN THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIAN ARMIES.

While in many quarters this step is taken to indicate an even less favourable international situation, both the Netherlands and Belgium remain calm and emphasise that the measures are completely precautionary.

January 15.

The War Office announces that leave for the British Expeditionary Force in France has been temporarily suspended. It is reported that soldiers already on leave in Britain and those now on their way from France are not affected by this announcement.

This British decision follows the cancellation of all leave in the Netherlands and Belgian armies.

A special meeting of the Netherlands Cabinet was held at the Hague yesterday afternoon to discuss the international situation, after the order cancelling leave in the Dutch Army had been issued. This cancellation affects about 50,000 men, and, it is stated, it has been taken as a precautionary measure because of what an official statement describes as "the less favourable international situation".

Yesterday, the Netherlands Government described as absolutely untrue the allegation in the German communique published on Sunday morning that a Dutch aeroplane had flown over German territory.

Belgium, in addition to stopping leave, has taken one more step towards full mobilisation and only one further phase of this operation remains. The new step is the posting of notices requisitioning property and all forms of transport. Munition depots are being restocked and factories are being taken over for military purposes, while the army is now under the control of the General Headquarters Staff instead of that of the Ministry of National Defence.

Complete Calm

In both Belgium and the Netherlands these steps have been received with complete calm and it is emphasised that the measures are purely precautionary. The Netherlands Foreign Minister declared yesterday that they did not imply any change in the situation, and a statement broadcast from Brussels again emphasised that there had been no general mobilisation and that the steps taken throughout the country were precautionary.

(Continued on page 4)

What Turkey Obtains

Ankara, Jan. 15.

The Anglo - French - Turkish agreement was defined here today, when it was stated that Turkey obtains credits for armaments totalling £25 million, a loan in gold of £15 million and a trade loan of £12 million, in addition to which the Allies will buy £10 million worth of dried fruits annually.—Reuter.

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FOR SALE.—Karen Estates. New two storey stone house tiled roof on 22 acres freehold land. 3 bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, study, 2 W.C.'s, bathroom, H. and C. electric light, telephone. £2,100.

FOR SALE.—Next to Kyambu Club. Stone house tiled roof on 2 acres land, 2 double bedrooms with bathrooms and W.C.'s, dressing room, lounge, dining room. £1,600.

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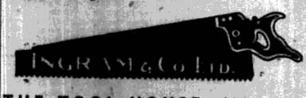

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NYERI.—For sale, two small subdivisions of 88 and 239 acres, of which 300 acres suitable pyrethrum which on main holding is producing 1,000 lbs. per acre per year. Permanent water; lovely and unrestricted views Mount Kenya and Aberdares. Price £3 per acre.

CAPT. C. R. BILLYARD LEAKE has instructed us to offer for sale his well known Kedong Valley estate of approx: 16,779 acres. The estate is available either as a whole or in three sub-divisions one of which would include the residence, two other well built houses, extensive stabling, cattle dip and all other permanent improvements. Further details will be published later but full particulars are immediately available on application to us.

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LUMBWA:—1060 acres on the main road, 2½ miles from the Station, well watered and good stone house, cattle dip, ideal Dairy farm. Price £2000.

MOLO:—1100 acres, good rainfall, altitude approx. 9000 ft., 13 miles from feeder road, well watered and timbered. There is a good bungalow, suitable cattle, sheep, wheat, pyrethrum. Price £2000 or terms.

LIMURU:—152 acres. Price £10/10 per acre.

NJORO—ELBURGON:—Several attractive farms situated at an altitude of 7400 ft., rainfall 40 inches, forest soil, area 50, 396, 400 and 1300 acres at £5 per acre.

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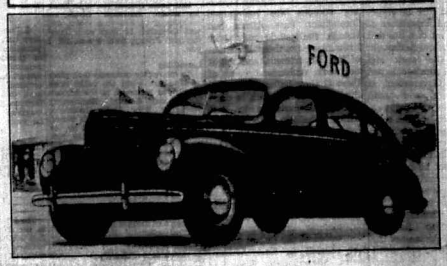

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JOHN BARRYMORE
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For morning Tea or Coffee, or Lunch with them in the Grill Room.

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A narrative of 70 years' pioneering in mid-East Africa. With coloured frontispiece and sixteen plates.
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The book opens with the decade immediately following the arrival of Lord Delamere, and tells of the struggles, failures, and successes which the first experiments involved.
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NAIROBI

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50 Bolsters. Kapok.
48 Pillows. Feather.
100 Bolster Slips.
100 Pillow Slips.
30 Mattresses. Kapok.
200 Sheets.
50 Counterpanes.

All the above articles are for use in single beds.

200 pairs shorts. Grey Drill.
200 Jackets. Grey Drill (to be marked with a red cross).
The above articles to be made in three sizes.
94 single Bedsteads Folding with Spring Mattresses.
50 Chairs.
500 gallons Disinfectant (Rideal—Walker co-efficient should be stated).
6 4-gallon Water filters.

Tenders marked "Hospital" should reach the undersigned not later than noon on Wednesday the 17 January, 1940.

E. J. PETRIE,
Secretary,
Central Tender Board.

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(Incorporated in United Kingdom)
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The East African Standard
TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1940.

E.A. Meteorological Department

A correspondent asked in our columns on Friday last whether we could say "what use the E.A. Meteorological Department is to struggling Kenya?" It was described in the same letter as "non-productive," a suggestion was made that the staff might in these days be doing more useful work, and the correspondent added that the collection of statistics could not bring rain! Nor, might we add, could a score of Meteorological Departments or a hundred Governments. But the letter in question showed such ignorance of the value and importance of meteorology in modern life that at this time of prolonged drought a statement of the work and purposes of a much-maligned Department of Government is timely. There is widespread public ignorance on the subject. The failure of the rains seems by strange reasoning to be blamed on the Meteorologist, or at the least it has been expected of him that he should be able to tell the world, long in advance, that there would be no rain. In actual fact the weather forecast, which is based on conditions liable to frequent changes, is one of the least of the jobs which the Department undertakes and today, in war conditions, weather forecasts are regarded as having value to the enemy and even in Great Britain have disappeared from the newspapers and the wireless.

The Meteorological Department was originally conceived in Kenya as a statistical bureau and the present head, who has exceptional qualifications for statistical work, was brought from Mauritius by Sir Edward Grigg to organise an undertaking which at that time was properly regarded as of great importance. But unfortunately very few people with authority or without it realised the value of the information which carefully collected financial and economic statistics provided and at a time when economy offered a good excuse most of the statistical work was abandoned. Now when Kenya might have had at its disposal valuable data regarding monetary and economic movements over a period of years, the Colony has practically none and the study of many of its basic problems suffers as a consequence.

In 1937 the Meteorological Service of East Africa was established as a joint service of the East African Governments on a scale determined by proposals made by the Director of the Meteorological Service of the British Air Ministry. It provided for the needs of aviation in East Africa, with special reference to the Empire Air Mail route, and since has supplied regular and invaluable aids to safe navigation. In time of war this service is of even greater importance. In addition it takes its place in a vast net-work of world-wide and Imperial Meteorological Services and also provides essential climatological information required for the purposes of agriculture, forecasting and normal administrative work. It is only a few years ago since the natural conditions governing weather and climate in Africa were practically unknown. There was a great gap over Central Africa which has now been filled and with the recent extension of services to the Sudan, Belgian Congo, West Africa, British and French Somaliland, Italian East Africa and Portuguese West Africa, an authoritative picture of the conditions all over the Continent has been secured and Africa itself dovetailed into the meteorological systems which serve the whole world.

The work is manifold and covers questions regarding temperature, rainfall and humidity, wind frequency, sunshine records, atmospheric pressure, data for anti-soil erosion, crop yields, planting seasons, locust investigations, health problems such as pneumonia research, the accumulation of information required in Britain in connexion with hydrographic surveys, investigation of meteorological problems related to aerodromes and magnetic variations, the preparation of maps and charts, astronomical problems such as the influence of the moon on weather, knowledge about earthquake conditions, solar radiation, information required by the Admiralty and much more. In this vast range of scientific work, every aspect of which has some bearing on life and development in this part of Africa, the Meteorological Department finds its full justification and the ramifications of the daily tasks, aided by modern apparatus requiring wide knowledge in its use, range from the ocean depths to the rarer atmospheres high above these Territories. A thousand reporting stations are maintained throughout East Africa and though the public may take little interest in the publications of the Department, and might not even understand some of them if they bothered to read them, the work which is done by this Department in East Africa is held in the highest regard by the scientific world, a regard which is evidenced by the respect shown by scientists of renown for its Director.

Columns could be filled with detail of the work and its relation to planned development, the effect of marginal climates on economic crops, patient investigation of the factors affecting rainfall in East African zones, the monsoon currents, the influence of the Lake and wind currents, the causes of variation in radiation intensity, the physiological effects of climate and the proper value to human health of the wealth of sunshine etc. But it may be that we have indicated sufficient to persuade our correspondent and others of like mind that the failure of the rains is not in itself an adequate excuse for the abandoning of a service which has modernised the equipment of Eastern Africa, given it a place in the world of Science and placed at our disposal increasingly large volumes of accurate and tested information if we as a community have the wisdom to make fuller use of the knowledge.

Japanese Cabinet Almost Completed

Tokyo, Jan. 15.

Admiral Yonai is expected to submit the names of the new Japanese Cabinet to the Emperor on Tuesday.

Prince Konoye, the former Prime Minister, had apparently been approached but declined to take office as he felt unable to grapple with the financial and economic issues which now demand so much attention in Japan, and have led, in part, to the downfall of General Abe's Cabinet.

A later message states that Admiral Yonai has completed the formation of the new Cabinet with the exception of two positions—Minister for Commerce and Industry and Minister for Home Affairs. Only the War Minister and Navy Minister are unchanged.

A spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office today stated that Government was trying to improve relations between Japan and the United States, but on the other hand, a report from Washington says emphatically that the United States will not replace the commercial agreement with Japan, which expires on January 26, unless Japan makes effective guarantees that American interests will receive equitable consideration in those parts of China occupied by the Japanese.—(Reuter).

Standard Diary

January 27:
Cabaret Dance in aid of the Red Cross Funds, Vermont Memorial Hall.

UNDER THE STANDARD CLOCK

Kenya Regiment Recruits

In consequence of the many representations from young men anxious to join the Kenya Regiment, it is proposed to make this possible by accepting a limited number. Applications should be forwarded to the Director of the Man Power Committee, Nairobi.

Parklands M.U.

A meeting of the Parklands Branch of the Mothers' Union will be held at Kenya House at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday. Tea will be served at 4 p.m.

Toc H

A members' night is being held by Toc H at 6.30 this evening in the Rover Central Crew Den opposite the Salvation Army Headquarters in Government Road, Nairobi.

Mothers' Union

The Railway School Branch of the Mothers' Union meets at 4 p.m. on Thursday in the old Deanery (All Saints' Cathedral grounds).

Red Cross Sewing Station

Red Cross Station No. 3, in Stanley House, Hardinge Street, recommences its activities today, and will thereafter be open each Tuesday and Friday, from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.

Launching

An interesting ceremony took place at Mombasa when the cabin sloop Sanuk was launched, at the African Marine and General Engineering Works by Miss Sheila Hutchison, daughter of the owner. This vessel, first of her type to be built by the African Marine Works, is 19 feet long by 6 feet three inches and has a draught of four feet. She was built entirely from local timbers and from fittings made at the works, with the exception of the mast, which was imported.

Petrol Permits

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa has been informed officially that reciprocal arrangements have now been made between the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika for petrol permits issued in one territory to be exchanged, on presentation to an authorised issuing officer in another territory, for permits valid in that territory.

Collided With Donkey

On Saturday evening, near the Ngong Wireless Station, a car driven by Mr. J. B. Gould, 5th K.A.R. knocked down a donkey and so badly injured it that it had to be destroyed.

Dutch Air Liner

En route to South Africa, an air-liner of the Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) is expected at Nairobi tomorrow. This is an experimental flight by a Douglas D.C.3 machine. Two of the ten passengers are bound for Nairobi.

Alien Tribunals Finishing Their Work

London, January 15.

The alien tribunals which have been at work in Britain since October have almost completed their task.

As a result 436 Germans and 50 Austrians have been interned.

As against these figures more than 47,000 Germans and 6,500 Austrians have been exempted, both from internment and from special restriction.—(Reuter.)

No Truth In Allegation

January 15.

The Moscow Wireless Station announced this morning that the Hungarian Minister in Moscow has called at the office of the Commissar for Foreign Affairs and asked him to make it known to the Russian Government that there was no truth in the allegation that Hungary's recent talks with Italy were directed against Russia.—(Reuter.)

JAPANESE TOWN PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

January 15.

It is reported from Tokyo that an important tea-shipping centre southwest of Tokyo was partially destroyed by fire today and that many people lost their lives.

A later message states that 300 people were killed in the fire and over 1,000 buildings were destroyed. The troops were called out to combat the flames but without much success. A station and the post office were among the buildings destroyed.—(Reuter.)

RADIO FOR AFRICANS

Railway's New Scheme

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration has installed equipment at its Nairobi Old African Location, in order that advantage may be taken of the B.B.C. broadcasts of news in the Swahili and Kikuyu languages.

In this location are housed approximately 3,500 Africans, and the underlying object of the installation is to make available to them first hand news and information.

The equipment has been so designed that address through a microphone is possible, and it is by this means that the facility will be inaugurated by the General Manager Sir Godfrey Rhodes, at 4 p.m. today.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION EVEN LESS FAVOURABLE?

—Continued from page 1—

It was also stated that foreign opinion held there saw now no reason to expect any invasion of the countries neighbouring Germany. Belgium, it was added, was calm and prepared. Unofficial circles in Brussels expressed the opinion that there had been a slight lessening of the tension of the international situation, and that this improvement was continuing. No meeting of the Belgian Cabinet has been called.

Assurances Recalled

A Danish correspondent in Berlin says that comment regards the preparations in Belgium and Holland as purely domestic affairs. The assurances given by Germany to respect the countries' neutrality are recalled, and the correspondent says that the alleged flight over German territory was a real occurrence but nothing is likely to be made of it. (Reuter).

TURKEY'S GROWING CASUALTY LIST

January 15.

The latest figures of the casualties in the Turkish earthquake show that 39,000 people were killed and another 20,000 injured, and that nearly 50,000 homes and buildings were destroyed.

As the rescuers penetrate further into the earthquake zone a constantly growing death-roll is revealed. The largest number of deaths occurred in one town where 16,000 people were killed, and in one district alone 2,000,000 head of cattle perished.

Lord Lloyd, President of the Anglo-Turkish Committee which is organising relief for the victims of the Turkish earthquake, broadcast an appeal from the B.B.C. yesterday.

Lord Lloyd said that, in places where there is no local organisation, parcels of warm clothing and other gifts should be addressed to "Turkish Relief, c/o the British Consulate, Port Said," but that all donations in money should be sent to the Anglo-Turkish Committee, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.—(Reuter.)

TURKISH ENVOY RETURNS

January 15.

The Turkish State Envoy to London and Paris arrived at Istanbul on Sunday on his way to Ankara, where he will report on the Anglo-French-Turkish economic and financial agreement signed in Paris last week and report also on his visit to Sofia where he had discussions with the Bulgarian Prime Minister.—Reuter.

READY TO FACE ANY DANGER

January 15.

The Regent of Yugoslavia, Prince Paul, accompanied by Princess Olga, paid an official visit on Sunday to Croatia. They were met at Zagreb Station by Dr. Machek, the Deputy Prime Minister and head of the Croats peasant party.

In a speech at Zagreb, Prince Paul declared that the Serbs, Croats and Slovens were now working together in the building up of a happier future. "United at home" he said "we are in the position to face any danger".—Reuter.

Wireless

Kenya Station

1.15/1.45 p.m. Lunch Programme. 4.00/5.00 p.m.—Demonstration Programme. 5.00/5.30 p.m.—Swahili News and Music. 7.00 p.m.—Time Signal. Selections. 7.15 p.m.—News and Announcements. 7.30 p.m.—Light Music. 8.00 p.m. "D'ye Ken John Peel" (B.B.C. R.P.). 8.30 p.m.—Piano Selections. 8.45 p.m.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay. 9.00 p.m.—Local News etc. 9.10/10 p.m. Quartet in C. Minor for Pianoforte, Violin, Viola and Cello (Brahms) Harry Cumpson, Cyril Towbin, David Dawson and Carl Stern.

MOMBASA LABOUR ENQUIRY FINDINGS

Government and Other Employers Ignorant Of The Law

DEPLORABLE HOUSING CONDITIONS

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW BY MOMBASA EMPLOYERS—INCLUDING GOVERNMENT—IS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE LABOUR TROUBLES AT THE COAST LAST AUGUST.

The Committee found evidence of "deplorably bad" housing, and the recommendations include proposals that Government, the Railway and Municipality should house their staffs and that the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company, together with three stevedoring companies—the amalgamation of which is advocated—should build quarters for their permanent labour. In the event of refusal to amalgamate, it is recommended that renewal of the companies' licences should be withheld.

Government has issued a note with the report stating that no decision has yet been reached in regard to any of the recommendations.

The Kenya Government have issued the Report of the Committee of Enquiry which was appointed on August 19 "to examine and report generally on labour conditions in Mombasa with special reference to the cause or causes of the recent labour unrest."

In issuing the report the Government states that no decision has yet been reached in regard to any of the recommendations.

The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. H. C. Willan, then Acting Attorney General, and the members were Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C. for the Coast; Dr. C. J. Wilson, one of the nominated representatives of African interests in Legislative Council; Mr. W. G. Lillywhite, long resident on the Coast; Dr. S. G. Karve; Dr. P. P. D. Conolly, Medical Officer of Health, Mombasa; and Mr. Mbarak Ali Hinaway.

Owing to the outbreak of war it was not possible to hold a first meeting until September 18, but the Committee proceeded at once thereafter to the hearing of evidence and 119 witnesses attended—25 Europeans, 8 Indians, 86 Arabs and Africans. All evidence was taken in public. In addition, the Committee made inspections of housing conditions.

No Blame Apportioned

"We approached this enquiry," says the report, "in the spirit that it was not our duty to apportion blame to any individual or class of individuals, but with a resolve to endeavour to discover what is wrong with the labour conditions in Mombasa, what brought about the recent unrest and to make recommendations to rectify that wrong . . . Some people hold the view (goes on the report) that good conditions of labour involve a sacrifice for industry, but we are convinced that a generous policy as regards labour is not only desirable, but, in the long run, benefits all industries."

The report contains information regarding wages paid in Mombasa. For instance, the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company paid labourers on monthly contracts a minimum of Shs. 40/- per month, both before and after the strike. The Company's casual labourers were paid 1/50 per day of 9 hours before the strike and for a day of 8 hours after the strike. Up to June 1931 the daily rate was Shs. 2/-, but was then reduced to Shs. 1/50 on account of the slump. No housing accommodation was found, nor housing allowance paid by this Company before the strike.

The wages paid by the East African Lighterage Company, the African Wharfage Company and the Tanganyika Boating Company to their labourers—the foregoing four companies are the main employers of labour at the port—was before the strike Shs. 2/- per day of 9 hours and after the strike Shs. 2/- per day of 8 hours. The three stevedoring concerns mentioned mostly employ casual labour. In addition, before and after the strike the stevedoring companies supplied their labourers with one substantial meal per day, but no housing or housing allowance is provided.

Outside the Port

The position outside the port is that the two principal employers of labour are the Railway and the Municipality. Other employers are Government, the Oil Companies, the Power and Lighting Company, vegetables growers, dairy owners, building contractors and hide and skin merchants. In addition, there is a large number of domestic servants, but nobody appeared before the Committee to represent them.

The monthly minimum paid by the Railway in Mombasa is Shs. 12/- with 4/- for rations and 1/- for fuel, making a total of Shs. 20/- and 52 per cent receive this minimum wage.

Prior to the strike, a considerable number of Railway employees were not provided with quarters and did not receive housing allowance. After the strike those not housed were given housing allowance of Shs. 3/- per month. So far as the Municipality is concerned, the three principal classes are road boys, day sweepers and night-soil boys. The first are the lowest paid and before January, 1939, received 16/- per month and were provided with quarters. In January the quarters had become so delapidated that they had to be condemned and were not replaced, with the result that up to the strike these boys still received 16/- per month and no longer had quarters or any house allowance. As a result of the strike they now receive 3/- per month in addition to their wages. The day sweepers and night soil boys were paid Shs. 20/- and 30/- respectively before the strike, increased afterwards to 24/- and 34/- which is the rate they were paid prior to 1933. In that year their wages had been reduced on account of the slump. A certain number of the Municipality employees are housed and after the strike the Municipal Board decided to pay a house allowance of 3/- to each employee not provided with quarters who received 30/- a month or less.

Municipality's Offence

In cross-examination the Chairman pointed out to the Municipal Engineer and Acting Town Clerk, Mr. McIntyre, that by paying no house allowance to natives getting over 30/- the Municipality was disobeying Section 31 of the Ordinance. Mr. McIntyre agreed with the Chairman that the Municipal Board was ignoring the Ordinance. The report points out that the Employment of Servants Ordinance, 1937, applies with certain exceptions to all servants with a salary of less than 100/- per month.

In a Section dealing with housing the Committee say they visited and inspected housing provided by the Railway, the Customs Department, the Municipality, the P.W.D., the Dairy Owners and private Indian, Arab and African housing. "With the exception of the first three we found the general standard of housing deplorably bad. A large number of the buildings are made of poor material, are of a primitive type and inadequate in size. For instance, the quarters supplied by the P.W.D. are made of corrugated iron, a material most unsuitable for weather prevailing at Mombasa for most of the year.

"Must Be Seen To Be Believed"

"The housing accommodation supplied to their employees by the dairy owners must be seen to be believed. It is not housing accommodation in any sense of the term, because the employees sleep on mats or pieces of corrugated iron, either above or amongst the cattle and they have little protection from the weather."

In regard to the private huts at Majengo, the Committee say that although some provide adequate and reasonable accommodation, large numbers are quite the reverse. "Cleanliness is almost impossible, latrines adjoin kitchens, light and ventilation are almost absent. In many rooms we visited it was impossible to read at any time during the day. Overcrowding seems to be prevalent and, under such conditions as these, the health of the occupants must suffer. From our own enquiries on the spot and the mass of evidence we have heard, we are satisfied that the average rental of one room in a hut at Majengo is not less than 5/- per month."

On the question of housing in Mombasa generally, the following extract is given from the evidence of the Principal Labour Officer, Mr. Allen:

"All the houses which I inspected with Mr. Robbins, the Engineer, without exaggeration, were the worst that I have ever seen. I would not call it housing. They were a sort of corrugated iron hut provided with a roof of sheet iron. I sometimes found 4 or 5 people living in one hut. In many cases no houses of any description were provided, at all and the natives made their own arrangements". (This comment referred to the P.W.D. houses).

Later on, Mr. Allen said that, leaving out the Railway, he considered none of the housing he had seen in Mombasa "is up to the standard which is required by me and that which is found on many estates up country".

Dr. Conolly suggested that Mr. Allen had made rather a sweeping statement in saying that all Government housing for Africans was bad. He personally thought quite a lot of it was good. Mr. Allen's reply to this was, "I was not impressed with what I saw".

A Big Question

Captain Belfrage, Chairman of the African Wharfage Company, replying to Dr. Connolly, thought they were coming up to a very big question "if you start to accept the responsibility of housing boys". In his opinion the strike was not the result of dissatisfaction. His Company's boys were not dissatisfied. Later in his evidence, Captain Belfrage said that having labour lines would be a very big responsibility for the Company to take on. He knew, he said, that the housing conditions were frightful, but, he asked, "Why does not Government take it up and why do not they have locations for these boys here and see that housing is satisfactory?".

Mr. Robbins, the P.W.D. Engineer, said he had written to his people on no less than six occasions, pointing out that housing conditions in Mombasa, both Government and Municipal and other employers'—were at a very low ebb. The Department had asked for more housing and the money was turned down because there were so many other calls and no houses had been built for quite a number of years.

The Committee comes to the conclusion that a large number of labourers in Mombasa are unable to afford to pay as much as 5/- a month for a room at Majengo and, consequently, overcrowding ensues. "The reason for this overcrowding at Majengo and the occupation of huts which are not fit for human habitation is that, generally speaking, employers of labour at Mombasa have failed to appreciate their responsibilities".

The report points out that the Employment of Natives Ordinance, as revised in 1937, provides in Section 31, "the employer shall at all times at his own expense either provide proper housing accommodation at the place of employment or pay the rental of proper housing accommodation". The Committee remarks, "we were astonished to find that both Government and private employers of labour in Mombasa have been ignorant of this provision in the law (Section 31) or have disregarded it".

The Chief Native Commissioner, in evidence, said that the fact that no housing allowance had been given to native employees was known to the Labour Department. "I think you may take it that the law making it incumbent on the employer to provide this has been generally disregarded by Government as well as other bodies. I understand that in certain offices the rate of pay has been increased so as to allow the boy to find housing, but it was not actually a house allowance".

In reply to another question, Mr. Hosking said he did not know of any circular that had been sent round drawing the attention of Government servants to the law on the subject.

He, however, thought that the Heads of Departments should have taken action.

Main Recommendations

The following are the main recommendations of the Committee.

(1) That Government should take steps to see that the provisions of Section 31 are brought to the notice of every employer of labour in Mombasa at once.

(2) A labourer with a wife and/or family should receive a house allowance which will enable him and his family to have a room to themselves and unmarried labourers should be paid house allowance sufficient to prevent their being forced into sharing overcrowded rooms.

(3) Government, Railway and the Municipality should house their staff.

(4) The three stevedoring Companies should be amalgamated as early as possible and thereafter engage a permanent labour supply sufficient for the work of the port.

(5) If this amalgamation is carried out, the amalgamated Companies should be able to obtain a stevedoring licence, giving more security than the present annual licences.

(6) The Kenya Landing and Shipping Company and the proposed amalgamated stevedoring companies should build quarters for their permanent labour.

(7) In the event of the three stevedoring companies being unwilling to amalgamate and engage and house a permanent labour force, the High Commissioner for Transport should refuse to renew their licences.

(8) The Municipal Board of Mombasa should inaugurate a Municipal Housing Scheme, similar to that of Nairobi, to house the labourers of smaller employers.

(9) Registration of casual labourers should be introduced.

(10) After registration has been effected all up country natives, not registered, should be repatriated at Government expense.

(11) During the slack time of the year at the port, (June to October) the Railway authorities should afford facilities for the issue of return concession tickets to labourers in Mombasa so that they may go to their houses up country where they would be more usefully employed cultivating crops than remaining idle in Mombasa.

(12) No labourer should be registered as a casual labourer so long as his kipandi shows that he is still signed on by an employer.

(13) The Chief Registrar of Natives should take immediate steps to see that the provisions of the Native Registration Ordinance are observed in Mombasa.

(14) Allegations of victimisation after the strike made by certain labourers should be investigated by the Labour Department.

—(Continued in next column)—

(15) The staff of the Labour Department should be increased by two Labour Officers.

(16) The title of the Principal Labour Officer to be changed to Labour Commissioner.

Australian War Effort

Mobilising Her Strength With Greatest Energy

[BY MILES HENSLOW]

Every statement by the Australian Government emphasises Australia's enthusiasm and determination to assist Britain and the rest of the Empire with every ounce of her strength. From the day that war was declared, Australia has been mobilising her strength with the greatest energy.

Certain misinformed writers have tried to belittle the war effort of Australia. Let us consider the hard facts.

First of all, Australia will send a steady stream of air pilots. Originally, she offered to send the personnel for six Air Force squadrons—a body of 3,200 officers and men. When the British and Dominion Governments had reviewed the air situation as a whole, however, they decided upon the Empire training scheme, which will actually increase Australia's contribution in the long run.

Instead of Australia sending 3,200 men to Britain, an even flow of pilots will become available for the duration of the war. Australia will become a vast training-ground for Air Force pilots—a part of the far-reaching Empire scheme for maintaining superiority in the air.

In addition, Australia has now decided to place at the disposal of Great Britain the squadron of Sunderland "Flying Fortress" flying boats, which were on order for Australian defence before the outbreak of war.

Personnel had already been sent to England to fly these aircraft back to Australia, but the plan was changed. Instead, additional R.A.A.F. men are now on their way to England to bring the squadron to full strength.

Australia's war "plan" includes the expenditure of no less than £59,500,000 during the first year of the war—and this huge sum does not include the cost of the Empire Air training scheme.

The strength of the militia has been increased to 80,000 men, who are to be called up for a period of two months' training in two batches of 40,000; and in order to maintain this strength compulsory training has been introduced for men between the ages of 20 and 22 years.

In addition, the "sixth division" has been recruited—a special force of 20,000 men, who have joined up on a voluntary basis—and this force will be available for service overseas. Furthermore, it has been decided to spend £1,500,000 on the mechanisation of the Army.

Naval Personnel Increased

Australian naval personnel has been increased to over 10,000, and all reserves have been called up. The navy, which consisted of six cruisers, five destroyers, two escort vessels, training establishment, depots and bases, is now to be augmented by new vessels already under construction. Certain fast merchant ships have also been chartered, armed and equipped to act as escort vessels.

The Australian Government have offered to build warships for Britain, they have already put in hand large orders for the construction of aircraft, and they are even now working actively to increase the already considerable output of munitions. At least four new munitions factories will be set up during the coming year. 4,000 new operatives have been engaged at munition factories to cope with an order valued at several million pounds just cabled from Britain.

So much for Australia's "plan" with regard to Army, Navy, Air Force, and weapons. Just as important, however, is her ability and intention to act as a large-scale producer of vital commodities.

Australia's textile industry is already so well developed that it is easily capable of clothing the armed forces of the Commonwealth. The engineering industry, which has more than doubled itself since 1914, can be readily adapted to war needs.

Ten million gallons of petrol per year have been guaranteed by the company which has developed the shale oil output in New South Wales. The British Government has arranged to take over the entire 1939 wool clip, which, for 1938, was estimated at 1,006,000,000 pounds.

A Comparison

Some idea of Australia's potentialities as a producer of raw materials and foodstuffs may be gathered by a comparison of 1913/14 figures with those of the present day.

Butter exports in 1913 totalled 34,000 tons: today they amount to 90,000 tons. In 1914 there was no export of eggs: today the figure varies between 16 and 20 million dozen. The wool clip has increased by 295,000,000 lbs. since 1914, the amount of wheat available for export has reached a total of 120,000,000 bushels, and last year the United Kingdom alone imported 290,000 tons of Australian meat.

Australia's effort in the first Great War is far too well known to need comment: her potentialities today are many times greater, and her willingness to lend every assistance in her power is more keen and sincere than ever.

Mombasa Indian Merchants

RESPONSIBILITY IN WAR-TIME

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
Mombasa.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mombasa, held under the chairmanship of Mr. Tayabali A. Adamjee, the report of the work done during the period between the last election and December 31, 1939, was presented by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. G. Mehta. He said that twenty meetings of the Chamber were held, ordinary and extraordinary, and that there were ninety-five members on the roll at the end of the year 1939.

After a detailed statement regarding the Chamber's activities concerning numerous matters of interest to the commercial community, Mr. Mehta stated that the practice by various members of reporting to the Chamber every small matter of complaint, without first trying individually for redress, was not a proper one. He advised members always to put their complaint first of all before the proper authorities and, in case they could not get a hearing, then to ask the Chamber to take up the matter. In asking the Chamber to do so actual facts, in detail, must be stated.

Referring to the progress of the Chamber, the Hon. Secretary stated that they had now their own office with comfortable furniture. He would like to see a little more encouragement from the members by the way to taking a keen and continued interest in the affairs of the Chamber. He thanked the retiring Committee and the President and members for their co-operation, help and advice.

Mr. Mehta also expressed his gratitude and thanks for the kind consideration and assistance of the various Government officials, particularly the Hon. Commissioner of Customs, the Port Manager, the District Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police.

Commerce and Civilisation

"Commerce," concluded the Hon. Secretary, "is the backbone of civilisation, and in this growing country we are no small factor in promoting and spreading high ideals. It devolves upon us, the commercial community, to see that the normal life of the community is maintained and the progress of the country developed. At this great hour of need, when our Government is engaged in war, we, as common members of the great Empire and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor, have a great duty before us to perform, which, I do not doubt, will be honourably and faithfully performed until the war is won.

"We, as merchants understand that we have great responsibilities to shoulder and we have always shown, and we shall not lack in showing, in future, our loyalty to this great and sacred cause. Our co-operation, help and loyalty have no bounds or limits and our prayers shall be always for the victory and the freedom of the oppressed nations of the world."

PRICE OF POSHO

Residents' Mass Meeting

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
Thika.

An emergency mass meeting of Thika, Donyo Sabuk, Mitubiri, and Makuyu residents, under the auspices of the Thika, Mitubiri, and Makuyu District Associations, will be held at the Blue Posts Hotel, Thika, on Saturday, at 10-30 a.m., to consider the situation created by the agreement of the Governments of Kenya and Uganda fixing the price of maize at Shs. 10/- a bag f.o.r. seller's station. This price means posho at Shs. 13/50 a bag.

Major the Hon. E. S. Grogan, D.S.O., Member for Ukamba, will take part in the discussion.

MINISTERS' "JOY FLIGHTS"

January 15.

The Secretary for Dominion Affairs, Mr. Anthony Eden, and Mr. S. M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, went for a short flight on Sunday in one of the flying boats used for reconnaissance work by Australian airmen now serving in Britain. They were piloted by Australians and afterwards inspected a parade in which Australians took part.—Reuter.

Ship Transfer Proposals Fall Through

New York, January 15.

The proposed transfer of eight United States line vessels to the Norwegian registry has fallen through despite the fact that the Maritime Commission has given its approval.

The failure of the negotiations is attributed in shipping circles to German pressure on the Norwegian Government. (Reuter.)

UNION READY FOR 1940

Most Powerful Defence Force In Her History

South Africa started the New Year with the most powerful home defence force in her history, and the army is destined to grow greater still. Four months of war has caused spectacular expansion in the Union's permanent defence force and active citizen force.

Thousands of recruits have been enlisted. Thousands of reservists have been called up. Many new units have been formed. Scientific training is proceeding apace, and hundreds of men are learning modern infantry work, artillery, flying, signalling and a host of technical subjects.

Airliners have been converted into bombers and constantly patrol the sea coast from the Kunene River down to the Cape and up again to the Mozambique border. The interception of the Watussi many miles south of Cape Point was but one pointer to the work of the South African Air Force. With scores of extra planes—Britain's fastest and most formidable—and hundreds of new pilots, men certain to maintain the tradition of exceptional airmanship established by South Africans in the last war, the Air Force in 1940 will reveal itself as an effective first line of defence for the Union.

Mailships and passenger liners at the ports have been unostentatiously converted into armed auxiliaries, streets and restaurants have been filled with naval men from Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain.

The South African Seaward Defence Force has grown from nothing into an effective mine-sweeping and patrol service. Trawlers which once sought soles on the Agulhas Bank now seek more dangerous quarry. The people at the coast see these tough little ships putting to sea in all weathers: the only realisation on the Rand of their work has probably been the shortage of fish caused by the conversion of the trawlers into war service craft.

While Union manufacturers are beginning to experience improved trade because certain goods can no longer be imported, trade has been relatively little interrupted and shipments are arriving satisfactorily.

Union Joins Blockade

A Government Gazette extraordinary published in Pretoria on January 5 brought the Union into line with the British blockade of German exports and imports. The gazette contained two proclamations, one listing enemy firms operating in neutral countries and the other laying down regulations for the searching of merchant ships which left enemy ports after December last.

The list of enemy firms contains about 350 of the best-known industrial names in Germany. Among them are branches of the well-known A.E.G. electrical engineering firm, the Agfa Photographic Company, the Bayer drug concern, the Auto Union Motor Car Company, the Schering chemical firm, Siemen's electrical and the Zeiss Company. The branches concerned are scattered in every important neutral country in the world.

The proclamation forbids any Union national to have any dealings with them whatever except by special permission of the Union Government. Such permission will be given only in exceptional cases. Anyone who exports, imports or orders any goods from the firms concerned without permission will be liable to a fine not exceeding £200, or a year's imprisonment, or both. The goods will be confiscated. The proclamation does not apply to goods which have been paid for or which have already been shipped.

Round Up of Nazis Intensified

Nearly 1,000 Nazis and pro-Nazis have now been interned in South Africa as a result of the intensification of the police campaign against people suspected of activities against the Government. During the past few days the campaign has been speeded up to an amazing extent, following the success of the police in obtaining information regarding subversive movements.

Every trained Nurse in South Africa is being registered in view of the war and possible emergencies. Nurses on the register—many of them retired or married—are now undergoing refresher courses at the Johannesburg General Hospital where they are putting in two hours' volunteer work daily for a month.

The South African Red Cross Society reports a striking increase in the number of girls volunteering for training in nursing and first-aid. The Society's members throughout the Union are now between 5,000 and 6,000.

A Commission has been appointed by the Union Government to undertake a comprehensive survey of the Union's industrial and agricultural requirements with the object of determining to what extent those requirements may be met from the Union's own resources.—S.A. Press Association.

January 15.

Five hundred members of the crew of the German liner, Columbus, which scuttled herself to avoid capture, left New York today on their way home to Germany by way of Japan and Russia.—Reuter.

£1,591

Generous Additions To The Fund

The Kenya War Welfare Fund had a good day yesterday when over sixty-five pounds was added to the total, including several generous donations.

Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Kenya War Welfare Fund P.O. Box 281, NAIROBI.

This is the Sixth List:	Shs. cts.
Previously acknowledged	29,758 35
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. A. Hime	100 00
Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Ridley	200 00
Mr. C. R. Lockhart	200 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell	200 00
Mr. and Mrs. Keith McKenzie	50 00
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mortimer	100 00
African Mercantile Company, Ltd., Mombasa	500 00
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rosenston	300 00
Mr. Alibhai Ghulam	200 00
Messrs. Bewick Moreing and Co.	200 00
Brownie's Cathedral Service Collection ...	21 15
Total Shs.	31,829 50

RAILWAY REVENUE

An Increase On The Estimates

The traffic return of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for November shows approximate revenue totalling £182,361, a decrease of £4,212 on November, 1938 but an increase of £4,809 over the monthly estimated figure. Approximate total receipts for eleven months of 1939 are given as £2,334,650, a decrease of £113,952 on the corresponding eleven months of 1938. Here again, however, the receipts in 1939 were £194,332 up on the estimated total.

The total export traffic received at the Coast for eleven months of 1939 was 383,624 tons as compared with 413,078 tons for the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 7.13 per cent.

The total import traffic railed from Kilindini Harbour for eleven months of 1939 was 157,078 tons as compared with 158,446 tons for the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 0.86 per cent.

The total public traffic dealt with by the Administration for eleven months of 1939 was 948,455 tons as compared with 977,107 tons for the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 2.93 per cent.

The total train mileages run, 2,389,840, compared with 2,505,711 for the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 4.62 per cent.

Imports and Exports

Tonnage of principal import commodities despatched to up-country destinations from Mombasa Island during November and corresponding period of 1938:

	1939 Tons.	1938 Tons.
Cement ...	1,690	2,003
Corrugated Iron ...	196	641
Cars ...	Nil	219
Cotton Cloth ...	116	952
Blankets ...	Nil	207
Iron and Steel (manufactured) ...	473	1,461
Kerosene ...	950	1,022
Petrol ...	1,208	2,114
Salt ...	956	673

Tonnage of principal export commodities received at the Coast from up-country stations and Lake ports during November and corresponding period of 1938:

	1939 Tons.	1938 Tons.
Coffee ...	4,224	3,735
Cotton ...	946	1,791
Cotton Seed ...	1,303	1,125
Fibre Sisal ...	3,332	3,037
Ground Nuts ...	495	149
Hides ...	232	236
Maize ...	1,036	2,518
Simsim ...	532	217
Sugar ...	1,776	1,655
Wattle Bark ...	826	296
Wool ...	26	45

New Judge Welcomed

Mr. JUSTICE WEBB & TANGANYIKA

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
Dar es Salaam, Jan. 11.

His Honour Mr. Justice Webb, the new Chief Justice of Tanganyika, took his seat on the Bench at the High Court at Dar es Salaam for the first time yesterday morning and was warmly welcomed. Also on the Bench were Lady Young and Mrs. Webb.

After the Registrar of the High Court, Mr. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, had read letters patent in connexion with the appointment, the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Vaughan, on behalf of the Bar, welcomed His Lordship as Chief Justice of Tanganyika and offered him sincere congratulations.

His appointment was, he was sure, an extremely popular one among all members of the Bar and it was one for which His Lordship could hardly be better qualified. After 10 years at the Bar, His Lordship took silk in 1920 and joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1921. His Lordship had now, after 20 years service, reached what many of them were content to regard as the top of the judicial ladder. He had acquired a reputation in England for a sound knowledge of the law, but what was more important, the ability to apply it to the facts.

Mr. Vaughan concluded: "I wish your Lordship a happy and successful period of service in this Territory and offer to you the wholehearted co-operation and support of the Bar."

Mr. M. P. Chitale, President of the Tanganyika Law Society, said: "On behalf of the members of the Bar, I have great pleasure in associating myself with what the Attorney-General has said in welcoming you to this country and particularly to this Bench where, I can assure you, you will get the fullest co-operation and support from members of this Bar."

His Lordship's Reply

In his reply, His Lordship said: "I thank you all very heartily for the kind and generous welcome you have given me. I have served before in East Africa and I make no secret of the fact that I was extremely pleased when I found I was to return to these Territories."

His Lordship went on to say that perhaps this was a case in which it would have been wiser for members of the Bar to reserve judgment but he hoped that if they did they would find no great reason to alter their first opinion.

A judge, he said, was in the unfortunate position that whatever his decision might be there was bound to be one party who was dissatisfied with it. That, unfortunately, could not be avoided.

All that judges could do—and this was what he would endeavour to do—was to see that even the loser always felt that he had had a full and fair and patient hearing. He hoped and indeed felt quite sure, that his relations with the Bar in Tanganyika would be as friendly and cordial as he had found them in other parts of the world where he had served.

Among those present, in addition to those already mentioned, were the Solicitor-General, Mr. G. W. McL. Henderson, and Messrs. G. D. L. Carnegie and L. D. Smith, Crown counsel; Messrs. N. S. Tacey, F. W. Therman, W. M. O'Grady and Bradley, Resident Magistrates; Mr. F. Longland, Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province; and the following members of the Bar: Messrs. Patel, Anjaria, Morrison, A. F. Morrison, Dhanani, Satchu and Master.

The Weather

The British East African Meteorological Service yesterday supplied the following note on the weather:—

The principal falls of rain reported this morning were Songea 1.7 in., Dodoma 1.0 in., Sao Hill 0.9 in., Kigoma 0.8 in., and Iringa and Tabora each 0.4 in. In Uganda Jinja reported 0.3 in. and in Kenya Kisumu and Nyeri each reported 0.1 in.

Thundery showers or thunderstorms will continue over the greater part of Tanganyika. In Kenya and Uganda weather will be mainly fair, with some scattered showers over the Kenya Highlands and Lake area, and some slight increase of thundery showers in Uganda.

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UGANDA.

Jinja, Kampala.

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Arusha, Bukoba, Chunya, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga,

and throughout

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR . . .

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London.

Neutral shipowners are refusing to carry German goods. Attempts by Nazi exporters to get them to run the British blockade have been flatly rejected.

It was stated at Westminster that a man before the court had adopted the complete personality of a friend so as to obtain employment. He obtained a passport by giving his friend's name and forged the name of the person supposed to recommend him. For some time he was in the East Indies and now earns £9 a week. He was fined £25 with £5. 5s. costs for making a false statement to obtain a passport.

Mrs. A. F. Treagus, of Welling, has lost two husbands in the Navy in two wars. She has just received confirmation of the death of her second husband.

John W. Coggle, of Wood Green Gardens, Middlesex, was fined £5 at Marylebone for defiance of the black-out regulations. It was stated that at Marylebone station he boarded a train and when it started put an electric bulb from his pocket into a spare socket on the compartment roof. Coggle said he had been given the bulb by a fellow traveller, and that he had been using it to enable women to knit.

Air Gunner Charles R. Driver, aged 18, of Stockton-on-Tees, has been informed that the King has been pleased to confer upon him the distinguished Flying Medal for his gallantry in saving the lives of the men in his 'plane, by putting out a fire with his gloved hand, during an air battle over Wilhelmshaven.

The cost-of-living sliding scale which survives from the last War in the railway service automatically brings about an increase of 3s. a week for certain low-paid grades in the New Year, and smaller increases for other grades, but does not benefit all railwaymen because the level at which the scale works is higher in the higher paid grades.

It has been announced from Zurich, that the last two daily newspapers of the Swiss National Socialist Party, the Front, and the Grenzbote, have been forced by lack of subscribers to amalgamate and will appear as one paper issued weekly.

The Radio-Keith-Orpheum Picture Corporation has decided to resume production in England. Mr. William Sistrom, will act as producer. He is to leave Hollywood for New York by air, en route to London. The news will help to revive hopes among the many studio workers who are at present idle.

Monks Give Their Blood

A special journey was made by two Cistercian monks, who rarely go out into the world, to give blood transfusions in a vain effort to save the life of a friend. The Lord Abbot gave them permission to travel from Mount St. Bernard Abbey, Coalville, Leicester to Leicester Infirmary.

Miss Gracie Fields, after a long drive over slippery roads, arrived at one of the B.E.F. camps in France and after a hasty lunch sang to an audience of soldiers. She gave two concerts in a packed theatre during the afternoon and then prepared for a journey of many miles at the end of which she entertained British troops in the rear areas.

London's controller of prices is a solicitor, Mr. E. S. Herbert, of Hampstead, member of a law firm with offices in Aldersgate Street. He is Chairman of a Committee which will consider complaints of profiteering in the London Defence Region. The Committee's job will be that of generally regulating and keeping prices down.

Hundreds of young Swedes crowded into unofficial Finnish recruiting stations after Baron Hans Akerhielm, Sweden's radio parson, had announced at the end of a broadcast sermon that he had volunteered for service with the Finns.

Because the Government plans were badly conceived, the Women's Land Army has failed. The cost of running the army is £43,000 a year. But only 2,000 women in the whole of it have been found jobs on farms. That works out at £21 10s. a worker. It would have been far better if the Government, who have to provide the money, had given it to the farmers who would have found a much better use for it.

Christmas shopping involved such a demand for currency that the note issue jumped just over £2,000,000 to £554.6 millions—a figure never previously attained. Despite the war and reduced incomes, Christmas spending has fallen very little short of that of a year ago. It will now be interesting to see whether the reflux of notes will be as rapid as it was a year ago.

Britain is discussing agreements with at least 14 neutral countries with a view to maintaining trade in war at as near peace-time level as possible.

One hundred children of royal servants at Buckingham Palace were entertained in Christmas week by the King and Queen at Windsor.

Today's Cause List

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Thacker. In Court No. 1 at 10 a.m.

For Hearing
Criminal Appeals:
Rex vs. Mbogwa Kikani.
Rex vs. Mongoine s/o Omagwa.
Rex vs. Fette Shalo.
Rex vs. Kiptarus arap Kogel.
Rex vs. Kimengich arap Silenji.
Rex vs. Njau wa Muiru.
Rex vs. Mbogo Waigera.
Rex vs. Kongo Muthumba.
Conf. C.—Rex vs. Moiben arap Maina alias arap Koske.
Conf. C.—Rex vs. Moiben arap Maina alias arap Koske.
Conf. C.—Rex vs. Kamongo Masakuye alias Mungwana Hochins and another.
Conf. C.—Rex vs. Tebura arap Cheiel.
Conf. C.—Rex vs. Gichoki s/o Ogoi.
Conf. C.—Rex vs. Munywa s/o Kinuthia.
Cr.Rev.—Rex vs. Ngumo Macharia
Before Mr. Justice Bartley. In Chambers No. 12 at 9.30 a.m.
C.C.—Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) vs. Louis Basso.
C.C.—Handa and Kalsi vs. Dev Kishan s/o Mani Ram.

January 15.

The French radio has announced that M. Paccini has been appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Polish Government in France.—Reuter.

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This Commission, which has been appointed to inquire into the recent cases of fraudulent evasion of customs duty and to consider whether additional safeguards are necessary, will hold public meetings at Mombasa in the Municipal Board Room from 9 a.m. to 12 every week-day.

Members of the public wishing to give evidence are requested to communicate with the Secretary, who will arrange the dates and times when they may be heard. It would be appreciated if such witnesses would send in written memoranda for the assistance of the Commissioners.

C. G. USHER,
Secretary.

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s.s. "Hawaii Maru"	31st Jan.	1st Feb.
**s.s. "Alaska Maru"	27th Feb.	28th Feb.

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s.s. "Belgium Maru"	29th Feb.	2nd Mar.
s.s. "Eihuku Maru"	6th Mar.	8th Mar.
s.s. "Africa Maru"	6th Mar.	8th Mar.
s.s. "Hawaii Maru"	8th April	11th April

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Correspondence . . .

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

Famine

"A RECURRING PROBLEM"

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

Sir,—In your excellent leading article yesterday under the above heading you ask. "What steps will now be taken to prepare for the next failure?"

The answer to this query is simple, as any ordinarily intelligent and observant farmer knows. It is this. The first, the most urgent, and the most simple step to take is to reintroduce the old early maturing mixed type of maize that the natives have grown for generations, and abolish the growing of white maize which takes four to five months to mature, as compared with the three months required by the old native maize.

Even in this, the worst drought I have known in 20 years farming here, the natives would have reaped a reasonable crop of their old maize, whereas, as they are all growing the slow maturing type, only a few cobs will be gathered, and that only on the richest and most favoured shambas.

It is true that they will not be able to sell the mixed maize at the price they can sell the white, but these perpetual famines will cease.

I have been asked by the natives themselves, who now realise this, to get them some of their old seed, and have written the Director of Agriculture asking if he can procure me some. He can't, nor can the natives.

In addition to the terrible mistake made by Government in encouraging natives to grow white maize except in areas of plentiful rain and rich soil, there is another serious objection to it. The Medical Officer in charge of the last Nairobi show, while showing me photos of natives suffering from "pellagra", told me that the disease has increased considerably since they have taken to growing white maize, as it lacks some vitamen which the mixed coloured maize contains.

Yours etc.,
R. A. CLAY.

Thika,
January 13, 1940.

THE CHURCH TODAY

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

Sir,—Dr. F. P. G. de Smidt naively assures us that the points raised in his first letter are reasonably unanswerable. This statement is partly true, but probably not in the sense which the writer intended. But because of a false notion of terms used and a glaring lack of fixed first principles, the necessary basis to any fruitful discussion, many of his questions are essentially irrational to which no true answer can be given, because they are irrational, and ultimately involve absurdity.

I should like to make a few points clear before I proceed further.

(1) Myths can be absorbingly fascinating, (and judging by the references given by your correspondent they seem to have fascinated him) but they are only myths. And since myths, or if you will, mythology, is born of ignorance and imagination it can have no legitimate place in sound religious beliefs. (2) A theory should be clearly distinguished from an established scientific principle; because a theory is only a principle or formula offered to explain certain facts or conditions, which seem to be verified in a certain number of instances. And it frequently happens, as in the case of evolution, that a theory seems so plausible and so readily captivates or by propaganda is so imposed on the imagination that it passes for an established law or principle, though the facts needed for its verification be lacking. (3) There is a science of Revealed Religion and this science deals with facts, objective facts, although like every other science it gives due place to theories and opinions where the matter warrants such. Dogmas of the Christian Faith are facts and could not be dogmas if they were not facts. If the Church teaches a dogma it is because she has evidence that it is a fact i.e. that it is revealed by God, Who, of course, cannot deceive nor Himself be deceived. Hence, a doctrine is not true merely because the Church teaches it, but rather the Church teaches it because it is true; and she does so infallibly by God's assistance, and that on His own assurance. Thus it is reasonable for a Catholic to accept the Teaching Church as the proximate rule of his Faith. (4) An act of Faith is first of all a judgment of the reason, not an act of the will, or a feeling of the heart. It is, moreover, certain rational judgment upon weighty reasons, not, indeed such which I draw from intellectual knowledge, but those which rest upon the infallible testimony of God.

Now we can see how false is the proposition of the opponents of the Christian Faith, such as are Messrs. de Smidt and Mitchell. To them Faith is always a blind assent, in giving which one does not ask, nor dare ask, whether the proposition be true—a belief without personal conviction. According to them the believer holds himself "captive to the teaching of the Church. He cannot reflect personally, but follows blindly the lead of authority and the force of habit". To be sure, if the Christian Faith were such, it would be intellectual slavery. But faith is not that as I have shown above.

The old tag, alleging a conflict between faith and science is brought up again. One instance has never been given where a scientific fact conflicts with a Catholic *dogma*. Darwinism is still only a theory (or theories) with varying degrees of probability in different scientific circles. By the way the missing link is still missing! The theory of the age of the earth is scarcely a theory at all and some of the most recent statements of scientific "magnates" are mere guesses because the evidence is extremely flimsy. Messrs. de Smidt and Mitchell are quite welcome to the most up to date theories (at least those which I have seen) which are advanced on these two questions, and they will not, by holding them, conflict with Christian Dogma, if that would give them any little consolation! Mr. de Smidt assures us that Darwin has exploded the doctrine of the Fall and the Redemption; no evidence Mr. de Smidt!

Mr. de Smidt goes on to introduce high-sounding technical terminology with references to myths and to tentative analogies between the Christian Faith and the beliefs of primitive peoples. But we heard of all of them already, and they have, no doubt, a utilitarian value for the Rationalist who wishes to flabbergast his audience, or *ad captandum vulgus* as Horace might say!

Now, at Christmas we celebrate an event not a date, and as we have not yet reached the Nirvana of H. G. Wells we must celebrate the event at some particular date! December 25th has been chosen but we are not bound to believe that that is the true date, because it does not matter as regards the tenets of our Faith. The same is to be said of Easter. "Nativity" (Nativitas Domini) is the term used by the Church for Christmas. The word "Christmas" is a development of the old English words *Cristes Maesse*, Christ's Mass. "Easter" is an Anglo-Saxon word (Eastre) from Eostre, Teutonic Goddess of Dawn and Spring. After the introduction of Christianity among Germanic nations the name Easter, denoting Spring, was retained to designate the festival of the Resurrection. And is it not a most appropriate name to designate the time or season of that great event? Because a name found suitable for our actual practices is taken from some ancient custom or myth, does it follow that the idea and hence the event are derived from the same origin? That is not logic. It would almost be as absurb as to say that the engineer's idea of the local railway engine named Mount Kenya was derived from the mountain of that name! This is the effective answer to the long and involved fallacy in Mr. de Smidt's letter. However, there is one point that might profitably be dealt with more fully. Mr. de Smidt puts forward many alleged instances of a similarity between the Saviour God and Virgin birth doctrine of Christians and the primitive beliefs of ancient peoples. He tells us quite truly of the "deep-rooted and widespread idea of the Saviour God in the pre-Christian world". (By the way the miraculous or Virgin Birth and the Immaculate Conception are two distinct and different questions). But that only bears out the Christian position. We should not expect to find it otherwise since God revealed the idea to the world at different times and long ages before the event took place. However, let us take one of Mr. de Smidt's great similarities—Mithraism and Christianity. To the casual observer a superficial similarity exists. Christ, however, was a historical personage born of a virgin while Mithra was an abstraction, born of a rock; Christ became Redeemer by suffering crucifixion. Mithra by slaying a bull. Moreover, Christianity is for all people, while Mithraism excluded women, sought to attract men, particularly those in military life, and was perishable. It allowed its members to profess other religions, while Christianity is enduring, unique and sufficient for its adherents.

The attempt to derive Christian teaching on the Virgin Mary from Egyptian mythology is just as awkward and futile. To begin with the books of Trismegistus Hermes, or the Hermetic Books, which are the great source of Egyptian mythology are full of Neo-Platonic and post-Christian interpolations and additions, and are unreliable. The Egyptians derived their Religious notions from their own everyday life. They had a multiplicity of gods, a god for every locality, each associated with some animal as a symbol. Later the idea grew that the gods resided in statues combining human figures with animal heads. The number three was derived from the family unit of father, mother, and child. The mother was the counterpart of the father, and that father lived again in his child. Religious idealisation attributed these notions to a supreme god, and Egyptians spoke of Osiris, Isis, and Horus—father, mother, and child. But those three were myths. Now, our modern Rationalists are able to tell us that our notion of the Virgin Mary has come only from the goddess Isis! Higher criticism *in excelsis*! The name Mary, Dr. de Smidt tells us, was common for the mothers of pagan saviour gods. Therefore we have more light on the Christian notion of the Virgin Mary! But he does not tell us, if he knows, that it was a favourite name among Jewish women in the time of our Virgin Mary, and that some of the more common meanings given to it by competent critics are "the well-beloved," "the magnificent," "lady," "beautiful," "the perfect one," etc.

Dr. de Smidt gives us in his letter a tail-piece on slavery. Now, what is certain is that the Church never approved of slavery, but rather did much to minimise it and to abolish it, as I said in my letter of December 20. But I do admit that Churchmen did not in many cases do as much as they might have done in the right direction.

In conclusion, I should like to say to my opponents in this controversy that I cannot give anyone intelligence to see the validity and force of the arguments for the Christian Thesis. It is only God who can do that. Neither can I, nor will God compel from anyone goodwill to accept the thesis and its consequences. That must come from the person concerned. Thus it is that God could say with justice, "He that believeth not shall be condemned."

Yours, etc.,
(Rev.) T. J. MacENNIS.

Nairobi,
January 15, 1940.

[Although this correspondence was closed yesterday *The East African Standard* has been asked to give publicity to the foregoing statement which has been prepared to set forth the Catholic position in regard to this controversy.—Ed., E.A.S.]

PAY FOR KENYA REGIMENT

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

Sir,—In reading through Government Notice 28 which gives details of alterations in the pay of the Kenya Regiment, I notice that Section 2 of the conditions reads as follows:—

"Any married officer who has not attained the age of thirty years shall be paid at the rate prescribed for a single officer of the same rank."

I think that such a condition as this requires explanation. Why a married man who has not attained the age of 30 should be penalised in this manner definitely is a subject for criticism.

Members of the Kenya Regiment in pre-war times joined up under an Ordinance No. 4 of 1937 and there is nothing under Section 22 which indicates to a married man under the age of 30 that he will be penalised as he now seems to be under Government Notice No. 28 of 1940.

I do think that you, Sir, should take this matter up on the question of principle, and I would also like to know whether this particular condition applies only to the Kenya Regiment or to the rest of the Military Units that have been formed since the war.

Another anomaly in my estimation is that under Section 3 of the conditions a non-commissioned officer over the rank of Corporal is not allowed any dependant's allowance, therefore the promotion above the rank of Corporal is a hollow one. This is also a matter that might call for your editorial comment.

Yours, etc.
D. NEWMARK.

Nairobi,
January 12, 1940.

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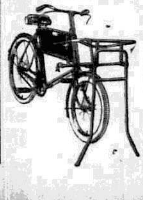

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SQUASH
RACKETS

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YACHTING:

KEEN SPORT AT MOMBASA

New Boats Shape Well

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]

Mombasa, Jan. 13.

The third race for the Mbaraki Mug was sailed last Sunday in a spanking good sailing breeze which caused a couple of minor mishaps. Dirk II came into the limelight with a fine piece of sailing and scored a well-deserved win.

There was a good start with Dirk the best, but the inevitable Kidude soon slipped out ahead on the beat up to Likoni; unfortunately, in one of the heavier puffs, she carried away a stay and her mast gently slid over the side so that put paid to her.

The feature of the day was the advent of the new *ex-de-design*, N. 7, Coralie II. Throughout the afternoon, there was wind in plenty, particularly in Port Reitz, and it was very pleasing to see how she behaved. With Kidude out of it and Sally not doing so well there was a fair bunch of craft. Dirk leading round Likoni to be chased up the harbour by Kihotio with Sally also in attendance.

Next came Coralie II; she points amazingly well and stood up to everything which came along in grand style. Earlier on, in the morning, when there had been no wind, she had ghosted about the harbour so there is no question about the new boats being successful or not; they are definitely good.

In Port Reitz, Dirk led the field with a challenge from Kihotio while, at the other end, Dolphin and Lady Bess had a good scrap but, unfortunately, Dolphin carried away some gear and lost a lot of time before she could get going again. This possibly cost her a place as she was well in the hunt up to then. One of the locally built boats Seagull, was also out and was handled right well, which made eight boats for the start and was reminiscent of more palmy days.

Dirk was first home with her own pet rival Kihotio taking second place on corrected time. Her finish being a scrap with Sally. Lady Bess took third place on corrected time, and so the result is open for the final race of the series. Some pretty keen work can be expected.

As a matter of interest, Coralie II's sailing time was on a par with Sally and Kihotio.

3rd Race—Mbaraki Mug

Place.	Boat.	Time.	Skipper.
1.	Dirk II	1.20.45	Palmer.
2.	Kihotio	1.22.35	Robins.
3.	Lady Bess	1.22.45	Jackson.
4.	Dolphin	1.24.35	Chapman.
5.	Sally.	1.27.30	Chataway.

Kidude retired dismasted.

THE KENYA CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Following are the entries for the Kenya Cambridgeshire Handicap to be run at the Nairobi March Meeting on Saturday, March 2:

Kenya Cambridgeshire
(1 Mile, 1 Furlong)

REX	10-0
DUE DATE	10-0
GROUSE	9-13
ARCLIGHT	9-4
BARRATOR	9-4
BIJOU	9-4
SOLWAY	9-4
CARNIVAL	9-0
LITTLE EILEEN	9-0
GEE	9-0
BELL BOY	8-11
CLAUDIUS	8-0
CHAOS	7-7

CRICKET:

A 10-Wicket Victory

UNUSUAL FEAT BY BARCLAYS

With 101 on the score board and two wickets in hand, Sir Ali Muslim Club declared at home on Saturday against Barclays. The Bank went in and performed the unusual feat of bringing off a ten wickets' victory. They passed the Muslim total in 70 minutes and in another half-hour added 64 runs. Scores:

Muslims 101 for 8 (Basheer 17, Ahmed not out 24, Yusuf not out 14). Barlans Singh 4/26, Manibhai Patel 3/42, Woodcock 1/8.

Barclays 166 for 2 (Man Singh 68, F. C. W. Swift 58; A. J. Woodcock 25 not out).

Parklands vs. Gymkhana

After having dismissed Parklands on their own ground on Sunday for a modest 98, Gymkhana went in and steady batting resulted in a win for the visitors by seven wickets. Scores:

PARKLANDS

F. W. Johnson, b. Downing	0
A. D. Chalmers, b. Howes	27
J. M. Peveler, b. Las Casas	3
M. Greer, b. Las Casas	1
C. L. Rand-Overy, c. Howes, b. Gledhill	30
L. G. Fox, c. Trenn, b. Gledhill	10
R. Milford, std. Trenn, b. Braimbridge	5
J. P. Christie, l.b.w., b. Braimbridge	5
H. J. Thompson, c. Rhodes, b. Bell	7
D. G. Hicks, b. Las Casas	2
W. J. Wood, not out	4
Extras	4
Total	98

BOWLING:—Bell 1/5, Braimbridge 2/11, Las Casas 3/17, Downing 1/8, Gledhill 2/38.

GYMKHANA

Sir G. Rhodes, std. Wood, b. Rand-Overy	43
H. P. Webster, c. Chalmers, b. Greer	8
C. M. Deverell, c. Johnson, b. Greer	21
R. J. C. Howes, c. Hicks, b. Greer	49
E. Las Casas, b. Peveler	37
P. C. Brookes, not out	30
T. M. Bell, not out	16
K. P. F. Downing, E. I. Gledhill, N. T. Trenn and C. V. Braimbridge did not bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 5 wickets)	237

BOWLING:—Greer 3/66, Peveler 1/26, Rand-Overy 1/49.

Sikh Union vs. Magadi

Sikh Union won by six wickets in a home match against Magadi on Sunday. The visitors went in again and were dismissed for a small total. First innings scores:

Magadi 95 (F. J. Purnell 29, R. Scott not out 20, Cranston 15). Sham Singh 3/10, Harbans Singh 4/18.

Sikh Union 212 for 7 (Swaraj Singh 97, Shamn Singh 37, A. Q. Malik 28, Harbans Singh 26). A. J. Pelling 3/60, R. Marsh 3/62, F. J. Purnell 1/15.

Gymkhana "A" vs. 2nd K.A.R.

Played at Gymkhana on Saturday, 2nd K.A.R. winning by 15 runs. Scores:—

2nd K.A.R. 168 (Lt. Smithyman 35, Capt. Watson 33, Lt. Tannahill 8-0

(Continued in next column)

K. U. R. Club Championship

J. G. Lindeman won the K.U.R. Golf Club (Nairobi) championship (Pelling Cup) on Sunday when he beat H. M. Mackenzie one up in the final.

In the first eighteen holes, played in the morning, Lindeman had matters much his own way and was six up. In the second eighteen, however, Mackenzie made up a lot of lost ground and he was all square at the 13th, 14th and 15th, lost the 16th, won the 17th—all square again—but lost the last hole.

GOLF:

HOLDERS WIN BARTH CUP

The Sir Jacob Barth inter-departmental golf competition was decided on the Royal Nairobi Golf Course on Sunday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Inland Revenue Office "A" team (last year's winners) with a score of 75 points. Twenty teams entered a total of 80 competitors, and His Excellency accompanied by Lady Moore, presented the cup to the winners in the evening.

Following are the scores:

Inland Revenue "A" 75, Police "A" 69, Medical "B" 69, P.W.D. 69, Military 65, Local Government 65, Railway "B" 63, Agricultural 63, Railway "A" 62, Prisons 61, Veterinary "B" 60, Police "B" 58, Secretariat "B" 59, Medical "A" 59, Secretariat "A" 58, Education 55, Veterinary "A" 53, Posts and Telegraphs "A" 51, Revenue "B" 51, Posts and Telegraphs "B" 50.

GOAN TENNIS AND BADMINTON

Goan Gymkhana were at home to Railway Goans, on Sunday. Twelve pairs participated in Badminton mixed doubles in the morning. There was keen play on both sides and a large crowd witnessed the game; the result was a win to the home team by 13 games to 11.

At tennis the visitors were in good form but eventually lost by 50 games to 49.

25, R. S. M. Patterson 20). K. F. P. Downing 4/54, P. de V. Allen 4/65.

Gymkhana "A" 146 (P. de V. Allen 47, H. V. Clark 23). A. B. Tannahill 5 for 33.

Goan Institute Match

For their closing match of the season, Goan Institute picked teams of Married and Single players, and an enjoyable 12-a-side fixture on Sunday ended in a win for the married men by 26 runs. Scores:

Married 160 (M. Mendonza 62, J. B. Fernandes 44, M. G. Nazareth 16). Ben Costa 2/4, M. Gama 4/40, Lobo 4/5.

Single 140 (Victor de Souza 49, F. Rodrigues 32, Ben Costa 17, F. Dias 16). J. B. Caldeira 4/16, J. L. Braganza 2/24.

Railway G. I. vs. Kathiawar

Railway Goan Institute beat Kathiawar Sports Club in a friendly match on the former's ground on Saturday by 9 wickets. Scores:

Kathiawar 74, (Trikam not out 18, Vajaria 16). M. Mendonca 6/20, L. R. B. D'Souza 3/26.

Railway Goan Institute 135 for two wickets (N. Quadros 61 not out, A. B. Rego 20, Plus Fernandes 21, J. L. Soares 22 not out).

LINCOLN HANDICAP ENTRIES

Following are details of Lincolnshire Handicap entries: £4 each, with £8 each for acceptors, with £600 added. One mile, 37 entries; weights February 1; acceptances February 15; run Wednesday, April 3.

	Yrs.
UNCLE ARCHIE (Major A. C. Marshall) H. Peacock	5
STARDOR (Mr. S. Lyle) H. Peacock	4
SPLICED (Mr. John Hamer) Carr	5
FIORETTI (Mr. E. N. Adex) Digby	6
ALDINE (Mr. C. R. Taylor) Coulthwaite	7
CILLAS (M. M. Boussac) France	5
TICCA GARI (Duchess of Norfolk) Gilpin	6
COERCED (Mr. T. Richards) Gilpin	5
CRYSTAL PALACE (Sir Alfred McAlpine) Murless	6
GOLDEN SOVEREIGN (Sir Abe Bailey) Cottrill	5
TITAN (Lord Rosebery) J. Jarvis	4
MR. SNODGRASS (Mr. P. Dunne) R. J. Colling	4
HOT BUN II (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) Blagrave	5
TIME STEP (Mr. J. H. Whitney) J. Anthony	4
FASTSTEP (Mrs. C. Jones) Gilbert	5
PUNT GUN (Mrs. S. A. Huddlestone) C. Barker	4
SOMPHORT (Lord Glanely) B. Jarvis	4
ROSETOWN (Lt.-Col. F. C. Stratton) Sneyd	6
REYNARD'S LODGE (Mr. R. Robson) Mather	4
CALF LOVE (Mr. R. L. Kemp) Russell	5
THE TWEED (Mr. J. U. Baillie) Easterbee	5
BOOMPS-A-DAISY (Mr. F. Deuchar) F. Armstrong	4
ZAITOR (Mr. J. Olding) Persse	4
DAVY DOLITTLE (Miss Rachel Parsons) Persee	6
HAMAC (Mrs. A. R. Russell) Elsey	5
PAUL BEG (Col. T. C. Dunlop) Easterby	7
SQUADRON CASTLE (Mr. S. H. Oxenham) Smallwood	7
THE STRAIGHT FOUR (Mr. S. H. Oxenham) Smallwood	6
QUARTER-MAITRE (Mrs. A. Bendir) M. Hartigan	5
ELINCA (Mrs. E. P. Moss) Lambton	4
WALTER MERRY (Miss Dorothy Paget) Ireland	3
ZAIMIS (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) Gosden	6
BANNYMEDE (Lady Hoyle) Russell	4
CORENA (Col. F. J. Lundgren) Easterby	4
NAGOR (Mr. J. S. Driver) G. Armstrong	5
KING'S GAP (Mr. O. J. Jackson) Lilley	7
WOERSH (Miss Dorothy Paget) O. Anthony	4
COLONEL PAYNE (Miss Dorothy Paget) F. Darling	5
FAIRFAX (Miss Dorothy Paget) W. Nightingall	4

M. ROSENSTON,
Nairobi.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENT

January 15.

French Industrial output has shown improvement steadily after the upset which was caused by general mobilisation. If the production of September is represented by the index figure 56, the production in November reached 83 and is expected to continue its upward trend. —Reuter.

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Wincarnis purifies the blood-stream and sends rich, red blood coursing through your veins, fortifying both your body and your nervous system. Wincarnis has over 25,000 recommendations from the medical profession, testifying to its amazing restorative powers in all cases of anaemia, debility, lassitude, nerves and also in convalescence. Wincarnis never fails.

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No. 8053 Regd. at the G.P.O. as a newspaper. NAIROBI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1940. Price 20 cents.

NAIROBI FATALITY
(See page five)

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES STAND FIRM

No Lessening of Tension Over War In Finland

There are no signs that the tension over the war in Finland is becoming less, and the latest Russian accusation against Scandinavian countries is that Sweden is forcing her unemployed to fight for the Finns.

In a broadcast in Swedish, the Moscow radio urged Swedish workers to refuse to help Finland. On the other hand, both Norway and Sweden have protested against the violation of their territory by Soviet aircraft on Monday.

Clear and frosty weather has resulted in many more air raids by Russian war-'planes. In Monday's raids eight localities were bombed and altogether about 600 bombs were dropped.

January 16.

Tension between Scandinavian countries and the Soviet has shown no signs of lessening and the latest Russian accusation says that Sweden is forcing her unemployed men to fight for the Finnish army.

A broadcast from the Moscow radio this morning said that Sweden was reducing her public works and was promising high pay and other things to make the unemployed fight against Russia. This, it was added, had been done on the advice of other powers.

This accusation follows firm notes from Norway and Sweden, in which both countries said they were continuing their strict neutrality, but wished Finland well in her fight for independence.

In a broadcast in the Swedish language from Moscow today an appeal was made to Swedish workers to refuse to help Finland.

Protests to Russia

Both Norway and Sweden have protested to Russia against violation of their territory by Soviet 'planes on Monday. One Russian machine is reported to have come down for a first time in Norway, and another, as reported earlier, bombed a Swedish island at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The newspapers of both countries strongly support the action of their Governments. A Stockholm paper declared today that Swedish foreign policy was never determined anywhere but in Stockholm, while a Norwegian newspaper says blandly that the question of neutrality does not arise in any case because according to the Russian Government, Russia was not at war with Finland at all.

A Danish newspaper states that the only thing unanswered is the demand for Press censorship, which will be quite impossible in Scandinavia as no Scandinavian wants to live according to Bolshevist principles.

More Raids

Clear and frosty weather this morning resulted in further raids by Soviet bombers, forcing thousands of people to huddle in shelters in the freezing cold. It was the fifth successive day on which air raids had taken place. An official statement issued in Helsingfors today stated that in yesterday's raids eight localities were bombed by 60 Soviet 'planes and altogether about 600 bombs were dropped. Although the total casualties are not yet known about 50 people were wounded and three were killed in Viborg. The material damage is believed to have been slight.

Yesterday's concentrated attacks on Finnish towns was an attempt to demoralise the population and dislocate communications.

The port of Orbo yesterday had its most severe raid of the war, when more than 20 Russian 'planes attacked Viborg. In the latter town bombs were dropped in streets of wooden houses occupied by the poorer classes of workers, and while the Russian aeroplanes roared overhead the whole of the affected streets became littered with glass from broken windows and fallen masonry. The public hurried to air raid shelters and reports say that their demeanour was most impressive.

Revenge?

The Commander in chief of the Finnish Air Force has issued a statement describing these Russian raids as an attempt to avenge on the civil population the recent Russian defeats at the front. The statement says that upwards of 2,000 bombs are thought to have been dropped last week, but the loss of life has been small and the amount of damage done to military objectives negligible. Traffic on the main line is intact as nowhere has there been any serious damage. Moreover, the statement concludes, bombing will not have the desired effect of breaking the Finnish resistance.

Reports say that 40 civilians were killed and over 100 wounded in Sunday's raids which, undoubtedly, were the heaviest of the war. Last night's Finnish communique mentions that on Sunday all the more important towns in south Finland were visited and that some 390 Russian 'planes took part in the raids. Three are known to have been shot down and three more are believed to have been destroyed.

It is stated that Russian machines raiding the Pestamo area came from the Arctic Ocean and, according to the Finnish official statement, flew over Norwegian territory.

Activity on land has been brought to a standstill by one of the coldest spells Finland has had in 10 years. Forty degrees of frost is reported from the Karelian Isthmus and 50 degrees further north.

U. S. Determination

The determination of the United States to continue helping Finland was mentioned by President Roosevelt last night when he was addressing Congress leaders in Washington. He did not indicate what form the help would take, but it is believed that it will be strictly confined to non-military assistance. Recently there have been indications that a Finnish loan might be floated and that remission of war debt payments by Finland will be granted.—(Reuter.)

January 16.

President Roosevelt has written to the Speaker of the House of Representatives asking Congress to provide at once £7,750,000 for armour, armaments, and munitions.—(Reuter.)

Blown Up by Own Bombs

London, Jan. 16.

A Royal Air Force bombing plane was blown to bits yesterday by its own bombs when it crashed after failing to take off. The crew of five jumped clear before the crash and nobody was hurt.—(Reuter).

SITUATION IN LOWLANDS A LITTLE EASIER

But No Relaxation Of Precautions

R. A. F. LEAVE NOW CANCELLED

HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND THE ALLIES HAVE SEEN NO REASON TO RELAX THEIR RECENT PRECAUTIONS, THE LATEST OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED ON MONDAY NIGHT—THE CANCELLATION OF LEAVE FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE.

Although reports from Belgium suggest that the situation generally is considered easier, the current opinion is that Germany is staging an episode of war nerves in an attempt to intimidate neutrals. Support for this theory was forthcoming by the brutal sinking by a U-boat of a Dutch steamer in the Bay of Biscay.

January 16.

Leave for the British Air Force in France has been cancelled for the time being following upon a similar decision in respect of the Army. This decision, which was announced late yesterday will not affect airmen at present on leave.

There is still no further statement from the War Office about the suspension of leave for the British Expeditionary Force, but the decision, together with the military measures taken by Holland and Belgium over the week end, continues to be the subject of much comment at home and abroad. In London there is no disposition to exaggerate the facts to Holland and Belgium, and it is being pointed out that Hitler has seldom allowed his intentions to leak out. He prefers to strike without warning.

War of Nerves

Some observers in Britain suggest that the whole manoeuvre may be another aspect of the German war of nerves and colour has been lent to this theory by a statement issued in Berlin yesterday by the official news agency, which makes the absurd charge that it was the British and French Governments who deliberately passed on information to Amsterdam and Brussels in order to induce them to take precautionary measures. France in particular is accused of provoking neutral countries and M. Daladier himself is stated to have warned Dutch ministers.

Nevertheless, it is a certain fact that between 50 to 60 divisions of the German army, representing about one million men, are massed along the frontiers of the two countries just as they were during the November threat to the Lowlands.

But whatever were Germany's intentions, the Governments and the people in Holland and Belgium have faced the situation with remarkable calm. The Belgian Cabinet met twice yesterday and the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Defence Minister were received last night by King Leopold. No communique has been issued and the general impression is that, although official quarters are not completely reassured about the situation, the tension is not what it was.

A Dutch newspaper declares that both countries are as resolute to defend their independence as is Finland. The Netherlands was not over confident nor was she showing off, added the paper. "We are quietly pursuing our peaceful pursuits with the rifle at the ready. We know our minds and continue to be free Dutchmen without threatening anybody."

Complete Solidarity

In Rome it is understood that the former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Colijn, told Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, last week, that there was complete solidarity between the Netherlands and Belgium and that, in fact, an attack on one would mean an attack on the other.

Dutch Steamer Sunk

Shipping circles in Rotterdam have been deeply stirred by the news of the loss of the 8,000 tons Dutch liner Arenskerk which was sunk by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay. The crew of 65 were rescued by the Italian ship, Fedora, and the captain of the liner reported to the owner that the German submarine searched his ship before it sank her.

The liner was one of the newest vessels in the Netherlands merchant fleet and was bound from Amsterdam to South Africa. It was sunk about 100 miles off Ushant.

The sinking of the Netherlands steamer is related by some commentators to the tension. There is a strong belief that the underlying purpose of the German action at sea, no less than her bullying tactics on her land frontiers, is to terrorise the small nations, if for no other reason than to keep them in a false state of alarm, and possibly attempt to force them to suspend commercial relations with the Allies.

In the view of military experts in London, no single incident is wholly accountable for the frontier tension, but evidence from various sources accumulated during the weekend undoubtedly aroused anxiety, particularly in Holland.

Close Resemblance

Certain features of the activities on the German side of the Dutch frontier, it is noted, bore a close resemblance to the elaborate scare manufactured by Germany last November. The increase in the number of divisions facing the Dutch frontier, and the remarkable activity on roadmaking, were observed and commented upon. The increase in troops is mostly noticeable in the area south of the Rhine. Both were factors in the November crisis, and Belgium's warnings, that a new crisis was impending, led, as in Holland, to increased precautions.

New Move?

The Yorkshire Post, after stating that the Arenskerk was on her way from Antwerp to South Africa, says: "This wanton outrage looks rather like a new move in Germany's longstanding campaign of terrorisation against her neutral neighbours. Our military correspondent suggests that this campaign is aimed at building up a system of continental exchange under German orders. Neutrals are to forego their seaborne trade, and consent to serve as suppliers of Germany's economic needs by land. Hitler hopes, perhaps, by this means, to reach a position which would enable him to laugh at the British blockade, and so once more to suggest the continuation of the war. He may well be reluctant still to engage in a blitzkreig against the Allies, together or even separately. If he does start a campaign now against Holland or Belgium, he will encounter resistance, resolute and prepared. The task of Britain and France during this period of renewed tension is to take all necessary precautions, and then to stand quietly on guard, neither ignoring Hitler's threats, nor playing into his hands, by nervously taking them at their face value.—(Reuter and British Official Wireless Service).

Three Wars In 70 Years

SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT SAYS FRENCH MINISTER

January 16.

The French Minister to Canada speaking of the Allies' peace aims to members of the Canadian Club at Montreal yesterday, declared that only if the present co-operation between France and Great Britain was continued successfully after the war, would they obtain the sort of peace desired.

"It is this co-operation of two great Empires which will, in the world of tomorrow, ensure the supremacy for all time, let us hope, of our civilisation with its principles of humanity, solidarity, progress and peace.

"The people of France, like those of the British Commonwealth, are firmly resolved to continue their effort as long as may be necessary to achieve victory, but once victory has been assured they will require of their rulers peace terms that will put an end to the permanent danger presented by the proximity of Germany."

The Ambassador concluded with these words: "Three wars in 70 years—that should be sufficient."—(Reuter).

"Dunbar Castle" Was Not in a Convoy

London, Jan. 16.

It was revealed today that the Dunbar Castle, the Union Castle liner which struck a mine and sank last week, was not under escort at the time, but was on her way to join a convoy.

The number of Allied and neutral ships sunk while in convoys is still only one in 500. (Reuter).

Small States Will Group Themselves

January 16.

In Yugoslavia yesterday the leader of the Croat party, Dr. Machek, said that the visits to Zagreb of Prince Paul and Princess Olga proved the understanding reached between the Croats and the Serbs.

Referring to the international situation he said it was natural that groups of countries should be formed and he took the view that small states would group themselves rather than ally themselves with any great power.—(Reuter).

Three British Submarines Lost Last Week

London, January 16.

The Admiralty issued a communique today stating that during the past week three British submarines had failed to return to their bases or to report and that it is feared that they must now be regarded as having been lost.

The submarines are the Sea Horse, Undine and Starfish and the communique says that all three were engaged in particularly hazardous service.

The loss of the Starfish and Undine is mentioned in the German High Command communique this morning, which states that they were sunk in the Heligoland Bight and that part of the crews are safe. The statement added that the submarines were destroyed by German defence measures.

These are the first submarine losses due to enemy action during the war.

The Undine is a small submarine of 540 tons with a personnel of 27. She was completed in September 1938. She is a sister ship of the Ursula, which sank a German light cruiser last month.

The Starfish is one of four ships of the Swordfish class of 630 tons and had a crew of 40. She was completed in 1933. The Sea Horse is also of the Swordfish class and was completed about the same time as the Starfish.—(Reuter).

Two U-Boats Attacked

London, January 16.

A German submarine was attacked in the North Sea yesterday by a machine of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command.

The aeroplane was on patrol and the submarine was sighted at a distance of several miles. Almost as soon as it was seen the submarine prepared to dive.

The aeroplane swooped down and released a salvo of bombs, all of which fell close to the submarine, which by then was fully submerged but still near the surface. There was a terrific uprush of water and, after the disturbance had subsided, a very large greasy patch, surrounded by masses of bubbles, began to spread over the position.

Although the 'plane cruised around for some time no further sign of the U-boat was seen.

Another German submarine has been attacked by French patrol craft as it was submerging. A statement issued in Paris today says that after the attack a patch of oil came to the surface. The submarine was not seen again but it is not certain whether it was destroyed.

The statement also announced that the French navy had captured another German freighter.—(Reuter).

More Raids On "Christian Front"

January 16.

In the United States yesterday the Boston police seized membership cards and literature from the New England headquarters of the Christian Front."—(Reuter).

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY

January 16.

Sicily was shaken by an earthquake yesterday. The shocks lasted only a few seconds but much damage was done and two people were killed.—(Reuter.)

Britain Orders Pursuit 'Planes

Jan. 16.

A New York message says that Great Britain has placed an order worth £2 million for pursuit 'planes with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in the United States. This is the first British order for this type of machine.—(Reuter).

RATIONING IN BRITAIN

London, January 16.

Rationing in Britain has worked better during the first week than has been expected. A statement by the Ministry of Food adds that there is no immediate intention of rationing tea, margarine, or cheese and no date has been fixed for rationing meat.—(Reuter.)

REASONS FOR RESIGNATION STILL OBSCURE

Despite Explanations In House Of Commons

No specific reasons for the resignation of Mr. Hore-Belisha, former Minister for War, were given in the House of Commons yesterday when the House reassembled after the Christmas recess.

Both Mr. Hore Belisha and the Prime Minister emphasised that there had been no differences on major issues of policy or on army reforms. Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that no change in Army policy was to be anticipated as a result of the change.

London, Jan. 15.

Every seat in the House of Commons was taken when the House reassembled this afternoon after the Christmas recess. There were not enough seats for peers who wished to be present and a number sat on the stairs. Members overflowed into the side galleries.

Mr. Hore-Belisha was cheered when he rose to make what he described as a "statement of a retiring Minister in accordance with the custom of the House."

He said: "I should have preferred at this stage to have left the matter of my departure from the Government with the public correspondence and the message which I gave to my constituents."

Continuing, Mr. Hore-Belisha said that everything he did was in an effort to win the war. He and all must be guided by that over-riding consideration.

Agreement

For two and a half years, full of activity and rapid change, he had held the high office of War Minister. Reorganisation and development of the Army during that period had been carried out with a degree of agreement which was in marked contrast to many other reforms. The period had not been one of dull stagnation. If from time to time there had been differences of opinion they had been of no more serious nature than those which confronted any association of men bent on important tasks.

The achievements had resulted from common endeavour and not from the work of individuals. Particularly had this been so in regard to what had been called the "democratization of the army." This year there might be over three million men under arms and Mr. Hore Belisha had always thought upon it as an ideal that the Army should be "part of the nation and not apart from the nation;" that it should be a career in which every young man could take pride and could rise according to initiative and ability irrespective of his origin or station in life.

Great Tradition

Mr. Hore Belisha said that one of the great traditions of the Army was that any complaint or grievance could be transmitted through one's superior officer even though the superior might be the Secretary of State for War. He would be reluctant to believe that any of the High officers with whom he had been associated had been unfaithful to that code.

He stated that there had been confliction of opinion in regard to major issues of policy. The Prime Minister, he stated, would recognise that he had relied on his support in the task before him, and the speak-

—Continued on page 4—

SIX NEW FABRICS AT KEEN PRICES

Good News FOR THOSE FURNISHING

THE NEW FABRICS FOR 1940 NOW ON SHOW.

Cavendish Repp
Attractive new fabric for smart Coverings.
Speckled design in Blue, Green, and Oatmeal.
Hard wearing for Loose Covers or Upholstery.
48 inches wide.
PRICE,
Shs. 2/25 yard.

Chevron Repp
Heavy Chevron design Repp.
Colours, Brown/Fawn, Blue/Fawn, Green/Fawn.
Excellent for Loose Covers, upholstery and very smart curtains.
48 inches wide.
PRICE,
Shs. 3/95 yard

Jaspe Casement.
Still one of the best values for any kind of furnishing.
Fadeless, Attractive Colours, Blue, Apple Green, Fawn, Helio, Magenta, Orange and Rose.
48 inches wide.
PRICE,
Shs. 2/- yard

Fadeless Casement.
Guaranteed Fadeless.
Beautiful shades of Royal, Apple Green, Rose, Orange, Biscuit, Lilac, Brown and Gold.
38 inches wide.
PRICE,
Shs. 1/50 yard.

KNIGHTCLIFFE REPP.
Flecked Repp for Loose Covers, Upholstery, and Curtains. Nothing like it for hard wear. Colours:—Deep Biscuit, Blue, Brown, Green and Gold.
48 inches wide.
Price, Shs. 3/75 yard.

FOLKWEAVE.
Smart Horizontal stripes, heavy weight. Predominating shades, Brown, Green, Fawn, Blue and Orange. For Curtains, Covers or Cushions.
48 inches wide.
Price, Shs. 2/95 yard.

WHITEAWAYS (Incorporated in England) NAIROBI

East African Standard

DAILY EDITION

HEAD OFFICE:
Telegrams and Cables: "Standard," P.O. Box 380, Delamere Avenue, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
WEEK-END EDITION.

		Posted B.E.A.	Elsewhere.
Yearly	..	28/-	40/-
Half Yearly	..	14/-	21/-
Quarterly	..	7/50	11/-
Single copy	..	-/60	-/90

DAILY EDITION.

		Delivered Nairobi.	Posted.
Yearly	..	50/-	80/50
Half Yearly	..	25/-	40/25
Quarterly	..	13/-	20/25

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Domestic Announcements such as Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc.: Minimum charge 6/-.

Miscellaneous Prepaid Advertisements such as Wanteds, To Lets, For Sales, and Situations Vacant and Wanted, 1s. for six words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

The right is reserved to revise or reject any advertisement which may have been accepted, but which is deemed to be objectionable either in subject matter or phraseology or for any other cause.

Motor-cars & cycles

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE

A War Time Effort—Cars for Sale—Cars for Hire—Plymouth Sedan Delivery 1937, excellent condition, £175. Dodge 1939 covered one ton van, specially equipped, many spares, 6,000 miles, £275. Ford 1931 Model "A" Saloon, sound, £35. Cars for hire from 17/50 a day. Gibbs Auto Transport Ltd.

FORD Prefect as new, mileage 2,000, £200 cash. Apply Voucher 1865.

MORRIS Eight Tourer £85. Morris Eight Tourer £80. Chevrolet Saloon, 1935 Model £75. Chevrolet Saloon 1935 Model £75. Adler Sports £70. Adler four-seater £97.10.0, and other cars. The East African Diesel Mart Ltd.

Board & Residence

OFFERED

AINSWORTH Private Hotel, Nairobi. Nearest Board Residence to town. Noted for quiet comfort and good food. Separate entrances all rooms. Terms from Shs. 7/50 day.

CECIL House (Lessee Mrs. H. Touche), Sclaters Road. A good home with good food, bus route, moderate terms. Phone 3450, P.O. Box 1581.

MRS. Nixon Warren House, Woodlands Road, offers double, single accommodation, very comfortable home, good food. P.O. Box 966.

PLUM'S Private Hotel, opposite Parklands Sports Club. Suites, doubles and singles. Renowned good table.

TO Let two unfurnished rooms with without board Hurlingham Road. Apply Voucher 1869.

VACANT 1st February suite consisting of sitting room, double and single bed room with private bathroom. Annexe. Fairview Private Hotel.

WEYL'S Boarding House, Salisbury Road, good food, comfortable rooms, £7-10 monthly.

WHERE TO STAY

DEVON Hotel, Salisbury Road, Nairobi (on bus route) noted for good food and general comfort. Terms moderate.

MALINDI. Brady's Palm Beach Hotel for a perfect holiday by the sea. Book early.

YOU cannot take your family Home for a holiday, but you can come with them to a perfect seaside resort in Kenya. Address: Lawfords, Malindi.

Wanted

ABOUT 20 Nominal Horse Power Steam Engine in good condition without boiler. Apply Voucher 1866.

SECOND hand refrigerator, electric or paraffin, in working condition, state size and price. Apply Voucher 1847.

WANTED a good home for a thoroughbred springer spaniel. Apply P.O. Box 716, Nairobi.

WANTED to rent small established market garden, or land to develop same. Plentiful water, furrow if possible. Apply Voucher 1871.

For Sale

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

ABSOLUTE Value. Furniture; Silver; Glassware; Ornaments. Hogg, Sun Building.

AT last it is reduction time at Ritas. Watch Windows for very astounding bargains.

BE sure always to add South African Products to your shopping list.

CLEARING Line. Surplus stocks of the well known "F.M." Brand Cream Cans, superior quality, 5 Gallon 22/50, 6 Gallon 25/-, 8 Gallon 30/-, 10 Gallon 35/-, 12 Gallon 37/50. While they last!! Bullows and Roy, Limited.

CLASSICAL music suitable schools, also "our Miss Gibbs" Hook of Holland" etc. Box 379, Mombasa.

GRAMOPHONE Needles (Medium) obtainable at Woolworths Ltd. at -/60 cts. per box of 200.

HARVEY'S (of Bristol) "Gold Cap" Sherry and old Ruby Port 5/50 per bottle, excellent value, obtainable from all stores.

MUSHROOMS. Fresh daily at "Plants", Nairobi, 2 lb. boxes to any station for Shs. 5/-.

POSTCARDS, large size for Air Mail (postage 50 cents) approx. 33 square inches writing space, 75 cents per packet of 25. East African Standard, Nairobi.

THE modern world Atlas with a map of the new frontiers in Europe, just arrived at Woolworths Ltd. at 1/- each.

WHITE Washable Watchstraps are on sale at Woolworths Ltd. at 1/50 each.

Situations

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPOINTMENTS with good salaries as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Works and Office Managers, Chief Clerks, Bank and Insurance Officers, Cashiers and Book-keepers are the normal attainments of those who qualify with the School of Accountancy. Examination can be taken in Kenya and success guaranteed by postal training. The School of Accountancy is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for Free 180p. Book "The Direct Way to Success," stating age, education and business experience. The School of Accountancy, 794 Bush House, London, W.C.2.

WANTED European nanny immediately live in. Apply Voucher 1870.

MILL Shiftman previous experience cyaniding not essential but preferable, apply South and Central African Gold Mines Ltd., Box 161, Kisumu.

NORMAN Turner wishes to acknowledge receipt of the many applications for the post as farm manager, and notifies hereby that the vacancy is now filled.

WANTED a teacher to teach elementary classes. Apply stating professional qualifications and salary acceptable. Manager, Kh. Boys and Girls School, P.O. Box 496, Nairobi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUDANESE ex-askari seeks work as watchman or as Nyapara on farm, can control labour but cannot write English. Apply Voucher 1867.

THOROUGHLY recommend first class manager, pyrethrum, mixed farming, horses, good with labour, for further particulars apply Voucher 1852.

THE British Legion seeks employment for a number of deserving ex-service men on its books. Those having vacancies to fill are earnestly requested to communicate with the Secretary, P.O. Box 1255, Nairobi.

THE Salvation Army seeks employment for a number of qualified men and women. For particulars, apply to officer in charge, P.O. Box 575, Nairobi.

Building Materials

MATERIALS FOR SALE

ANGLO Baltic Timber Co. Ltd., Nairobi Sole Agents in Kenya for Uganda Timber Sales Ltd. large stocks received mvuli and mahogany timbers all sizes seasoned prices competitive.

AMPLE stocks available for prompt delivery in Imported Pine Doors, Pine Plyboards, Burma Teak, Mvuli, Podo, Cedar, Mashragi, Mweri, Camphor, Muna, Machined timber, Cedar floor-blocks, Cedar fencing posts, etc. Apply to the African Highland Timber Co., Sadler Street. Telegrams: "Sawmillers," 'phone 2088, Box 240, Nairobi.

Miscellaneous

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

"CONCRETE on the Farm." For a free copy of this useful publication, write to E. A. Portland Cement Company, P.O. Box 101, Nairobi.

COPIES of the "Tanganyika Standard," Daily and Weekly Editions are on sale at The E.A. Standard Ltd.

IF you really want the best holiday possible go to South Africa.

LION Cubs have arrived! Born in the Cage! Come and see them at the Ngara Road Zoo! Also various other Indian, African and Australian birds and animals. Open daily 9 a.m. to 6.15 p.m. Admission fee as usual.

PIANOS for sale and hire Tuned and repaired: F. A. Head, P.O. Box 675.

PONIES for hire lovely riding country hacking 5/- hour, hunting 20/- per day, Box 823.

REPORT cases of cruelty to animals in Society's complaint books at "E. A. Standard" Ltd., Dobbies, Mr. P. de V. Allen's office or at Hon. Secretary of the Society, Room 25, Corner House, Nairobi.

SOUTH African Sherry, Port, 4/50 bottle. Corner Provision Store, Govt. Road.

UNIVERSAL Re-rubbering Co., Victoria Street. Best for vulcanising and retreading.

FLORISTS

A basket a posy or any type of really fresh flowers can be obtained from the specialists in flowers "Plants," P.O. Box 177, Phone 2137.

ARTISTICALLY arranged Bouquets Sprays, Flowers, etc., consult "Gardens." Phone 2969.

DIAL 2044 for floral tributes of distinction and bridal bouquets, sheafs and posies. Mrs. Durham, P.O. Box 1252, Nairobi.

Properties

HOUSES TO LET

LARGE Furnished House at Karen, double storey, five rooms, box, two bath, usual offices, lease one, two or three years. Apply Voucher 1864.

HOUSES WANTED

UNFURNISHED house or flat wanted £6 to £8. Apply Voucher 1862.

TO LET

SHOP and Offices in Derby House, next Binks photographer. Reasonable rent, immediate occupation. Apply P.O. Box 458 or phone 5229 after 2 p.m.

Machinery

MACHINERY FOR SALE

YOUR Engineering problem and supplies—whether mechanical or electrical—for estate or workshop—small or large. Use our qualified Engineers' services. Ettles-Roy and Tysons (Msa.) Ltd.

WHAT A SHAME

To have good clothes ruined by careless cleaning. Let us have them this time and make a First Class Job of them.

PRIMROSE LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers.
P.O. Box 492, Victoria St., and Westlands.
M. A. JORDAN

BEWARE
of
IMITATIONS
Use only
CHANCES CROOKES SUN GLASSES.
Obtainable from:
V. H. BROWSE LTD.
Kenwood House, Nairobi.

If you require the services of Senior or Junior Stenographers apply

TEMPLE COLLEGE
AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU
Complete Secretarial Training under Qualified English Staff.
Principal:
Mrs. M. A. Skelton, O.R.T., P.C.T., F.C.T.S.,
Tel. 3350, P.O. Box 980,
Regal Mansions, Nairobi.

SHAVEMASTER ELECTRIC RAZOR

Two Models
110-240 volt
AC. DC. 6 volt
Shs. 95/- each
less 10% cash

THE TOOL HOUSE.
P.O. Box 183, NAIROBI.

It costs
NOTHING
TO ENQUIRE:
But it might cost you a lot if you don't
African Guarantee and Indemnity Co. Ltd.
IS
AT YOUR SERVICE
We Undertake
INSURANCE of every description
Agency House, P.O. Box 208,
NAIROBI.
Chief Representative:
M. D. KAMPF, LTD.

In Stock:
Drill Steel ⅞" and 1" Octagonal.
Bolts and Nuts.
English Waterproof Cement.
Ground Sulphur, Nitrate of Soda.
Apply:
J. POLLOK
Sadler Street

W. B. Kerr & Co. Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail Wine Merchants.
Delamere Avenue, Nairobi.
P.O. Box 550. Phone 2330. Telegrams "Monopole"

THE "UNO"
PEN STENCILS
For:—
ARCHITECTS
ENGINEERS
SHOWCARDS
NOTICES
PRICE TICKETS
ETC. ETC.
IN SETS OR
SINGLE STENCILS
UPRIGHT AND
SLOPING
7 SIZES IN PENS.
CALL AND SEE SAMPLES
AND LET US ORDER FOR YOU
East African Standard Ltd.

RICHARDSON & MARTIN.
— LIMITED —
Land and Estate Agents, Auctioneers of Real Estate.
SOLE AGENTS FOR KAREN ESTATES LTD.
'Phone 2441, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 129.

FOR SALE.—1 acre residential plots three miles from Nairobi, healthy district.

FOR SALE.—Karen Estates. New two storey stone house tiled roof on 22 acres freehold land. 3 bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, study, 2 W.C.'s, bathroom, H. and C. electric light, telephone. £2,100.

FOR SALE.—Next to Kyambu Club. Stone house tiled roof on 2 acres land, 2 double bedrooms with bathrooms and W.C.'s, dressing room, lounge, dining room. £1,800.

FOR SALE.—Blenheim Road, Parklands. Stone house, tiled roof on 1 acre. Lounge, dining room, 3—4 bedrooms, usual offices, inside sanitation, large garage, boys quarters, tennis court etc. £1,500.

FOR SALE.—Karen Estates. Well built modern stone house tiled roof on 11½ acres freehold land mostly indigenous forest, 9 miles from Nairobi. Well laid out gardens, fenced. 4 bedrooms, large sitting room, dining room, partly enclosed verandah, 2 bathrooms, large garage and out houses. Electric light, water, telephone, £2,500. Or will LET at £15 per month on long lease.

Muter and Oswald, Ltd.
Land and Estate Agents,
P.O. Box 257 Hardinge Street, NAIROBI. Telephone 2004

TO LET.—Muthaiga. Furnished stone house with a tiled roof. Accommodation consists of Lounge. Dining Room, Two Bedrooms. Bathroom with Hot and Cold Water. Pantry, Kitchen. Garage, and Boy's Quarters. Monthly rental £13.

TO LET. — 8 miles from town, modern double storey stone house. Large and picturesque Lounge, Dining Room, 4 bedrooms with Hot and Cold Water. Bathroom with H. & C. Front Verandah. Pantry, Kitchen, Boys' Quarters, Garage for two cars. Monthly rental: £12. furnished.

TO LET.—At Karen. Furnished house built of stone with a tiled roof. Accommodation consists of large Lounge, Small Study, Dining Room, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms with H. and C. Inside Sanitation (3) Kitchen, Pantry, Store, Garage for 2 cars, 6 stables. Telephone. Monthly rental: £16.

FOR SALE.—At Westlands. Small plot of approximately. 4083 acre. Price £50.

FOR SALE.—At Kyambu. An attractive small estate of 50 acres with river boundary. 30 acres is planted with Coffee mostly over six years old. Large Gum plantation. Stone hut with outside Kitchen erected on the property. Also Coffee Store, General Store, Implement Shed and Garage for 3 cars. There is a Dam Stocked with fish. This estate, together with buildings etc., referred to above, and the usual implements, Wagons, Engine, Tanks, as well as 7,000 feet dressed stone for building is offered at £1,500.

FOR SALE.—At Limuru on the "D" Route, 16 miles from Nairobi. 51 acres freehold, about 40 acres of 4 years old Wattle is on the land. Price £750.

FOR SALE.—About 7 miles from Nairobi. Two storey stone house on about 17 acres of land. Accommodation consists of large Lounge/Dining Room. (30 x 18) 4 bedrooms, bathroom with H. and C. Store, pantry, kitchen, front and back verandahs, stone garage, 6 stables, and stone building of 2 rooms. Tennis court. Price £1,350.

Geo. Blowers
P. O. Box 259 Phone 2434
Telegrams "Concrete" NAIROBI
Office—Showroom—and—Works
SADLER STREET NAIROBI
Building and General Contractor
You may Safely Refer all Your Requirements to us.
ALL JOBS LARGE and SMALL RECEIVE OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION.
ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS, RENOVATIONS, PAINTING, DECORATING, SIGNWRITING,
JOINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PLUMBING — and — SANITATION.
BANK AND OFFICE FITTINGS.
DOORS and WINDOWS, etc.
STOCKS OF BUILDING MATERIALS
PRICES COMPETITIVE
ESTIMATES FREE.

J. W. MILLIGAN & Co., Ltd.
Established 1910.
Land and Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Licensed Valuers.
P.O. Box 148, NAIROBI, 'Phone 2547.

RUARAKA.—For immediate sale, developed plot of 4½ acres with new well built stone bungalow comprising lounge, dining room, 3 bedrooms, bath H. and C. electric light, etc. Own well and pump with concrete tank. Attractively laid out grounds with many fruit trees. 6½ miles centre Nairobi. A sacrifice at £750.

CHEMELIL, SONGHOR.—For sale, 1,000 acres mostly arable, permanent water. Particularly suitable maize and sugar. Rainfall 60". 1½ miles station. Price £500. Excellent proposition industrious farmer with limited means.

THOMSON'S FALLS.—For sale, excellent small farm of 201 acres; altitude 8,500'; rainfall 45". Good cedar house with water by ram. Stone dairy, Cattle dip, etc. Forest. 3 acres pyrethrum with further 80 acres suitable. 32 head grade Ayrshire. Price as going concern £1,100.

NYERI.—For sale, two small sub-divisions of 88 and 320 acres, of which 300 acres suitable pyrethrum which on main holding is producing 1,000 lbs. per acre this year. Permanent water; lovely and unrestricted views Mount Kenya and Aberdares. Prices £3 per acre.

CAPT. C. R. BILLYARD LEAKE has instructed us to offer for sale his well known Kedong Valley estate of approx: 10,779 acres. The estate is available either as a whole or in three sub-divisions one of which would include the residence, two other well built houses, extensive stabling, cattle dip and all other permanent improvements. Further details will be published later but full particulars are immediately available on application to us.

DALGETY & COMPANY LTD.
Livestock Dept., P.O. Box 96, Nairobi, 'Phone 2566.
Specialists in:
LIVESTOCK IMPORTATIONS.
(BUYERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD).
LIVESTOCK SALES BY PRIVATE TREATY.
CLEARING FORWARDING and SHIPPING.
LIVESTOCK INSURANCE—HORSES, CATTLE, etc.
If you have Cattle to buy or Sell consult us.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR INSURANCE ARRANGED WITH
THE LONDON ASSURANCE
Incorporated by Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom.
A.D. 1720
Read Dalgety's Review. A monthly Journal of Pastoral, Commercial and General Information sent free to anyone interested—write to the Editor, Box 96, Nairobi.

MEN'S KHAKI or WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS

Good quality English made Hose, in standard Khaki shades, also in White for K.R.N.V.R. use.
Shs. 3/75 pair
Can be sent C.O.D. to country customers.
An early order is recommended.
MAXWELL BRADY & Co.—Men's Outfitters—Nairobi.

Hutchings, Biemer & Co., Ltd.
THE FURNITURE EXPERTS
Our Specialities:—
LOOSE COVERS.
CURTAINS.
PICTURE FRAMING.
LARGE SELECTION OF FURNISHING FABRICS AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN ALWAYS IN STOCK.

OSA
Tel. 2243, (G. H. Drury) Box 1208.
The Hair Stylists.
MACDONALD, EUGENE, SUPERMA, NEWTRIX, PERMUS
Permanent Waving Systems to Meet all Requirements.
JANE SEYMOUR BEAUTY PREPARATIONS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE that the Power of Attorney given by me, Mawji Mandan, to Harji Karson and dated the 25th day of February, 1933, and registered as No. N P/A 5 Folio 217/1 has been withdrawn by me and that any one dealing with the said Harji Karson under the said Power of Attorney will do so at his own risk and that the said Harji Karson has no further authority to act in any way on my behalf.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1940.

Witness: Sd. in Gujarati i.e.,
ABDUL AZIZ, MAWJI MANDAN.
Clerk, Nairobi.

TALKIE CINEMA OUTFIT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following cinema equipment, the pre-war cost price in Germany at the then rate of exchange having been £870.

(1) Cine-Projector complete with sound head, standard size 35 mm., make ZEISS IKON.

(2) Still Projector for standard size slides, complete with arc-lamp, make FILMOSTO DIA/UNIVERSAL.

(3) Arc Lamp 1,000 watts, Transformer, Amplifier, Loud Speaker, Resistance, Screen, Frame, Film-winder, 12 German films, Wiring, Accessories, etc.

THIS COMPLETE TALKIE-CINEMA OUTFIT is almost new and can be inspected at my Offices any time during business hours.

Sealed tenders, marked "CINEMA OUTFIT" should be in my hands on or before 15th February, 1940. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. A. L. HEWER,
Asst. Custodian of Enemy Property, Arusha.

GIFTS for the HOME
Dursley Rugs
Wilton Carpets
Sisal Mats
Devon Pottery
Coffee Stools
Corner Desks
Lounge Chairs
Wine Cabinets
Bookcases
Cheval Mirrors
Service Wagons
Children's Chairs
Fireside Chairs
Nests of Tables
ERIC SHIRLEY
Furniture Specialist, NAIROBI.

Standard Smalls the recognised medium for successful results
ORDER FORM

Name and address or "Apply Voucher Number" must be paid for.

How much DOES A "STANDARD SMALL" COST?

Below is an abridged "ready reckoner" for readers who have something they wish to sell or buy, accommodation they wish to let or rent, or posts that are sought or situations vacant, etc.

	one day	Three days	Six days
6 WORDS	1/-	2/-	3/50
12 WORDS	1/-	4/-	7/-
15 WORDS	2/50	5/-	8/75
18 WORDS	3/-	6/-	10/50
21 WORDS	3/50	7/-	12/25

Muter and Oswald, Ltd.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS SALE.

Duly instructed by various clients, we shall sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at our Salerooms Mutos Building, Hardinge Street, Nairobi,

TODAY, 17th at 10 a.m.

Electric Fret Saw cutter (very little used). Vice. Blow Lamp. Tool Box Fitted. Tennis Racquets. Crockery. Portable Gramophone. 300 feet of hose pipe. Envelopes. Books. .300 Rifle. Many tins of Floor Polish. Thomson's all Round Cleaners. Jelly crystals. Swiss moulds, etc., etc.

One .22 Automatic Pistol, with 130 rounds of ammunition.

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200 Royal Puncture Outfits.

MUTER and OSWALD, LTD. Auctioneers, Estate Agents, NAIROBI. Approved Valuers.

Muter and Oswald, Ltd.

Duly instructed by the Executors of the late **Mrs. I. D. Findlay,** we shall offer for sale by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY, January, the 23rd, at 10-30 a.m.

at Our Salerooms, Mutos Building, Hardinge Street, the following Residential and Business Properties:

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.

(1) Plot No. 19 Ngong Road Kilimani comprising one Acre (approx.) **Freehold.**

This property is situate exactly four miles from the Centre of the town on the main Ngong Road. The House known as "Simba Nyumba" is constructed of Stone with a Tiled Roof over the major portion: Floors are of wood and windows are protected with expanded Metal. Accommodation consists of Lounge, Dining Room, Two large Bedrooms, two small Bedrooms, Tiled Bathrooms, Tiled Flush Lavatory, Kitchen, Store, Small Front and Large Back Verandah.

The Plot also contains extensive Outhouses in Stone with Galvanised Iron Roof. These comprise Large well fitted Garage and four separate Rooms for Servants. These boys' rooms are plastered. Cooking and bath facilities for boys are also provided. Other improvements consist of Boys Latrine and a small G.I. Tool Shed.

(2) Plot No. 20, Ngong Road, Kilimani comprising One Acre (approx.) **Freehold.**

This Property adjoins Plot No. 19 and has a commodious Wood and Iron House with the following accommodation: Lounge, Dining Room, Three Bedrooms, Dressing Room, Bathroom with Flush Lavatory. Two stores and a Large Front Verandah, enclosed with expanded metal. Kitchen and Garage as well as boys' quarters.

Floors are of wood and internal partitions and ceilings of Match board.

A Well giving ample water for the Garden has been sunk on the Plot and this is operated by a Hand Pump.

Both the above are unoccupied at present and vacant possession can be given on completion of the transfer.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

(3) Plot No. 2588 measuring 0.1743 of an Acre (approx.) **Leasehold** Annual Rent Shs. 143/60. This Plot fronts on Government and Swamp Roads and contains Two Buildings of Stone with Galvanised Iron Roofs. All available accommodation of these Buildings is occupied at present.

(4) Plot No. 2559 measuring 0.1546 of an Acre (approx.) **Leasehold,** Annual Rent Shs. 127/42. This Plot is adjacent to Plot No. 2558 being separated by a 20 Foot Lane Reserve.

Erected on the Plot are two well built detached Stone Structures with Galvanised Iron Roofs. The Building fronting on Swamp Road, comprises Two separate Shops and a Bar all of which are occupied, while the other Building, set back on the Plot, is of the Godown Type and is occupied as such at present.

These Properties afford an opportunity for those seeking an Investment with good scope for Capital Appreciation.

The title to the above properties may be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Hamilton, Harrison and Mathews, Solicitors, Nairobi House, Nairobi.

Further details and conditions of sale can be obtained from:

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Muter and Oswald, Ltd.

Duly instructed we shall sell by Public Auction without reserve at our Salerooms, Mutos Buildings, Hardinge Street,

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(Immediately after the sale of the late Mrs. Findlay's Properties). That vacant **Freehold Plot** at Kilimani No. 2/64 consisting of approximately 1.290 Acres.

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1 Fairbanks Morse Platform Scale.
2 Pyramid Pumps.
1 Fairbanks Morse self oiling Pump.
Gordon Pulpers A. and B.
1 7 h.p. A.S.E.A. 3-phase 50 cycle, 415 volt, 530 Rev. Motor and Starter.
1 5 h.p. Ransomes 3 phase, 1400 Revs., 415 volt Motor and Starter.
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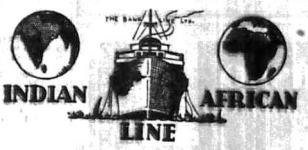

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NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Tents to Government Departments during the year ending 31st December, 1940.

Tenders marked "TENTS" should reach the undersigned not later than Noon on Monday the 21st January, 1940.

E. J. PETRIE,
Secretary,
Central Tender Board.

Standard Diary

January 27: Cabaret Dance in aid of the Red Cross Funds, Vermont Memorial Hall.

for DEVELOPING PRINTING and ENLARGING.

YOU SHOULD ENTRUST YOUR WORK TO

A. H. Wardle & Co. Ltd.
The Chemists
NAIROBI.

The East African Standard
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1940.

An Unrecorded Incident

The Government of Kenya has been persuaded, probably because of rumours that exaggerated stories were being broadcast from German stations for anti-British propaganda purposes, to make a statement regarding an incident which occurred in the ranks of the Pioneer Corps. The official announcement declares that certain members of that African unit were dissatisfied with their terms of service and refused to work on roads, chiefly because they were not being trained and employed as members of the armed forces. The King's African Rifles were called in to restore discipline, and some of the malcontents resisted arrest with the result that in some cases minor injuries were inflicted and one man died. The men, after a very brief period of detention, returned to duty and no further incidents have occurred.

The fact of the matter is that rumours regarding this incident were widespread throughout the country weeks ago and if the Government had been wise it would not have withheld authoritative information about an unimportant misunderstanding and its consequences. It may not have occurred to Government that the rumours could or would be conveyed to the enemy but it would have been much better, as the affair was of a very minor character, to have been frank about the facts at once. Had they dealt with the situation at the time, from a publicity point of view, as it should have been dealt with, later distortions by the Germans would matter little. The principle on which Great Britain is conducting its official news service is that of admitting losses and explaining difficulties immediately in all cases in which the information is unlikely to react on national security. It cannot be argued that a small incident among a few members of an African labour corps in Kenya had any alarming significance which warranted official secrecy. It is quite certain that the probability of damaging reactions is much greater if rumours are allowed to grow into a distorted story than if a prompt statement of the facts at the time prevents a hare from being started which, once on its way, is unlikely to be easily caught. As it is, reports of the incident have spread to Native areas and Government must accept the responsibility for that. The public will hope that no such misguided counsels will prevail again.

There have been many statements current about the circumstances of the formation of this particular Corps which lend colour to the suggestion that at least some of the members thought they were enlisted in an armed unit and it would be interesting to know whether proper attestations were made originally and whether the purposes of the Pioneer Corps were adequately explained. We referred editorially recently to the problem of the African and the War and indicated that special propaganda steps were needed to enable the Natives of this country to understand that they had tasks to perform and a place to fill in an Empire struggle that is as much in the interests of their own freedom as it is in defence of the liberty and security of the British people. There are many tasks which have to be discharged additional to those represented by purely military training and responsibilities and we are by no means satisfied that the organisation of the civil Government has been adequately employed to enlighten the African upon the nature of these tasks and the importance of personal discipline and unquestioning sacrifice in his approach to his own share.

The desire of the malcontents to play a proper military part is altogether admirable, and is in keeping with the splendid traditions of the regular African forces and those now in their augmented ranks. But there are also more humble duties to perform and social discipline to be developed and if the African does not yet understand that simple fact, a responsibility rests on the Administration to see that he does so in times like the present. So far Kenya has not needed to resort to use of compulsory powers to fill the ranks of any unit and there should be no need so to resort in present circumstances if the problem of seeking the willing help of the Native, and giving him inspiration, is approached with some imagination and thoroughness. It is not enough to tell him about the war and the splendid spirit of His Majesty's Forces in Europe; he has to be told also, and the fact constantly repeated, that in every walk of life he, too, remote from the conflict, has to realise the duties of citizenship. It seems a pity that among his first lessons in discipline should be the experience visited upon a handful of malcontents whose spirit, according to the official explanation, was not really at fault. We should have thought there were other and better means of education in the facts of war-time service which a Native Policy, if attuned to the conditions of today, would embrace. As for the reported extract of the story for enemy propaganda uses, that is a serious question which someone should be required to answer, if the report is true.

REASONS FOR RESIGNATION STILL OBSCURE

(Continued from page 1).

ere acknowledged that until last Thursday that support had been forthcoming. The Prime Minister was free to exercise his impartial judgment in making appointments and conversely it was the duty of those appointed to carry out the tasks to the best of their ability.

Had he accepted the important offer of the Board of Trade, Mr. Hore Belisha continued, he would have done so in circumstances which would have prevented him from giving the post the attention it required.

Concluding, he said: "The war compels and invites the whole effort of the nation and I trust that it is in that spirit that I have spoken."

The Premier's Speech

The Prime Minister then rose to speak. He stated that as no explanation had been given in the letters which had passed between Mr. Hore Belisha and himself speculation had soon become busy as to the possible causes of the War Minister's resignation. A number of rumours had been circulated, many of which had no foundation and some of which were very unfair to third parties.

First of all, continued Mr. Chamberlain, there had been no difference of policy between Mr. Hore Belisha and his colleagues. It ought to be obvious that his resignation could not be connected with any reforms in the Army because all changes had been approved by the Cabinet and all its members shared the responsibility.

No New Subject of Policy

There had been no new subject of policy under discussion which could form the subject of difference between Mr. Hore Belisha and the Cabinet. Therefore the House could rest assured that no change of Army policy was to be anticipated in consequence of the change of the Minister of War.

Continuing, the Prime Minister said that it had been suggested that Mr. Hore Belisha's resignation was the result of a battle between him and high officers, "brass hats", over the system of promotion in the Army. "There is no foundation for that suggestion" he stated.

No Detailed Reasons

Mr. Chamberlain said that he did not propose to give reasons in detail for the change, as to make public all the reasons would make it impossible to effect changes at all.

—(Reuter).

DEATH ROLL SHRINKS

January 16.

While reports of extensive damage to a Japanese town by fire yesterday were well founded it is now revealed that only two people were killed in the fire.—Reuter.

SHIPPING LOSSES LAST WEEK

London, Jan. 16.

Sinkings due to enemy action for the week ending January 13 comprised 12 British vessels, of 34,877 tons, and four neutral vessels of 7,792 tons.

The British ships sunk were the Cedrington Court, 5,160 tons, the Tranwelley, 2,888 tons, the Dunbar Castle, 10,002 tons, the Gowrie, 600 tons, the Oakgrove, 1,985 tons, Upminster, 1,013 tons, Granta 2,715 tons, the Kaynes, 1,706 tons, the Lucida, 251 tons, Croxton, 195 tons, the William Wej, 202 tons. Another British ship, name unreported, of 7,267 tons was also sunk. Of these ships, five were mined, six bombed from the air, and one sunk after an explosion.

Neutral ships sunk were the Trueda, 176 tons (Dutch), Mann, 1,343 tons (Norwegian), the Traviata, 5,123 tons, (Italian) Fredville, 1,150 tons, (Norwegian).

All four ships were mined. The Danish ships Feddy and Ivan Kondrup, 2,369 tons, although damaged, reached harbour safely after air attack.

German shipping losses include the Bahia Blanca, 8,448 tons, reported sunk on January 9 off Ireland, as a result of damage by ice, and the Dietrick Hasselbick, 172 tons, blown up on January 11, as a result either of an internal explosion or by striking a mine.—British Official Wireless Service.

Being Held In Readiness

January 16.

Last night's French communique reports patrol and artillery activity on the western front and encounters between reconnaissance units.

The front remains quiet, stated this morning's communique. The British forces in particular are being held ready in case of any offensive through the Lowlands.—(Reuter).

AMBASSADOR LEAVES UNEXPECTEDLY

January 16.

The newly appointed United States Ambassador to Belgium has left Dublin for Brussels unexpectedly. He has been American Ambassador to Eire for four years. It is understood that he received instructions from Washington to proceed to Belgium at once.—Reuter.

British Tanker Tonnage Up

January 16.

British tanker tonnage is now actually higher than at the beginning of the war. This fact emerges from official shipping figures issued today. Germany, it will be recalled, has been saying that 20 British tankers have been lost since the war started, but it was stated in London that losses had been less than half that number and are more than made up by the gains in tonnage.—Reuter.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT'S SPECIAL POWERS

January 16.

A Bill giving the Turkish government special powers in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" was introduced into the National Assembly today.

An Ankara report says that the extraordinary circumstances are: general or partial mobilisation; the possibility of Turkey being involved in war; a state of war between third powers which also affects Turkey.

The Bill is expected to be passed tomorrow before the Assembly adjourns.—Reuter.

CZECH OFFICERS ARRESTED

January 16.

Seven hundred and nineteen Czech officers have been arrested by the Gestapo since Christmas according to information leaking across the frontier. Some have already been executed and these are reported to include the former military attache in Bucharest.—Reuter.

WELCOME STORMS

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Moshi, January 11.

Thunderstorms around Mt. Kilimanjaro during the last week or so have brought two welcome falls of rain to the Moshi district, over an inch being registered on both occasions. Coffee estates have, in consequence, blossomed well and grazing for livestock has improved.

Locust hoppers were located in the Rombo area of the Moshi district last month, but these have all been promptly dealt with by the competent authorities. A few flies are still in evidence, but no further egg laying has been reported.

U.S. Rejects British Protest

January 16.

The United States Government has rejected the British protest that a section of the Neutrality Law discriminates against British shipping. The British Government pointed out that neutral ships can carry cargo other than munitions to neutral ports and ports outside the combat zone, whereas British ships can carry cargoes only when title has been transferred to the British buyer.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, said that the section was intended purely to prevent the United States being involved in war and did not constitute discrimination.—(Reuter).

CANADIAN LOAN MORE THAN HALF SUBSCRIBED

January 16.

The first Canadian War Loan, which was offered to the public yesterday, is already more than half subscribed according to a preliminary report. About £25,000,000 have been subscribed out of the total issue of £44,000,000.—(Reuter.)

ORDER OF THE STANDARD

A.D.C.

The appointment of Capt. Guy Marriott Oliver, Scots Guards, Reserve of Officers, as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor is officially gazetted.

Appointment

Mr. C. E. Dunman, Aerodrome Superintendent, Nairobi, has been appointed Registrar of Aircraft.

Ban on Exports

The export of all native foodstuffs from the Meru District without the written permission of the District Commissioner has been prohibited.

Flax Ordinance

His Excellency the Governor has appointed January 10, 1940, as the date upon which the Flax Ordinance, 1939, shall be deemed to have come into operation.

Nairobi Hunt

The Master of the Nairobi Hunt announces that on Sunday hounds will meet at 6.15 a.m. to move off at 6.30 a.m. at a point on the Langata Road 6½ miles from the G.P.O., Nairobi. A live jackal will be hunted. There will be a guide at the Nairobi Pelo ground to show eyes the shortest way.

All Saints' Cathedral

The annual meeting of All Saints' Parish Nairobi, will be held in the Parish Room (Old Rectory) on Monday, January 29 at 6.30 p.m. Notice of any additional items for the agenda should be given to the Honorary Secretary, P. O. Box 79, Nairobi, at least seven days prior to the date of the meeting.

Repatriated

A neutral steamer (writes our Moshi correspondent) leaves Tanganyika ports towards the middle of this month and bears with it from Tanga the first party of German residents from the Moshi district to be compulsorily repatriated. It is expected that another vessel with similar passengers will sail for Europe before the end of January.

Red Cross Home Nursing Classes

A series of lectures and demonstrations on home nursing, under the aegis of the Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross Society, will commence on Friday, January 26, at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, at 5.30 p.m. and will be held each Friday thereafter until the conclusion of the course. Those wishing to put down their names for these classes are asked to apply in writing, if they have not already done so, to the General Secretary, Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 308, Nairobi.

Imports Decree

Acting under the Control of Imports Order, 1939, the Commissioner of Customs has decreed that no further import licence is required by any importer for the importation of dried fish, dates, tiles and other goods produced or manufactured in any of the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, or the Gulf of Aden, imported in native vessels of such countries, or for native produce or goods of native manufacture imported by natives of Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

Id-uz-Zua

A telegraphic message received by Anjuman Himayat Islam (E.A.) from the High Priest Maulana Syed Abdullah Shah, at Jedda (Arabia), announced that Haj will be performed on Friday, January 19. Id prayer will be held in Jamia Mosque, Nairobi, at 8-45 a.m., on January 20.

Blow To Revenue In Tanganyika

£400,000 REDUCTION DUE TO WAR

But Big Expansion Of Exports Anticipated

The adverse effect of the war on the revenue of Tanganyika Territory for the current year is estimated at £400,000—more than the combined deficit of the Territorial and Railway estimates.

The Financial Secretary, however, expects that by 1941 the import trade of the country will be readjusted to war conditions and, given ships and markets for exports, in which a great increase is expected, he believes that the Territory will pay its way.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Dar es Salaam.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. G. H. Sandford, moving the reference of the draft General Estimates and the Railways and Ports Draft Estimates to the Standing Committee on Finance, at the session of Legislative Council, said provision had been made for stimulating production and there was no provision for new services except for war purposes. Due regard had been paid to the imperative need for economy in the public service.

On the revenue side, the estimates included the proceeds of war revenue measures. Taken as a whole those increases in revenue might be assessed at approximately £150,000 for the current year.

The estimates of expenditure total £2,472,753, about £36,000 higher than the estimates for 1939. A comparison between the two years, however, should take into account the fact that in 1939 provision was made for a non-recurrent contribution of £100,000 to Makerere Endowment Fund, so that on a basis of comparison which excluded that item the estimates of expenditure exceeded those of 1939 by £136,000. Two factors alone, however, accounted for an increase of £272,000—the Tanganyika Naval Volunteer Force and certain non-military services (£140,000) and an estimated deficit of £142,000 (as against £10,000 in 1939) on the Railways and Ports Services.

Pensions Vote

Mr. Sandford then referred to the pensions vote, which is increased by £23,000 and stated that it was estimated that pensions requirements would show a constant annual increase until the year 1951, and after a sharp drop in expenditure for a few years a second peak would be reached in 1969. Thereafter the figure was expected to decline to a stable pensions commitment of about £70,000 per annum, given no considerable increase in staff.

In the estimates, the cost of internal security during 1940 had increased by £12,500 under the Police vote, much of which was required for increased patrol activity arising out of the war, both by police and by special constables. Provision was made for the first time for a Police Reserve which had been given statutory existence during the year.

Military Costs

The provision for Military Expenditure, which showed a decrease of £27,687 in 1940, was misleading. Provision was made in 1939 for approximately £160,000 of which £118,000 was for ordinary military expenditure, £23,000 for additional expenditure on equipment and £19,000 for capital expenditure on redistribution of troops. Against the first two items Tanganyika received a contribution from Nyasaland of £23,000. For 1940 no provision had been made on vote for capital expenditure and special arrangements had been made for financing equipment. Reimbursements from Nyasaland were no longer taken to revenue, as Nyasaland was making its contributions to military revenue direct to the military authorities.

The figure of £122,640 which appears as Tanganyika's contribution to military expenditure was provisional and in making comparisons with 1939 the net figures for that year should be used, not the gross figures laid down in the estimates.

In conclusion the sums involved in certain secondments totalled £25,000 as between civil departments and Government, and £40,000 in regard to secondments from civil departments to military staff.

A one-line vote of £25,000 had been included under the head of Agriculture to enable much-needed assistance to be given in overcoming difficulties which could be removed by the timely expenditure of state capital. If the item was approved the standing Finance Committee would be consulted regarding details.

Expenditure, said Mr. Sandford, totalled £2,126,789, giving a deficit of approximately £346,000.

Revenue

The revenue figures must be treated with reserve. There had been no great alteration in the Territory's economy that pre-war experience and pre-war trends were alike valueless in predicting the future course of revenue. Revenue depended to a large extent on the availability of shipping and markets that any estimate must contain a large element of speculation.

Mr. Sandford then outlined some of the assumptions on which the estimates lay. It had been assumed that the value of the Territory's exports would be enough to finance all the imports they could obtain. It had been assumed that the value of exports in 1940, both mineral and agricultural would exceed all previous records. It was also assumed that there would be a time lag before the import trade could adjust itself to war conditions having regard to the Empire's need for foreign exchange for purposes strictly connected with the prosecution of the war, the need for the replacement of imports and the need for conserving ships. It was assumed that the prices of commodities exported would remain at a level not substantially different from the present level and it was presumed that the weather would be reasonably favourable to agriculture.

These assumptions covered wide field and some were liable to disconcertion under war conditions. The budget had been rigorously examined and in the light of present knowledge could not be regarded as unduly conservative. It was in fact optimistic in the sense that while numerous factors might affect the revenue adversely, there were few that could be reasonably expected to lead to the 1940 estimates of revenue being exceeded. While would only be likely if, while other conditions remained favourable, imports from sterling countries more rapidly took the place of imports from other countries than at present seemed likely. When the necessary adjustments had been made and imports were reaching the country to the full extent of the demand which must follow the increase of wealth resulting from the crop campaign, then import duty revenue would revive and the Railway returns would also respond.

Transition Year

The year 1940 must be regarded as a transition year. They could at least hope that one year would be adequate for the necessary adjustment to take place in trade channels, and by 1941 it would be possible to reflect in the Territory's revenue estimates a state of affairs in which difficulties had been overcome and Tanganyika would obtain full benefit from the increased production, and justify herself as a self supporting and more than self supporting entity.

The estimated effect of the war on next year's revenue estimates of the Territory and the Railways and Ports is adverse to the extent of £400,000, which is more than the deficit on both.

"Much of this" said Mr. Sandford, "I hope to be able to reduce in revenue estimates of future years. I am confident that, given ships and markets for this territory's exports, the British taxpayer need have no anxiety on our behalf when trade adjusts itself to war conditions, and I have complete faith in the capacity of Tanganyika to pay its way once this transition period is passed." (Applause).

Railway Budget

After the Bill had been seconded, the General Manager of Railways and Ports dealt particularly with the Railway budget.

"It is with great regret that I have again to introduce a budget which involves a deficit," said Mr. Robins. "I had hoped this year to have been able to satisfy myself and honourable Members that the revenue would cover expenditure in 1940, but the war has upset that. I do not know that I have ever had a more difficult job than that of estimating the 1940 Revenue. So many factors are completely unknown and so many of them are affected by the economic war policy of His Majesty's Government. We do know that trade is being interfered with for the purpose of prosecuting the war and the fall in revenue is due solely to that cause. I have assumed that owing to the war policy we shall not be able to import goods from certain non-sterling countries and that some time will elapse before we can obtain supplies from alternative sources. The deficit is in fact the estimated cost of that time lag. I hope in this case events prove that my estimate was wrong and that we shall recover more quickly.

"In connexion with the position in the Lake Victoria Basin and in the Moshi area, those two valuable revenue earners I think to us, we are by the aid of the various agreements just about holding our position in regard to imports with a slight improvement in exports, but in all with no great contribution to our revenue. It takes time to accustom trade to new channels even when some of the disabilities have been removed.

"In connexion with the Congo trade, again we have just about held the position but with a welcome increase in exports. This was due entirely to fortuitous circumstances and has ceased owing to Government action in the Congo and not due to any failure on our part in regard to service or rates.

"In the South I am making proposals in due course which will stabilise the transport position and offer attractions to this route.

Principles of Policy

"I am, therefore, again driven back to the policy that in the 365,000 square miles of our territory we can and must produce sufficient commodities mainly to improve the standard of living of our people and incidentally to rehabilitate our transport services, and in that I of course include the railway. At the same time I am pursuing a steady policy of examining all our services, cutting out anything that is redundant, and in offers retire, filling essential posts only, improving our methods, but at the same time, and this is important, maintaining our asset, the railway, in such a condition as to postpone the day as long as I can the heavy expenditure will have to be spent on renewals.

"We must also beware of economising to such an extent as to make our services inferior to those of our neighbours or we shall inevitably lose what we at present hold. It is an arduous task and one which needs the greatest co-operation from the public we are endeavouring to serve.

"Most of the remarks I have made apply equally to the Ports, the estimate for which shows a deficit of £29,742, due almost entirely to war conditions.

"In administering the Ports it has again been brought home to me how important it is that all forms of transport must be co-ordinated and controlled by Government. We have been the fullest use of our natural waterways including the sea, and plan our roads in relation to both we and will continue to do.

Sir William Lead congratulated the Hon. Financial Secretary and the Hon. General Manager of Railways for the able and lucid way they had presented the draft estimates for revenue and expenditure and for the Tanganyika Railways should be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

The report was subsequently accepted, and the estimates, as amended, were approved.

Nairobi Fatality

EUROPEAN BOY CYCLIST

About 6 p.m. on Monday a Diesel lorry belonging to Kassam Murji, Reata Road, was being driven down Government Road towards Nairobi by Govind Bemji, c/o Kassam Murji.

A European boy, David Arbor, aged 11½, was cycling towards Slater and Whittaker's shop. Apparently the lorry driver applied his brakes with the result that the lorry skidded and hit the cyclist almost broadside on.

The boy sustained a fractured skull. He was admitted to the European Hospital where he died yesterday as a result of his injuries.

The circumstances are under investigation.

STOLE MASTER'S FURNITURE

Native Sentenced at Nairobi

The Resident Magistrate, Mr. Coffey, was not the only one in court who looked somewhat astonished when a native, formerly employed by Capt. B. Allen, of Muthaiga, yesterday pleaded guilty to the theft of furniture and fittings from his master's house during the latter's absence on November 15 last.

The list of stolen property included 12 dining-room chairs, one large table, six mattresses, one bed, six pillows, 12 cushions, six mosquito nets, one gramophone (makes unknown), one tray table, two looking glasses and one Morris chair with two cushions.

The accused, Shimo s/o Omora, a Mkisii, also admitted three previous convictions, two of which were for theft.

Mr. Coffey sent him to gaol for three years with hard labour and ordered him to report to the police for two years on release from prison.

Parklands Burglaries

The housebreaking proclivities of a Maragoli native, Shime s/o Kamati, were also brought to an end by the Resident Magistrate's Court yesterday, when following investigation of three burglaries in the Parklands area, he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for terms totalling two years.

He pleaded guilty to breaking into the house of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Davidson Road on the night of September 23 last and stealing clothes to the value of Shs. 650/-. He also admitted that on the night of January 8, he had broken into a house in Mpaka Road, Parklands, and stolen clothing to the value of Shs. 30/- the property of a Mr. Fremantle, and on the same night had entered the house of Mrs. J. C. Page on Salisbury Road, and stolen clothes to the value of Shs. 50/-.

January 16.

A broadcast news service in English from Turkey was inaugurated yesterday by the Minister of Interior, Sir Hugh Knatchbull Hugessen.—(Reuter).

£1,601

Fund Passes Another Milestone

The Kenya War Welfare Fund has now passed another milestone.

Donations made yesterday brought the total beyond Sixteen Hundred Pounds.

Of course there is still a very long way to go and only the fringe of Kenya's traditional generosity in good causes has been touched. There could be no more worthy cause than this.

Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Kenya War Welfare Fund P.O. Box 281, NAIROBI.

This is the Sixth List:	Shs.	cts.
Previously acknowledged	29,758	35
Mr and Mrs. C. A. A. Hime	100	00
Mr and Mrs. Mervyn Ridley	200	00
Mr C. R. Lockhart	200	00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell	200	00
Mr and Mrs. Keith McKenzie	50	00
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mortimer	100	00
African Mercantile Company, Ltd., Mombasa	500	00
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rosenston	300	00
Mr. Alibhai Ghulam	200	00
Messrs. Bewick Moreing and Co.	200	00
Brownie's Cathedral Service Collection	21	15
European, Asian and African Staff of Nairobi Branch, Cable and Wireless Ltd.	101	50
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Nealon, Mombasa	100	00
Total Shs.	32,031	00

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO SECURITY ZONE PROPOSAL

Can Work Well Only If Allies Reserve Full Belligerent Rights

Britain's reply to the communication from the American republics regarding the 300 miles' security zone points out that the proposal would involve the abandonment of certain legitimate belligerent rights. Moreover, it might provide German war and supply ships with a vast sanctuary from which they could emerge to attack Allied and neutral ships.

The British Government considers that the legitimate activities of British ships can in no way imperil the security of the American continent; rather would they contribute to it.

Only if the Allies reserve their full belligerent rights, the note adds, could the scheme operate satisfactorily.

Great Britain has now replied to the communication from the American Republics raising several questions about the safety of British warships and the German pocket battleship Graf Spee, which took place within the security zone of 300 miles proposed by the American States at a recent conference in Panama.

In the note the British Government says that it fully appreciates the desire of the American Republics to keep war away from America's shores and it has learned with understanding of the proposal for a security zone.

The British Government notes with satisfaction from the declaration of Panama itself that an attempt would have to be made to base the observance of the provisions on the consent of belligerents.

A Vast Sanctuary

The British reply then points out that the proposal involves the abandonment of certain legitimate belligerent rights. Government is anxious that any eventual acceptance should not be regarded as constituting a precedent. The British Government could agree that ships of the Allies should forego their rights in the zone if it were satisfied that this would not provide German warships and supply ships with a vast sanctuary from which they could come out and attack Allied and neutral ships, and to which they could return to avoid action being taken against them.

It is further pointed out that it is not known whether German ships would not take unneutral action in the security zone, for example, by the use of wireless. Further, German warships and supply ships might be allowed, under the proposal, to pass unhindered from one ocean to another through the security zone. This, it is pointed out, might not only bring American and belligerent ships into contact, but actually bring war nearer to the United States by causing friction between them and the Allies, which the British Government would greatly regret.

Would Penalise Britain

The British Government's note emphatically repudiates any suggestion that British warships had entered, or would act, in any way that would justify the taking of punitive measures against them. If such actions were adopted to preserve the neutral zone, the American States would, in fact, said the British Government, be offering sanctuary to German warships, leaving British warships penalised and unable to deal with the situation.

After referring to the operation of the Graf Spee and the supply ship Tacoma within the zone covered by the American proposals, and remarking that no method has been found of overcoming the disadvantages of the zone proposals as had been shown by the operations of these ships, the note goes on to say that the British Government considers that the legitimate activities of British ships can in no way imperil the security of the American continent, but would rather contribute to it.

Only Effective Way

The feeling of the British Government is that the only effective way to prevent belligerent activity within the zone would be:—

(1) to ensure that the German Government sends no more warships into it;

(2) as no such German shipping has already taken refuge in American ports, it would seem only fair that these vessels be laid up under American control for the duration of the war if the Allies are to be asked not to capture them.

Only by such means could the wish of the American Government to keep war away from their coasts be effectively and equitably realised.

The British Government, while sympathising with the American hopes, believes that the scheme will only operate satisfactorily if the Allies reserve their full belligerent rights to defend themselves and their ways of life, which they believe to be as dear to the American nation as they are to the British Commonwealth.—(Reuter).

January 16.

Mr. Cordell Hull said last night that the new United States-Japan trade treaty was being discussed in Tokyo on the initiative of Japan.—(Reuter).

New K. D. F. Proclamation

Pioneer Corps Incident

K. A. R. RESTORE DISCIPLINE

It has been brought to the notice of the Colonists that exaggerated statements are being circulated about a recent incident in the camp of the 1st Battalion Pioneer Corps.

The facts are (according to an official communique) that certain Pioneers who were dissatisfied with their terms of service, chiefly because they were disappointed at not being trained and employed as fighters, refused to work on the roads.

The King's African Rifles were called in to restore discipline and to arrest the malcontents, some of whom were carrying knives and sticks and resisted arrest. In the course of arrests some minor injuries were inflicted. One man was seriously injured with fatal results.

Order was quickly restored, and the malcontents were detained for one night and returned to duty next day. No further incidents have occurred.

CATTLE STOLEN FROM POLICE BOMA

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Koru, January 14.

Local police officers are kept pretty busy these days investigating stock thefts which are becoming a serious menace and in which Kipsigi squatters are almost invariably involved.

A particularly audacious theft occurred a few days ago when four cattle were taken from the Police boma at Fort Tenan. It is understood that the rustlers have already been apprehended.

Some of us are wondering whether more use should not be made of the Collective Punishment Ordinance, as there is little doubt that a considerable number of raids are almost invariably aware of these thefts and a general tightening-up is desirable in the public interest and to assist the Police, who, with a substantial measure of success, spend a large proportion of their time investigating stock theft cases.

CAR CRASH AT MUHORONI

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Koru, Jan. 14.

An accident occurred near Muhoroni Post Office about 6 p.m. yesterday, when a car being driven by an Indian sub-inspector of police left the road just after negotiating a sharp corner, and came off second best in an encounter with a tree on the opposite side of the road. It is assumed that something went wrong with the steering gear.

Fortunately the officer concerned sustained nothing more serious than a severe shaking, though the car was badly damaged.

PRICE OF MAIZE IN KENYA FIXED FOR SOME MONTHS

A revised list of f.o.r. prices for local produce issued by the Supply Board, which became effective on January 11, fixes the f.o.r. prices (producers' station) of maize at Shs. 10/- per bag of 200 lbs. net. It is stated that the Supply Board does not propose to consider any alteration in this price for a period of some months. After due consideration of all factors the Board considers this is a fair price for a grower to produce.

An increase of ten cents per lb. (f.o.r.) on price ruling on August 26, 1939 of fresh butter is also permitted.

These f.o.r. prices at producing centres for commodities are settled by the Supply Board. The selling price in various districts is fixed by District Commissioners in consultation with the local price inspectors in accordance with the basic f.o.r. plus cost of railage to the consuming centre, handling, and normal trade profit.

The basic prices are settled monthly.

Revised Schedule

Here is the revised schedule of f.o.r. prices which become effective on January 11:

Wheat: Kenya (Baker's quality) f.o.r. Eldoret Shs. 35 per 200 lb. gross; f.o.r. Nairobi Shs. 34/- per 200 lb. gross. Prices of other qualities in accordance with the normal ruling margins.

Maize: f.o.r. all producer stations Shs. 10/- per bag of 200 lbs. net. NOTE: The Supply Board does not propose to consider any alteration in this price for a period of some months.

Maize Flour: Sh. 1/- to be added to the prices fixed for maize.

Rice: Maji-maji unpolished f.o.r. Mwanza Shs. 22/- per bag of 224 lb. gross. Prices of other qualities in accordance with the normal ruling margins.

Beans: f.o.r. curers' stations:—

Full sides, Shs. 1/10 per lb.

Hamless sides, Shs. 1.05 per lb.

Three-quarter sides, Shs. 1/25 per lb.

Middles Shs. 1.30 per lb.

Gammons, Shs. 1.15 per lb.

Fore-end shoulders, Cts. 55 per lb.

Rolled shoulders, Cts. 65 per lb.

Sliced Bacon, Shs. 1.40 per lb.

Wiltshire Ham, 1/50 per lb.

Butter, fresh. Increase of 10 cents per lb. over prices ruling on August, 26, 1939.

Butter, tinned. Increase of 20 cents per 1-lb. tin, and of 15 cents per 1-lb. tin over prices ruling on August 26.

Ghee f.o.r. Creamery Shs. 37 per frasila of 36 lbs. f.o.r. Machakos Shs. 23 per frasila of 36 lbs. f.o.r. Kisumu Shs. 26 per frasila of 36 lbs.; f.o.r. Mwanza Shs. 16 per frasila of 36 lbs.

Sugar: f.o.r. Jinja, 3rd grade quality, Shs. 25/- per 224 lbs. bag. Prices of other qualities in accordance with normal ruling margins.

Jaggery f.o.r. Kisumu and Jinja Shs. 3 30 per frasila of 36 lbs.; f.o.r. Kisumu 2nd grade Shs. 3/- per frasila of 36 lbs.

All the above prices include packing.

Ruiru Farmers' Discussion

Telephoning yesterday afternoon, the Standard's Ruiru correspondent reported that the District Commissioner, Thika, in the morning met the Executive of the Ruiru Farmers' Association and local representatives of the Coffee Board of Kenya at Ruiru. The agreement by the Governments of Kenya and Uganda regarding maize (vide prior fixation the Control Board's work in conjunction) was discussed.

After the meeting with the D.C. it was decided to send delegates to the mass meeting of Associations in the Central and Thika Districts being held on Saturday at Thika, at the Blue Posts Hotel at 10-30 a.m. to discuss the position. It was also decided to request the Earl of Erroll, Member for the Kiambu constituency to attend.

The Standard's Thika correspondent has already reported that the Hon. E. S. Grogan, D.S.O., Member for Uhambura, will take part in the discussion.

Muhoroni-Ahero Road

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Koru.

After the horrors of the road journey between Nairobi and Nakuru, it is a great relief to reach the Nyanza District Council road system where the roads are certainly being brought to a higher standard by the truncation of corners and in a dozen other sensible ways. It is hoped that, on its completion by the Public Works Department, maintenance of the Muhoroni-Ahero section of the main road will be contracted out to the District Council, which would relieve the very busy Executive Engineer of a certain amount of worry, and as the District Council is already responsible for the present Muhoroni - Songhor - Kibigori road, the proposed addition fits nicely into the orbit of the Road Supervisor's existing activities.

VALUE OF CROP EXPORTS

Big Increases In Tanganyika

A statement issued by Mr. J. H. McQuade, Comptroller of Customs, Tanganyika, in statistical form shows strikingly the increase in the value of economic crops exported during December, 1939, when compared with the value of such crops a year previously. Sisal, cotton, hides, sheep and goat skins and groundnuts show substantial increases in value. The table is appended.

ECONOMIC CROPS EXPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1939.

	Actual Exports 1938 Quantity	Value £	Approximate Exports 1939 Quantity	Value £
Sisal, tons	10,411		7,961	
Tow, tons	679	137,457	551	154,686
Tow Flume, tons			136	
Coffee, tons	1,068	43,050	1,295	43,138
Cotton, centals	20,738	40,879	15,913	35,341
Hides, tons	341	17,010	350	23,567
Skins, sheep and goat, No.	145,107	4,068	140,474	6,597
Groundnuts, tons	...	...	262	2,001	330	3,614

Developing Resources

TANGANYIKA PLANS MATURE

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Moshi, January 11.

It will be recalled that, following the outbreak of war, a number of committees composed of non-officials reported to Government on schemes proposed for the better development of the Territory's resources and the maintenance of existing local industries, such as sisal, coffee, dairying, wheat. These proposals came from different provinces and were dependent on a grant from the Colonial Development Board or other sources in the United Kingdom.

In September last the Tanganyika Government had these schemes under consideration. It is now learnt that a number of them have been accepted by Government, which is anxious to proceed with plans as soon as possible. It is stated, on good authority, that to implement even in part the recommendations made to Government by Provincial Development Boards representations are now being made to the Imperial Government in Great Britain for a substantial grant.

So far as the Northern Province is concerned, the dairying industry will participate in this grant by the erection of a Central Creamery. Among other industries which will also benefit is the maize industry—by the erection of storage godowns for maize on the Tanga line, to serve the needs of the sisal plantations in that area. It is also understood that loans on easy terms will be made available for European settlers desirous of planting fresh land under approved crops.

Enemy Enterprises

In this connexion, the future maintenance of enemy farms and enterprises also arises. It is proposed that, starting with the Lake Province, German shambas be put up to tender on a yearly basis, a percentage of the proceeds being paid by the tenant to the Custodian of Enemy Property Department. The Kilimanjaro Coffee Curing Works, an enemy enterprise, is now under the management of Mr. R. M. Davies, a senior officer of the Agriculture Department, who is assisted by a technical staff and also by voluntary workers.

The Food Controller of Tanganyika, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, recently paid a visit to the Northern Province, where he met and discussed problems affecting the production and control of foodstuffs during war-time conditions with departmental officers and also with non-official representatives of the coffee, wheat, maize, and dairying industries.

Planters' Coffee Auction

At an auction held on January 12, coffee offered on behalf of the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, Ltd., by the Kenya Coffee Auctions sold as follows for medium qualities:—

A Grade	Shs. 40/- to Shs. 43/-
A Grade	Shs. 45/- to Shs. 50/-
B Grade	Shs. 41/- to Shs. 45/-
C Grade	Shs. 30/- to Shs. 35/-
T Grade	Shs. 25/- to Shs. 25/-
TT Grade	Shs. 35/- to Shs. 35/-
E Grade	Shs. 42/6 to Shs. 50/-

There was a fairly brisk demand at twelve cents advance on improvement over the previous week and a few parcels of better quality sold at prices above levels noted for average qualities. The highest price for "A" grade was Shs. 56/6 for the week.—AVONTUUR.

NO GERMAN SPY WAS ARRESTED

January 16.

No German spy was arrested by American Police said Mr. Stephen Early, Police. He stated he had been misinformed when he announced such an arrest had been made.—Reuter.

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FROM NAKURU 'STANDARD' CORRESPONDENT—

PROGRESS OF THE LIBRARY

Early Records Come To Light

Two thrillers represent the new books for last week. These are Agatha Christie's "Murder is Easy", but one of her best but very readable—and an unusual story from America called "Murder to Hounds", by Edward Acheson.

Some very welcome help has been given in the Library by Mrs. Le May and Miss Manning, and this has made it possible to examine some of the old papers discovered on a cupboard a week or two ago. Unfortunately the very earliest records appear to have been destroyed and the history begins with the following spirited notice signed "Frank Watkins Senior" and dated November 22, 1927:

"As the meeting called to establish a Public Library for Nakuru was not a success owing to poor attendance, I will make a last effort by requesting those who take an interest in the subject to append their names to the list. Should sufficient members show a disposition to support so worthy and intellectual an object within a fortnight from date, i.e. December 10, 1927, at 2.30 p.m., I will then arrange for a meeting of the subscribers to discuss ways and means."

The notice goes on to say that Lord Delamere had promised his support, and His Excellency the Governor his patronage, and ends, "Don't let Nakuru take a back seat." There is nothing to show where this paper was displayed but twelve signatures of prominent citizens were attached and the public Meeting took place at the Nakuru Hotel on December 10 and there is a list of subscribers numbering forty as a result of the meeting. Of these ten are still members of the Library.

In January 1928 the Library was established as an organisation with a Committee, a minute book and a number of enthusiastic helpers, and on February 8 the books collected were available for circulation in a small two-roomed building where Barclay's Bank now stands, which had been let for this purpose at a generously low rental by Commander Couldrey.

Committee Meeting

At the Committee meeting held at the Library on Tuesday, Mrs. Seife asked to be allowed to resign from the position of joint-librarian, but to be allowed to continue as honorary-secretary. She hoped to be able to do this work more efficiently in the future as, at last, papers and books have been fully checked and put in order.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Hamilton Ross for his help in securing a number of books from Foyle's, to Mrs. Le May, Mrs. Cowling, Mrs. Sinclair and Miss Manning for their help in taking a census of the books and bringing the filing and card index up to date, and to the joint-librarians for the work of the past year in which less than half a dozen books have been lost and are unaccounted for.

It was unanimously decided to ask Mrs. Sinclair to take Mrs. Seife's place as joint-librarian with Mrs. Dobbin.

In The Night Sky

Night skies have generally been cloudy for the past week and more but there have been clear intervals in which it has been possible to note that Mars has now passed Jupiter and is making his way towards Saturn. Corvus now rises in the south-east rather after the evening, flying upwards, a curve of four bright stars for the wing, and another star for the tail.

Though the animals of the sky are generally rather far-fetched in their resemblance to the creatures they are named after—except the Great Dog, who does surely look like a sturdy hunter of rather a heavy type—the birds are lovely, and it takes but little imagination to fill in the lines between the stars. Corvus looks most like a huge crow and shows to the best advantage when he sweeps down to the west, but at this time of year he rises very early to see him getting unless perhaps after the Nakuru Athletic Club dance next Saturday.

FOUR GENERATIONS

The manager's house of the Nakuru Branch of the National Bank of India sheltered four generations on Thursday night, when Mrs. Wallace, that grand old lady of whom Kisumu has robbed us—and her daughter, Mrs. Warren, stayed with Mr and Mrs. H. Macdonald on their way to Nairobi by car. Mrs. Macdonald is Mrs. Wallace's grand-daughter and Mr. Angus Macdonald her great-grandson.

Although the excavations of Dr. and Mrs. Leakey, uncovering the records of life so very long ago should have taught us to think in centuries and not in decades of human history, it remains a thrilling experience to meet one who was quite a big girl when "Scarlet O'Hara in 'Gone with the Wind'" was struggling with her many problems, and who has seen such tremendous changes and takes so keen an interest in everything.

Mrs. Wallace looks very well indeed, she was quite undisturbed by having come through so heavy a rainstorm on her way down that Mrs. Warren decided that the rest of the journey should be accomplished by train.

"THAT LITTLE BRIDE IS A WONDER"

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NOVELS

at the

East African Standard Ltd.,

GRASS FIRE DANGERS

Precautions By The Railway

The recent long period of drought has once again brought to notice the danger of grass and forest fires and the havoc which can be caused by them. To town dwellers and to some employees of the Railway Administration, (writes the General Manager in his Bulletin) this might appear to be a matter of little importance—something which always happens in the dry weather, and cannot be avoided. Recent articles in the press on the subject and a broadcast talk have described the damage that is done annually to property and the serious consequences to all farming activities and particularly as regards grazing for cattle, soil erosion and reduction of water supplies. Every individual in the Colony should have a real interest in measures designed to combat this danger.

In addition to indirect losses resulting from damage to the property of the community, the Railway Administration could be directly affected by a fire on a large scale which would adversely affect receipts, due to loss of crops, and cause embarrassment in connexion with wood fuel supplies if forests were affected.

In this connexion, it is interesting to note that in 1938 approximately 12,919,824 cubic feet of woodfuel were supplied to the Railway from the forests of Kenya and, of that quantity, about 3,739,548 cubic feet were blue gum from Government plantations. This is a valuable source of wealth to the country, but, unfortunately, wood burning engines are the chief offenders, so far as fires from sparks are concerned.

Risk on Farms

It is apparent, however, that the people most affected are the farmers, who run the risk of grass being required for grazing being destroyed and of losing valuable crops of wheat and other cereals which may be approaching maturity.

As is well known, the Railway main line and its branches pass through all classes of agricultural and forest lands and it is, therefore, necessary to provide means to reduce the danger of fires being started by sparks, etc., from the locomotives.

The first line of defence is the fire-break, which is provided in all danger zones and is made by clearing a path 10 feet wide from the inside of the Railway 100 feet reserve and then by burning off the grass between this path and the line. This fire-break, however, is not legally necessary unless the farmer owning land alongside the Railway line is prepared to co-operate by clearing a fire-break on his side of the boundary; without such co-operation, the Administration can do little in the small space available to it. Incidentally, it may be stated that the amount of co-operation forthcoming is lamentably small. Permanent way employees are also instructed to extinguish all fires seen by them in the vicinity of the line.

In addition to the provision of fire-breaks, steps are taken to make the engines as spark proof as possible by means of ashpans, spark arrestors and water sprays, and a brief description of these measures might reassure those who believe that ash and cinders are allowed to fall directly on to the track from the grate. Underneath the grate is fitted the ashpan, which is a steel box, somewhat similar to the ashpan sometimes provided for use with kitchen stoves, and the ashes and cinders fall into this box. The ashpan is provided with doors, known as dampers, which are used for regulating the air supply to the furnace and through which the ashes and cinders are extracted at riverside stations or at the engine sheds. To prevent the ashes of wood burning engines from falling through the damper doors when they are open, additional inside doors are provided. These inside doors are perforated with small holes, which allow the air to pass in but are kept closed to prevent the ashes from falling out.

Other Safeguards

An additional safeguard is also provided in the form of a water spray which automatically sprays water on to the ashes in the ashpan each time the apparatus for forcing water into the boiler is used. Water is injected into the boiler very frequently on each journey and therefore the ashes are frequently drenched.

Yet another safeguard is provided in the form of a spark arrestor. This consists of steel netting 3/8-in. mesh and it is fitted in the smoke-box of the boiler underneath the chimney so that cinders drawn through the tubes from the fire are trapped. A certain number of cinders pass through the netting, but these are small in size and, except in very high winds, usually cool off in the air before reaching the ground.

It is pleasing to note that, as a result of these efforts, complaints regarding fires caused by locomotives have greatly diminished during the past few years. The subject is frequently brought to the notice of the employees chiefly concerned, namely the engine staff and permanent way gangs, and the vital necessity, especially in times of drought, of preventing fires from starting and, once started, of doing all in their power to extinguish them, is pointed out.

In spite of every precaution fires caused by locomotives do on occasion, ally take place, and the willing co-operation of all those who own land alongside the railway line, as called for in existing legislation, is earnestly solicited. Without this help, adequate precautions cannot be taken.

DAR ES SALAAM EXHIBITION

Hindu Volunteer Corps

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]

Dar es Salaam.

The anniversary celebrations of the Hindu Volunteer Corps under the presidency of Sheth Mathuradas Kalidas Mehta took the form of physical feats and an exhibition of Indian and local arts and crafts which the Corps had organised.

Apart from a well-arranged show of Indian produce, manufacture, embroidery, needlework, handicraft, etc. the exhibition provided the public with a glimpse of Native art, curios, local produce and articles of local manufacture. The Museum Committee and the Health Department co-operated by lending some interesting exhibits.

The main feature of the exhibition was a relief map of India dug out in the grounds, occupying some 2,500 square yards and surrounded by a basin on both the sides indicating the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. The rivers Ganges and Indus were indicated with flowing water, and the principal mountains of India, with shining green and and white Himalayas, were also shown.

It is estimated that about 2,500 paid for admission, but altogether some 8,000 people saw the exhibition incl'ding school-children and guests.

Mr. U. K. Oza gave an expression of public opinion when he said that the spirit behind the exhibition was magnificent.

Mr. Mehta, who performed the opening ceremony, congratulated the Hindu Volunteer Corps on presenting such a fine show and presented the Corps with Shs. 125/-. Several other presents were also announced.

It is hoped that next year an even better show with the co-operation of all the communities in Dar es Salaam, will be possible.

Girl Cures Snake Bite

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]

Moshi.

How many authenticated cases are known of dogs recovering from the bite of poisonous snakes?

A local resident claims to have saved the life of her dog after it was bitten by an adder. The animal's mistress, a child of fifteen, alone on a farm at the time, had no antidotes other than mustard and brandy. A hot bath of the former and a tot of the latter were administered. The dog, while suffering from numbness of the affected leg, made a good recovery, though swollen glands and nervous shock were in evidence for some days subsequently.

The Weather

The British East African Meteorological Service yesterday supplied the following note on the weather:—

Principal falls of rain reported this morning were Dar es Salaam 1.5 in., Bao Hill 0.8 in., Thomson Falls 0.5 in., and Kabete, Musoma, Arusha, Mwanza, Kigoma and Zanzibar each with 0.4 in.

Local showers or thunderstorms will continue over Kenya, mainly in the afternoon or evening. There will be scattered thunderstorms in Uganda and further general thunderstorms over Tanganyika, although some decrease is probable on the Coast.

Today's Cause List

Before Mr. Justice Thacker In Court No. 1 at 8.45 a.m.

For Argument.

B.C.—Re: Devisingh Shamatsingh Darbar—Debtor.

Before Mr. Justice Bartley. In Chambers No. 12 at 9.30 a.m.

C.C.—A. Baumann and Company vs. Keshwanand Sharma.

In Court No. 2 at 10.30 a.m. For Hearing.

C.C.—The Acting Commissioner of Lands vs. Khair Din and six others.

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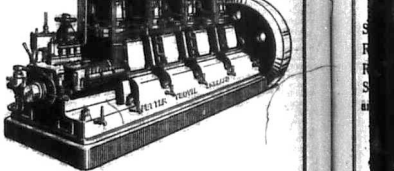

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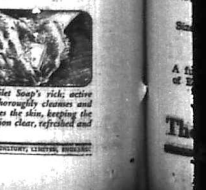

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Compiled with the help of:—The Public Works, Survey and Administrative Departments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Shows:—Roads, Railway, Boundaries, Altitudes, Rivers, Farm numbers, etc.

Scale:—1.014 to 1 inch.

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PRICE Shs. 5/-, posted Shs. 5/20.

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A further supply of the R.E.A.A.A. Road Map (May 1936) of East Africa has arrived, price Shs. 5/-, posted Shs. 5/20.

The East African Standard Ltd.

Correspondence ...

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

Maize Prices

THE CASE FOR THE FARMER

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

Sir,—At the recent annual general meeting of the K.F.A. held in Kitale, the price of maize inter alia, was discussed.

Mr. F. L. Megson moved a motion that the price of maize in Kenya should be governed by the Import Parity price. He urged that, if through circumstances prevailing, the internal price of maize should rise to, say, Shs. 12/- per bag, we as farmers, should do all possible through the K.F.A., to obtain this figure.

An amendment was proposed by Major Bolton, to the effect that we should aim this year at a figure of Shs. 10/- per bag.

He stressed the point that in aiming at this figure, there was no idea of profiteering; that it was in fact a fair figure.

In the debate which followed, one speaker suggested that the 'Import Parity' price idea was a broken reed on which to depend; that ships might come from South America and elsewhere and off load maize at Mombasa at a much lower figure than Shs. 10/- per bag; and for this reason it was more sensible to stick to something tangible, and that we should concentrate on obtaining Shs. 10/-, as suggested in the amendment.

The meeting, on the principle that "a bird in the hand" etc. and also perhaps because they thought in concentrating on Shs. 10/- they were 'playing the game,' voted for the amendment, and the 'Import Parity' resolution was turned down.

I have heard it argued against Mr. Megson's resolution that we have not a hope of obtaining more than Shs. 10/- per bag, no matter what the internal circumstances might be; therefore why bother to try and get more! And I have heard Mr. Megson's reply that such an attitude is defeatist and that it augurs badly for the Maize Industry if we are frightened even to ask for what is justly our due.

In recent years it is true to say that maize farmers have felt they are dependent on Government, with regard to the price which may be forthcoming that they can do but little, even through the K.F.A., to obtain the best price possible for their maize.

If this attitude of the farmers is a defeatist attitude, we may well ask how long is such a defeatist attitude to prevail? It is surely high time that we dropped such an attitude. We have had more than our fair share of the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" in recent years, and for this reason are all the more entitled to share in any better fortune which may come our way.

The extraordinary thing is, however, that should prospects, in better prices, improve, some kind of demon seems immediately to stalk the earth, suggesting to the maize farmers, that they are a nasty lot of profiteers; disloyal to Government, and callous as to the needs of other consumers of maize in Kenya.

At the same time, farmers are advised to lie low; and not to embarrass the Government and to be content with a moderate price, which may be quite irrespective of what is a fair price; i.e., one determined by supply and demand.

It comes to this, that when the maize farmer occasionally glimpses a little sunshine through the clouds, which in some small measure is going to help him recoup his past losses, he is hoodwinked into the idea, that this is really no sunshine at all; but merely mirage.

When one remembers exactly what locusts and weevil and drought and times of depression can do towards putting a spoke in the maize farmer's wheel, is it not mere elementary justice, that when good times come along he should be allowed to take advantage of them.

I ask, sir, in all sincerity, can this instinct to take advantage of better times when they occur, be conceivably called profiteering?

The chairman of the K.F.A., at the meeting of December 29 is reported as having said on this question of maize prices that his Board hope to arrive at a price, which will be satisfactory to producer and consumer alike.

This is a very pleasant way of looking at things. But if the chairman is trying to humour the consumer, is he at the same time being fair to the producer?

The purport of this letter is to stress the fact that the Chairman and the Directorate of the K.F.A., which is primarily a Co-operative Society brought into existence to further the interests of the maize grower, are not being fair to the producer, when they talk of trying to arrive at a price which will be "fair to all."

It is high time that maize should be treated as any other commodity, in that those interested in its successful development i.e. the K.F.A. should do all possible to obtain for their members the best prices possible.

Yours etc.,
OSWALD BENTLEY.

Kitale,
January 9, 1940.

EAST COAST FEVER

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

Sir, — May I reply through your paper to questions put by Mr. Tunstall?

(1) The experiment was with the progeny of native cows by pure-bred imported bulls, purchased from noted stockmen of the time, I used an immune grade bull from the Plateau, and later got a ⅞-bred also immune, as there were then quite a number of grades around Eldoret.

(2) The few ticks which exist in the areas I mentioned are, according to Veterinary officers not the E.C.F. types, and the native stock in these areas is **not** immune. If you want proof of it buy a few and take them to Njoro, or better still Kibigori, and I doubt if you have any alive in three months. This should convince you, sir, that there are clean areas in Kenya.

(3) I advocate the destruction of game in and around Stock Areas because I have seen it accomplished in Africa—turn a few of our game poachers loose and in twelve months there would be no game. Having cleared the game off, a fence would keep out any wholesale invasion.

(4) I object to immunity in grades, simply because I think it retards the progress the country is making in stock rearing at present, and any neighbour who does not dip where the majority do, is definitely a menace, and as we are dependent on cooperation, this, I think, is important.

(5) Dipping certainly does not increase the milk yield, but it enables one to keep alive animals which can give and are giving three to four gallons of milk per day, per cow. This means that one such cow is equal to five and six low yielding grades or good native cows, and also means the feeding of one animal instead of half a dozen. For ranching purposes, of course, this does not apply. I am writing as a Dairyman and Dairying and E.C.F. do not agree.

The fact that farmers like Cloete, Leslie, Symons, Stephenson, Hoey, and other pioneers of the Plateau, did not continue with their grade immune cattle, apart from my experiment, is proof enough that it is not practical.

A trip to South Africa and through the Native territories would be an eye opener, for here is proof of what controlled dipping can do, all within the last fifteen years. And yet we hear it said the Union does little or nothing for its native people; as far as I could see all that was left to be done was the fencing. Natives purchase stock from farmers on their border and have no trouble in keeping the stock alive as their dips are dotted about every 10 to 12 miles, and these dips control the movement of cattle, resulting in the non-existence of stock thefts and of E.C.F.

When one sees a Native Reserve, which 20 years ago was as full of E.C.F. as the Kavirondo Reserve, cleaned up and no case of E.C.F. for three or four years, it sounds odd to have to try and convince European settlers that it pays to get rid of East Coast Fever, and all tick-borne diseases.

Yours, etc.,
R. LETCHER.

Endebess,
January 6, 1940.

P.S.—An article on this subject appears in "Dalgety's Review" of last week and is well worth reading.
R.L.

TURKISH RELIEF

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

Sir,—The hearts of all those who listened yesterday and this morning to Lord Lloyd's appeal for help for the Turkish Relief Fund must have been touched by his story of the terrible sufferings of the victims of the recent earthquake, tempests, and floods.

I would suggest that a Fund and Depôt be established for the whole of Kenya to which those who can afford to do so can send their contributions of money and clothing. Let us be united in this matter remembering that union is strength, and that even the small contributions of those who can afford little amount in the aggregate to a good deal.

I should be very glad to associate myself with any effort towards this object.

Yours, etc.,
G. R. PLOWDEN.

Nairobi,
January 15, 1940.

A POLICY FOR WAR: MAN-POWER

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

Sir,—A correspondent in your today's issue says it is a "funny war", and so is the advertisement which appears in the 'Situations Vacant' column from Military Headquarters who require clerks, between the ages of 18 and 45. Can this possibly be a mistake and the figures become reversed and should read 54 to 81?

In class III of the K.D.F. there is no age limit, and one would have thought that the lads of 18 to 45 should be in the "field" leaving the clerical jobs to older men.

If this age limit of 45 years was enforced, generally, among our local forces today, there would be rather a large percentage of officers and men looking for new jobs, some of whom are holding nice fat billets and drawing pensions in addition to their military pay.

Yours etc.,
"54".

Nairobi,
January 10, 1940.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Sir,—That Mr. R. S. Weston, although a British subject, born and bred in Kenya, should continue to remain unemployed for ten months, is really a tragic case. That he has not yet been called on active military service to fight for Pro Patria, is equally pathetic and a heartrending instance. And I must say that my heartfelt sympathies go to him to alleviate his discomforts.

It is a matter of great regret that he has met with many disappointments in different offices and particularly to be told that Goans (most of them Portuguese citizens and also non-Kenya born) are preferred to others. But, has Mr. Weston probed this question deeply? I am afraid he has not. Has he looked or considered the economic side of the employer when engaging a Goan and all other qualities that go to make a real good clerk? Certainly not.

Mr. R. S. Weston's attack on Nairobi employers for preferring Goans to others in clerical situations seems to be founded on rather unsteady ground, like the Siegfried Line. He has, for instance, not cared to ask the employers the reasons why Goans are given preference when selecting the applicants. Goans have a long history in this country and treasured traditions behind them. Goa, though an insignificant dot on the world's map, yet has produced sons of great calibre and international repute to mention just a few, the famous scientist Abbe Faria, the founder of hypnotism, next the laureate poet, Francisco Luis Gomes and such many other personages.

The success of Goans is entirely due to the integrity of their character and all the rest of virtues that go to make a man a real gentleman. They are obedient, honest, hardworking, endowed with tremendous power of endurance and patience and above all they possess that sense of responsibility and discipline which ultimately bring about their success and that is the reason why they eclipse others. I hope by now I have convinced Mr. R. S. Weston why the Nairobi employers like the Goans.

Yours etc.,
"SUN."

Nairobi,
January 12, 1940.

JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE

Following are prices of selected stocks on the Johannesburg Exchange on December 27, 1939, "b" signifying buyers, "s" sellers, and "ss" sales, the quotations being in South African Currency:—

African and European	not quoted
Anglo-Alpha Cement	s 5/1½
Anglo-Transvaal	s 25/-
Anglos	b 33/9
Assd. Manganese	b 4/9
Atkinson	not quoted
Blyvoor, G.M.	not quoted
Brick and Potteries	not quoted
Cons. Dias. Ord.	b 4/6
Cons. Dias. Pref.	not quoted
C.M. Reef	s 72/-
Daggafontein Mines	b 38/6
Durban Deep	s 57/-
East Dagga	b 24/6
E. Rand Cons.	b 1/9
E.R. Prop. Mines	s 46/9
Government Areas	ss 29/3
Grootvlei	b 87/-
Laces	s 10/3
Libanon	s 8/-
Luipaards	s 19/6
Marievale	ss 17/-
Middle Wits	not quoted
Modder East	s 93/-
New Cent	s 1/3
New Eland	s 1/-
New Machavie	not quoted
New Modder	b 21/9
Nigel	b 58/-
Palmiet	b 3/9
Pretoria Cement	not quoted
Randfontein	b 39/3
R. Broken Hill	b 3/9
Rhodes Anglos	not quoted
Rhokhana Corp.	b 1/3
Rhod. Sel.	b 14/-
Riet No. 11	not quoted
Rob Deep B.	b 61/6
S.A. Lands	ss 92/6
S.A. Torbanite	b 4/9
S.A. Towns	not quoted
Simmer and J. Mines	ss 19/-
Spaarwater	b 3/1
Springs	ss 25/3
Van Dyk	s 27/6
Venterspost	s 35/9
Vlakfontein	s 14/3
Vogels	s 22/-
Welgedacht	s 5/-
West Rand Cons.	s 38/-
West Reef	ss 12/3
West Vlaks	s 1/6
West Vlaks Opt.	not quoted
West Spaars	s 1/-
West Springs	s 45/6
West Wits	b 60/9
Wit Nigel	s 2/-
U.S.A. local stocks:	
3½ per cent 1948/58	b £99½
5 per cent 1940/50	b £102
Johannesburg Mun. 5 per cent	not quoted

Wireless

Kenya Station

1.15/1.45 p.m. Lunch Programme. 6.45 p.m.—Religious Service. 7.00 p.m.—Time Signal. Selections 7.15 p.m.—News and Announcements. 7.30 p.m.—Book Review by Miss Kathleen Robinson. 7.45 p.m. Light Orch./Vocal Concert. 8.15 p.m.—Indian Programme. 8.45 p.m. B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay. 9.00 p.m.—Local News etc. 9.10/10 p.m.—Symphony No. 5 in C Minor (Beethoven), London Phil. Orch. (Conducted by Serve Koussevitsky).

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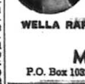

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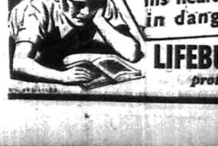

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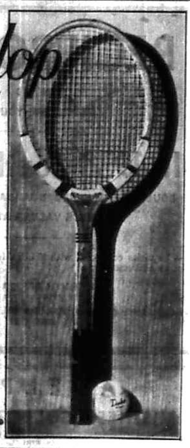

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IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

Records Beaten Last Year

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London.

The two outstanding athletes of the year (in the estimation of H.M. Abrahams) have undoubtedly been T. Maeki, of Finland, and Rudolf Harbig, of Germany and it is tragic to reflect that the two countries to which these magnificent athletes belong are at war.

During the year Maeki has set up no fewer than five world's records and at the comparatively young age (for a Finnish runner) of twenty-nine he has come to be regarded as even greater than Nurmi.

Nurmi, it is true, is likely to be remembered longer than Maeki, because Nurmi marked a new epoch in track performances. Maeki has only succeeded to a position which Nurmi established, and in a period of more intensive competition has made even Nurmi's records seem by comparison a little slow.

Nurmi was in the front rank for nearly fifteen years. He held all the five world's records which Maeki has placed to his credit this season. Maeki has knocked six seconds off Nurmi's two mile record, twenty-nine seconds off the three miles, and over forty seconds off the six miles. He is the first man to run six miles inside twenty-nine minutes, and has beaten Alfred Shrubb's record, which stood for twenty-five years, by over a minute.

Harbig set up world's records for 400 metres (437 yards), which he ran in 46 sec.; and he also beat Wooderson's 800 metres record, and beat it by nearly 2 sec. It is sad indeed that both these men have been robbed of the chance of Olympic victories, for, alas! the Games were scheduled for Helsinki next year, and one wonders if Olympic Games will ever be held in Finland at any time in the future.

British Records

While Maeki's world figures make British performances seem rather mediocre, nevertheless our own distance runners have shown marvellous improvement during 1939. Jack Emery set up a new British record for three miles of 14 min. 8 sec.—a record which remained on the record-book for less than a month, for Maeki himself beat 14 min. on August Bank Holiday.

Emery also accomplished a new British record of 9 min. 0.34 sec. for two miles. P. D. Ward was second to Emery on each occasion, and, should we return to normal athletics in the not too distant future, both these men will be still in their prime.

Another British record, that for twenty-five miles, was set up early in the year by F. J. Harmer, while S. C. Wooderson beat 3 min. for the three-quarter mile, 2 min. 59.6 sec. being not only a new British record but the best ever in the world.

It has been a good if not outstandingly great year, and at the end of the season there were great hopes for Britain giving an extremely good account of herself at the 1940 Olympic Games. That, alas, is impossible now.

HOCKEY FIXTURES

The following will represent Texaco Sports Club (white shirts) in a hockey match with Goan Gymkhana, on Railway Goan Institute ground, at 5 p.m. today:—

Hyder; J. T. D'Souza and C. Ferrao; P. Braganza, P. Lobo and L. M. Costa; V. D'Sa, A. T. Hoare, J. D. Ross-Munro, E. Coutinho and J. P. Caldeira.

Kenya Police vs. R.A.F.

For this match on Railway ground today—bully-off 5 p.m.—the Police will be represented by the following:

R. F. Leader; F. C. Brookes and A. D. Peverett; Greathead, Ben de Souza and Firnin; M. Smith, Kehar Singh, P. Whiteing, G. R. Gribble (cap.) and A. Smith. Reserves: D. G. Plant and Beresford-Peirse.

R.A.F.:—L/AC. Evans, A/C. Lucas, Cpl. Righton, F/O. Francombe, P/O. McDonald, A/C. Harrold, Lt. Finn (Capt.), Pte. Destro, A/C. Thompson, Lt. Alexander, Capt. Smith. Reserves:— Pt. Rawlins, Lt. Spence.

R.A.F. vs. Meteorological Dept.

On the Asian Civil Service ground, bully-off 5 p.m. today:

R.A.F.:—A/C. Rickards, S/Ldr. Maxwell, Sgt. Maxwell, L/AC. Dick, Lt. Spence (Capt.), L/AC. Tillson, Sgt. Clark, A/C. Austin, Pte. Rawlins, Cpl. Pollard, L/AC.

—(Continued in next column)—

Lennon. Reserves:—Cpl. Johnson, L/AC. Palgrave.

Gymkhana vs. 1st E.A. Brigade

On Gymkhana ground at 5 p.m. today.

Gymkhana: J. M. Peveler (capt.), B. A. Astley, J. G. D. Gordon, R. J. C. Howes, R. Thompson, R. Wainwright, E. I. Gledhill, C. M. Deverell, M. Biggs, L. H. Williams, M. L. T. Maingay.

Gymkhana vs. Nakuru O.T.S.

To be played at Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Gymkhana: J. M. Peveler (capt.), A. Bragg, J. G. D. Gordon, B. A. Astley, R. Thompson, A. B. Tannahill, E. I. Gledhill, J. E. D. Watson, C. M. Deverell, R. Wainwright, L. H. Williams.

Australia Aims At Comprehensive War-Time Objectives

Far-reaching powers in regard to price fixing and control of factory products are being exercised by Government in Australia, whose war effort objectives are summarised below.

A Review of the actions taken by the Australian Government since the declaration of war reveals comprehensive and methodical progress toward the desired objectives. Those objectives may be summarised as being

Fullest possible use of resources of the country, particularly those which can be utilised for military purposes. This includes maintenance of full employment, stimulation of primary and secondary production, and preservation of trading and financial stability.

Provision of adequate military forces with all necessary equipment.

Completion of arrangements for marketing Australia's export surplus of primary products in those ways which will be most helpful to the Empire and, at the same time, provide adequate returns to the producers.

Substantial efforts have been made toward one common end, namely, the marshalling of Australia's resources for her own protection and for the assistance of the Empire in its conflict.

The Government has drawn up its plans and conferred upon the respective individuals, Boards and Committees the powers necessary to carry them into effective operation. The measure of success attending the Government's widespread plans will be determined by the efficiency of the administration of those powers and by the extent of co-operation between the various authorities set up to carry on the nation's war-time activities. A high standard of individual effort in administration is of the utmost importance, but no less so is a determination to ensure complete co-ordination of the work of the various controls.

The far reaching powers conferred upon the Price Fixing Commissioner are designed to prevent prices from rising to unduly high levels under the influences of profiteering, cornering of stocks, shortages of supplies, inter-trader selling at rising rates, etc. Prices on a long list of commodities were fixed at the levels ruling on August 31, but to enable traders to recover costs of stocks acquired at higher prices since that date, a system of price averaging has been adopted. Action has been taken also to control increases in rentals of shops and houses.

Control of Factory Products

In new National Security Regulations drastic powers virtually to commandeer the services of Australian factories were taken by the Commonwealth Government. The regulations empower the Minister for Supply to declare any goods or commodities as being essential for national purposes. Once any class of goods has been so declared, the Ministry may call upon any persons owning such goods to deliver them at once for defence purposes.

It may also call upon an Australian factory to manufacture stocks of proclaimed goods for delivery to the Defence Department, fixing a time limit for the completion of an order. As soon as this instruction is given to the management of a factory the supply of the commandeered goods must be given all priority over any other work upon which the factory is engaged, so that they will be delivered on the appointed date.

The regulations declare that the price to be paid may be agreed upon between the Ministry and the manufacturer, or, in the event of a dispute, may be fixed by arbitration. Full discretion over the apportionment of costs at arbitration is vested in the arbitrator.

The regulations also provide that the fact that a factory has been working under orders from the Government will be a sufficient defence for an action brought against the management for breach of a private contract.—Australian News Letter.

PRODUCE DEALERS UNITE

New Association at Dar es Salaam

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
Dar es Salaam.

A meeting of produce dealers of Dar es Salaam was convened at the premises of the Indian Association, with Mr. Habib Adet Devji in the chair. About 30 leading produce dealers were present to discuss the possibility and necessity of forming an Association of Produce Dealers of Dar es Salaam for the purpose of developing the produce trade of the Territory to the better advantage of producers and dealers.

During discussion it was pointed out that on account of the outbreak of war and duties and responsibilities of traders resulting from it and other problems that have arisen, an association to look after the interests of produce dealers had become a pressing necessity. It was felt that such an association could organise and direct the trade in produce to greater benefit of Empire countries, which is of paramount importance during the continuance of war.

Aims and Objects

It was unanimously decided to form an Association of Produce Dealers, and the aims of the Association were crystallised in the following resolutions:

1. The main object of the Association is to develop the produce trade in general to the best advantage of its members as well as to the producers.

2. To co-operate and to be in touch with the Local Government the Imperial Government and other commercial bodies all over the world for the betterment of trade in produce of the Territory.

About 40 produce merchants of Dar es Salaam, who represent almost all trade in produce except sisal and cotton and whose interests either as commission agents for up-country dealers or having branches in all important centres up-country are of a widespread nature were enlisted as members of the Association.

The following office bearers forming the Managing Committee were unanimously elected for the year 1940:—Mr. Habib Adet Devji, Chairman; Mr. Vanravan Mulji Keshavji Anandji, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Juthalal Velji, Hon Treasurer; Mr. A. J. Bhatia, Hon. Secretary; Mr. Prabhudas Nanji, Joint Hon. Secretary; and Messrs. N. Jessa, G. R. Jivraj, Rajabali N. Rattansi, H. D. Pandya, Gulamhusein (Tarmal Oil Mills), Vallabhadas (Dayal Khatau and Sons), N. Jadavji, Karsandas Nanji Harji (Dayalji Purushothaman) Committee members.

Those who are desirous of becoming members of the Association and who wish to know more about it are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

January 15.

The Turkish Government is to impose a tax ranging from five to 10 per cent on incomes over 12,000 Turkish pounds to raise funds for earthquake relief.—(Reuter).

WAR-TIME CRICKET IN KENYA

Kongonis Club Meeting

The Hon. Secretary of Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, Mr. C. V. Braimbridge, presenting his report at the annual meeting of the Club, recalled that, following an expression of opinion from Government House after the outbreak of hostilities, every effort was made to arrange as much cricket in the Colony as possible. All clubs had been encouraged to carry out their fixtures and the Committee had given all the help within its power in many directions.

It was decided to play the Europeans vs. Asians match, limiting it to two days, but the remainder of the representative matches had unfortunately to be cancelled. The Coastal Tour, usually so deservedly popular, could not be carried out but the English Tour was completed before the outbreak of war. The Deputy Honorary Secretary had very much greater difficulty than usual in raising teams, this presumably being largely due to the unsettled European situation, but all the fixtures were fulfilled with the assistance of certain enthusiastic members who obtained other players to complete the side when necessary. Several Kenya Club matches have been cancelled, but none of them by the Kongonis.

S. A. Tour Postponed

"It is exceedingly probable" he went on, "that had it not been for the war we should now be on the eve of welcoming our first visiting team, a team from South Africa. The organisation was well in progress in August and prospects were bright for an enjoyable and instructive tour. It is hoped that this event is merely postponed until a not far distant date".

Two sub-committees were appointed during the year. The first committee dealt with rules, nine-tenths of the work following on the shoulders of Mr. H. J. Thompson—and the second Committee considered ways and means of encouraging cricket in Kenya. Unfortunately the war prevented a number of their recommendations from being carried out.

Since September every effort had been made to assist the military to obtain some cricket and, at the suggestion of the Committee, an Army Sports Officer was appointed and a number of games with and for the military had been arranged. It is hoped that the season will conclude with a match between the Army and the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club.

Officers

The election of officers and Committee resulted as follows:

Patron, H.E. Sir Henry Moore; President, Capt. F. O'B. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Vice-Presidents, P. de V. Allen, B. J. Flint, J. D. Melhuish, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O., H. J. Thompson, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Webster; Hon. Secretary, C. V. Braimbridge, M.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Honorary Treasurer, N. T. Trenn.

Committee: F. K. Campling, H. V. Clark, C. M. Deverell, A. H. Kneller, F. O. Oxford and J. M. Peveler.

GOAN TENNIS CUP

In the final of the Joseph Lobo Tennis Cup at Entebbe Goan Institute, Leo Gama beat S. C. Lobo 6—4, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

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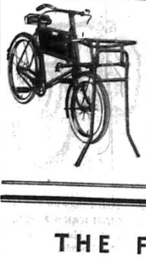
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Dutch Air Liner In Nairobi

[See page five]

EUROPE'S BITTERLY COLD WEATHER

Holds Up Operations In Finland And On Western Front

Winter has now taken a hand in war operations in Europe and the intense cold is holding up activities on the Western front and in Finland, from both of which there is little to report.

Both Britain and the United States have shown that they are firm in their determination to help Finland, and Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons on Tuesday night that export licences are now being granted for the release of very considerable quantities of war materials for Finland.

President Roosevelt has suggested an unspecified sum as a loan to Finland to be used for the purchase of goods other than armaments. This proposal, he stated, could not involve the United States in any European wars. But, at Government's request, American arms factories have already declined to supply Russia with armaments.

January 17,

Bitterly cold weather still persists over the whole of Eastern Europe. At Helsinki yesterday the temperature was 25 degrees below zero Centigrade and in Moscow nearly 20 degrees of frost were recorded.—

The intense cold is holding up operations both on the Western front and in Finland. Further snow on the Western front yesterday put a stop to everything but a little local activity and the latest French communique states simply "nothing to report."

The River Danube is frozen from bank to bank and in the part that runs through Hungary 1,200 ships are held up. The greater part of these are tankers and grain ships bound for Germany, thus placing even a greater burden on the already overworked Nazi transport system.

In Norway the cold is so intense that farmers have been forced to make clothes for their cattle out of sacking, and in Denmark communications are held up in many districts because of frost.

Seventy-nine degrees of frost were recorded in Moscow this morning and hospitals are kept busy every day with cases of frost-bite. Thousands of people take refuge from the cold in the underground stations every day.

Practice Rounds

Although there was no activity on any fronts, this morning both sides used the fine weather yesterday to present their big guns from freezing up. The Russians are said to be retreating on the Salla front because of the cold and lack of supplies, and the report says that they have had to kill and eat their horses.

It is becoming clear that in their recent air attacks the Russians have aimed at anything in sight, including single pedestrians miles from anywhere.

No De-icing Apparatus

Because of the intense cold very little is happening in Finland. Russian planes are hampered now not by bad visibility but by the cold. One report states that from captured Russian airmen and from examination of the machines themselves, it is obvious that the Russians have no efficient apparatus against ice on most of their planes.

The Russians do not appear to have killed Finnish towns yesterday except for one raid on the port of Hango, in which 3 bombs were dropped.

The latest Finnish war communique says that Monday's raids were less severe than those on Sunday, but between 70 and 80 planes raided Finnish towns, including Orbo and Viborg. Many bombs were brought down and the wreckage of two more has been found.

On the eastern front, in the neighbourhood of Salla, the Finnish communique says that two Russian companies were wiped out.

No Reply to Protests

The Swedish foreign Office revealed last night that no Russian answer has yet arrived to the Swedish protest against the Russian flight over the Swedish island near Lulea, in which nine bombs were dropped. A Russian reply to a Swedish protest against a recent attack on a Swedish ship is also still outstanding.

The German commercial attaché in Finland is reported to have resigned his appointment to join the Finnish army as a volunteer.

More Offers than Posts

A message from Stockholm says the organisation which is preparing medical aid for Finland has had more offers of service than there are posts to fill. The number of those volunteering for service with the Finnish army has also increased considerably in the last few days.

A volunteer medical corps is to be sent to Finland at the expense of the Swiss Government.

More Swedish volunteers are leaving Bergen today for Finland.

Reports of help continue to pour in, and in London this morning an elderly man, who refused to give his name, called on the Finnish Minister and gave £5,000 in notes.

Despite continual radio attacks from Russia, Scandinavian countries are maintaining their attitude. The Swedish Prime Minister speaking in a foreign affairs debate today stated that any attempt to violate the country's neutrality would be met by every means at their disposal. "We judge for ourselves," he stated, "how best to serve Finland's cause and that of the northern nations."

Determined to Help

Both President Roosevelt and Mr. Chamberlain have shown that their respective Governments are firm in their determination to help Finland.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Chamberlain announced that export licences are now being granted for the release of war material for Finland, subject to Britain's own war needs.

Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that the amounts involved were substantial. Though it would not be in the public interest to give details, he could say that they included materials of which the Finnish Government stood in need.

President Roosevelt, in letters addressed to the leaders of Congress yesterday suggested an unspecified sum as a loan to Finland to be used for the purchase of surplus farm products and manufactured goods, but no armaments. This proposal, he said, would not constitute any so-called "involvement in European wars."

At a Press Conference later Mr. Roosevelt said the Neutrality Act was not being invoked in the Finnish-Russian conflict "as at present it was an undeclared war."

American arms factories have already declined to supply Russia with armaments at Government's request.—(Reuter).

Italy Must Be Prepared

Rome, Jan. 17.

The new secretary of the Italian Fascist Party, speaking on Italy's position in regard to the war, said that there was no cause to alarm oneself, though the present situation might not last for ever. "Italy may at any moment be through necessity or duty have to take up arms," he declared. "We must therefore be prepared in resources and in spirit."

He added that though the Secretary had changed there would be no change in Fascist policy.—Reuter.

Balance Of Czech Loan

London, January 17.

The balance of the £6 million loan to Czechoslovakia which was made by Britain last year is to be used to satisfy British financial claims on Czechoslovakia. A Bill to this effect was introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon. The balance available is nearly £3½ million.—(Reuter.)

British Press Still Puzzled

No-One The Wiser For Reasons Of Resignation

London, Jan. 17.

Yesterday's speeches by Mr. Hore Belisha and Mr. Chamberlain, when the House of Commons reassembled after the Christmas recess, provided this morning's British newspapers with an almost inexhaustible subject for comment. On one point the newspapers are unanimous, and that is that Mr. Hore Belisha's speech is worthy of the highest praise for its moderation and dignity.

On the general question of why he resigned there is also fairly general agreement, the criticism being that even now no one is any the wiser for the reasons for the change.

The Times says that Mr. Hore Belisha was heard by his fellow members with the approval and respect due to a difficult task well and patriotically performed. He said not one word which he or the country might have reason hereafter to regret.

The Prime Minister's statement overshadowed Mr. Hore Belisha's remarks and the two statements disposed for all time that there had been disagreements in regard to policy.

The Manchester Guardian expresses the view that Mr. Hore Belisha has been lacking in tact, but has nothing but praise for his behaviour yesterday and for his hope that the war being done and attempted at the War Office would not be marred by bitterness or controversy.

Unreal Atmosphere

The News Chronicle describes the charitableness and good fellowship which yesterday's debate disclosed and which gave to the proceedings a somewhat unreal atmosphere. All that the country knows, says the News Chronicle, is that Mr. Hore Belisha appears to have been too good for his job.

All the papers agree that in deciding upon the change the Prime Minister had subordinated all personal questions to the necessity of the war. The Times suggests that this necessity will demand a further and marked reorganisation of the War Ministry in order to give the War Cabinet the composition and functions more strictly in accord with its name and purpose.

The newspapers welcome the assurance of no change in Army democracy, and of no disagreement between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hore Belisha on general policy.

There is general agreement that Mr. Hore Belisha may soon return to an important office. The conclusion of the Manchester Guardian, which is typical of the general attitude towards the incident is: "there, for the time, the matter rests.

Mr. Hore Belisha will yet come back again. Meanwhile, let us get on with the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war."—(Reuter and British Official Wireless Service).

Loan to be Repaid This Year

London, January 17.

Sir John Simon announced this afternoon that the 4½ per cent conversion loan for 1940-44 will be repaid at par on July 1 this year and formal notice of repayment is being given tonight.

Holders will be invited to put their money into a new shorter-term, conversion loan, at two percent, and by this new rate of interest the country will save between eight and nine million pounds.—(Reuter.)

French Minister in London

London, January 17.

The French Minister of Armaments arrived in London today for important discussions with Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply.—(Reuter.)

Germany Half Admits Loss Of 35 U-Boats

January 17.

A German broadcast from Frankfurt last night estimated that 35 German submarines had been sunk since the war began. This figure is even higher than the last official claim of the Allies, which was made last Saturday by the French Minister of Marine, who put the number at 30.

The German admission was made, perhaps by accident, by the announcer in a propaganda broadcast. Someone taking the part of an Englishman boasted that all Germany's submarines had now been sunk, so the announcer chipped in sharply with:

"We needn't pay any attention to Mr. Churchill's tall stories. We have plenty of submarines still, to say nothing of those being turned out in the dockyards. The wish of the English is father to the thought. They say they have sunk 70; if they said 35 they would be much nearer the truth."

The figure of 35 would not, of course, include the two U-boats believed to have been sunk yesterday, one by an R.A.F. patrol plane and the other by French naval patrol craft.

So, far from throwing doubt on Allied statements, the broadcast serves to confirm their moderation and accuracy.

The Manchester Guardian comments: "At a moderate estimate, fully half the U-boats with which Germany began the war have been destroyed by the British and French navies. The submarine threat has been brought under control, and it is in the full light of that predominant fact that the present losses in an exceptionally risky enterprise must be viewed. They, moreover are handsomely offset by figures now available showing that the convoy system, formally ships safely escorted 6,363, number lost 12. If the mass of the people here and in neutral countries could fully envisage the courage, skill, unceasing vigilance and hardship endured to make this achievement possible, there would be less foolish talk of war inaction."—(Reuter and British Official Wireless Service).

German Mines Menace Under Control

January 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday, in the course of his review of the war, the Prime Minister discussed the lack of success achieved by the U-boat campaign.

He said also that in the last few weeks people had been horrified by the calculated brutality involved in enemy attacks on unarmed and unescorted trawlers. During the present month there had been no less than 13 attacks from the air on unarmed trawlers, two of which were sunk. He referred also to the attacks made against a light-ship and the Trinity House tender, carrying men on light-ship relief.

"These are facts," said Mr. Chamberlain, "whose lives are devoted to the service of their fellow men of every nation and two of them were killed and 32 wounded by machine-gun bullets."

Mr. Chamberlain also referred to the fact that the U-boat campaign had been followed by the indiscriminate and unnoticed sowing of mines on the high seas, contrary to all the conventions of civilised warfare. He said it would not be in the public interest to say more at this stage than that this latest threat was already being brought under control and the British Government had every confidence in being able presently to defeat it.—(Reuter).

Details of Anglo-French-Turkish Agreement

London, Jan. 17.

Details of the Anglo-French-Turkish financial agreement, signed in Paris recently, were given in the House of Commons yesterday.

Under the agreement British and French Governments will give credits to the value of £25,000,000 for the purchase of arms and munitions in both countries. There will be a £15,000,000 loan, in gold, another loan of £2,000,000 which will be used to liquidate arrears in the Anglo-Turkish clearing arrangements, and a further £1½ million for clearing balances with Turkey.

The credits and loans to Turkey are at a low rate of interest and are repayable in 20 years. Interest will be paid in Turkish products, principally tobacco. The British and French Governments also agree to buy dried fruits valued at £2,000,000 a year while the war lasts.—(Reuter).

January 17.

The United States Ambassador to Belgium has now arrived in Brussels.—(Reuter).

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY

January 17.

Japanese relations with foreign powers, particularly Britain, were the subject of comment both in London and Tokyo yesterday.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the British Government had welcomed recent moves by the Japanese Government to relax some of the restrictions which had created difficulties in Japan's relations with third Powers.

In Tokyo, Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Arita, spoke on the foreign policy of the new Cabinet as aiming at the "disposal of the China affair" and readjustment of relations with third Powers. He hoped, in particular, that relations with Britain would improve.

A message from the North China port of Tsingtau says the Japanese have now increased shipping facilities there by placing two berths at the disposal of foreign companies.

Mr. Arita bluntly admitted that it was Government's intention, if possible, to bring about a rapprochement with Russia. If the general question of border adjustments was settled the result would be similar to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with Russia.

He added that Japan, Italy and Germany were inseparably bound together, but stated that the Soviet-German pact had split up the anti-Comintern pact and therefore Japan must make friends with Russia.—(Reuter.)

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE WAR

London, Jan. 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Chamberlain disclosed that the recent agreement with France had led to the setting up in America of a joint purchasing organisation. He said he hoped that the present close co-operation between the two countries would in the end lead to closer relations between the nations of Europe and of the world and facilitate peaceful reconstruction after the war.—(Reuter).

BAN ON FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTIES

Paris, Jan. 17.

Last night the French Chamber, after heated discussion, passed a Government Bill depriving all Communist Deputies of their seats, by 521 votes to two. The Deputies may escape the application of the Bill only by retracting their Communist allegiance before January 26. (Reuter).

STUDYING BRITISH NOTE

Jan. 17.

The Permanent Inter-American Neutrality Committee met at Rio de Janeiro yesterday to study the British note on the subject of the 300 miles American neutrality zone.

It will be remembered that the British note made the point that Britain would accept the zone proposal if she had the assurance that it would not provide German warships and supply ships with a vast sanctuary from which they could emerge and attack Allied and neutral ships.

The American Press yesterday stressed the courtesy and friendly tones of the British reply.

Germany Attacks Reply

The German Press has been attacking the British reply to the American republics' proposal for the safety zone round the American Continent. One newspaper says that the reply proves that Britain's conception of neutrality is different from that of all other countries.

But the opposite view is expressed by the New York Times which states that the reply is courteous and firmly insists that Britain cannot forget its legitimate rights. British diplomacy had placed its finger on the weaknesses of the plan, which had been pointed out already by American observers.

The newspaper says that the best hope of making the safety zone a workable proposition is to cut out all mention of rights and make it a matter for consent, rather than to base it on rights which are non-existent. The 23 American republics should find out from Germany how far she would restrict her activities in American waters.—(Reuter).

January 17.

The French Minister of Armaments has arrived in London for important discussions with Mr. Burgin, British Minister of Supply.—(Reuter.)

Graf Spee's Captives Reach Home

London, Jan. 17.

Fifty-six officers and men of Britain's merchant navy, who were captives on the German pocket battleship Graf Spee reached England yesterday. Several of them were youths in their teens.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN LOWLANDS STILL UNCHANGED

Precautions To Be Relaxed Shortly?

The situation in the Lowlands remains unchanged, though on Tuesday night official quarters in Brussels stated that if nothing happened in the international situation in the next 24 hours the mobilisation might be decreased.

Referring to the precautionary measures taken by Holland and Belgium, Mr. Chamberlain expressed admiration for the calm and courageous attitude of the two governments and their peoples.

January 17.

References to the precautionary measures taken by Belgium and Holland were made in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister in the course of his statement on the progress of the war.

Mr. Chamberlain said that these were no panic measures but the natural and wise precautions of two Governments, both of which had repeatedly affirmed their determination to resist aggression and now found themselves confronted on their own borders by formidable concentrations of overwhelming military power in spite of their obvious interest in the maintenance of peace.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed admiration for the calm and courageous attitude of both Governments and of the Belgian and Dutch peoples.

Firm Denial

The Netherlands Government has firmly denied the German allegation that the measures taken were the result of rumours spread by Britain and France.

The Belgian Foreign Minister conferred yesterday with the British, French, and German Ambassadors, but no statement has been issued.

Official quarters in Brussels stated last night that if nothing happened in the next 24 hours in the international situation, the strength of the recently mobilised Class D might be reduced. Nevertheless, Belgium is keeping a watchful eye on the situation, King Leopold, who was due to attend a function in Ghent yesterday, had to cancel his engagement.

German Admission

There is still great indignation in the Netherlands about the attack on the motorship Aremkerk. The German wireless admitted yesterday afternoon that the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. A statement was made to newspaper correspondents alleging that the ship was carrying contraband and that the sinking was therefore in accordance with international regulations.

It is pointed out, however, that there is no principle in international law according to which a ship carrying contraband may be torpedoed, though, of course, it may have its cargo confiscated.

The report from Amsterdam says that there was no contraband on board the vessel. As a result of the torpedoing of the ship two other liners of the same Company are being kept in port.

U.S. to Build Ships Over Treaty Limit

Jan. 17.

The Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States announced in Washington yesterday that legislation is to be drafted to allow the United States to build cruisers over the treaty limit of 10,000 tons. He added that Treaty limits of all categories of warships would be eliminated.—(Reuter).

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The right is reserved to revise or reject any advertisement which may have been accepted, but which is deemed to be objectionable either in subject matter or phraseology or for any other cause.

Domestic

BIRTHS

BAXENDALE. On January 11, to Audrey, wife of Nevill S. Baxendale, a son.

MACKINLAY. At Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, on Monday, 15th January, to Patience, wife of W. W. Mackinlay, of Njoro, a son.

PEEL. On January 12, at the Nyeri Nursing Home, to Agnes, wife of Richard Peel, a son.

Motor-cars & cycles

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

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AT Popular Prices:—Fiat Baby 5,000 miles as new, Morris Tourer 8 H.P. small mileage, first class mechanical condition and appearance. Vauxhall 10 H.P. Saloon, 1939, trial invited. Ford 10 H.P. 1936 Tourer, smart car, nearly new tyres. Dodge 1936 Saloon, 11,000 miles, new tyres, cars for hire. Gibbs Auto Transport Ltd.

MORRIS Eight Tourer £85. Morris Eight Tourer £80. Chevrolet Saloon, 1935 Model £75. Chevrolet Saloon 1935 Model £75. Adler Sports £70. Adler four-seater £97.10.0. and other cars. The East African Diesel Mart Ltd.

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AINSWORTH Private Hotel, Nairobi. Nearest Board Residence to town. Noted for quiet comfort and good food. Separate entrance all rooms. Terms from Shs. 7/50 day.

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HOVE Court, Front Furnished Flat, Private Bathroom. Phone 2723, also singleroom.

MRS. Nixon Warren House, Woodlands Road, offers double, single accommodation, very comfortable home, good food. P.O. Box 904.

PLUM'S Private Hotel, opposite Parklands Sports Club. Suites, doubles and singles. Renowned good table.

VACANT 1st February suite consisting of sitting room, double and single bed room with private bathroom. Annexe. Fairview Private Hotel.

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ABSOLUTE Value. Furniture; Silver; Glassware; Ornaments. Hogg, Sun Building.

AT last it is reduction time at Ritas. Watch Windows for very astounding bargains.

BE sure always to add South African Products to your shopping list.

CLOSING Down, The Gift Shop, Nairobi. Owing to ill-health I am closing this shop very shortly. From now on all goods greatly reduced in price. This opportunity will not occur again. Doris Stanbrough.

FLOUR Barons Mill No. 2, 24 H.P. and Marshall's Engine 20 H.P. with one wood and iron house, at present in perfect working order. Write Kirji Ramji, Machakos.

GRAMOPHONE Needles (Medium) obtainable at Woolworths Ltd. at -/60 cts. per box of 200.

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MUSHROOMS. Fresh daily at "Plants", Nairobi, 2 lb. boxes to any station for Shs. 5/-.

THE modern world Atlas with a map of the new frontiers in Europe, just arrived at Woolworths Ltd. at 1/- each.

WHITE Washable Watchstraps are on sale at Woolworths Ltd. at 1/50 each.

YOKES, with 4 skeys each, Staples with nuts. Carriage paid to any Kenya Station, Shs. 3/50 each. Cash with order. Burnt Forest Saw Mills, Ltd., Aldai.

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APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of dispenser with old established pharmaceutical chemists. Apply Voucher 1873.

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SUDANESE ex-askari seeks work as watchman or as Neapara on farm, can control labour but cannot write English. Apply Voucher 1867.

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A basket a posy or any type of really fresh flowers can be obtained from the specialists in flowers "Plants," P.O. Box 177, Phone 2137.

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DIAL 2044 for floral tributes of distinction and bridal bouquets, sheafs and posies. Mrs. Durham, P.O. Box 1252, Nairobi.

Lost

AT New Stanley, night 16th, silver cigarette case, inscribed Prince Charming Jubilee Handicap. Reward offered. Apply Voucher 1881.

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ATTRACTIVE Modern House Muthaiga, furnished. Apply Voucher 1880.

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AMPLE stocks available for prompt delivery in Imported Pine Doors, Pine Plyboards, Burma Teak, Mvuli, Podo, Cedar, Mashragi, Mweri, Camphor, Muna, Machined timber, Cedar floor-blocks, Cedar fencing posts, etc. Apply to the African Highland Timber Co., Sadler Street. Telegrams: "Sawmillers," phone 2060, Box 240, Nairobi.

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WANTED a good home for a thoroughbred springer spaniel. Apply P.O. Box 716, Nairobi.

WANTED to rent small established market garden, or land to develop same. Plentiful water, furrow if possible. Apply Voucher 1871.

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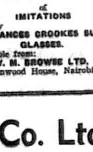

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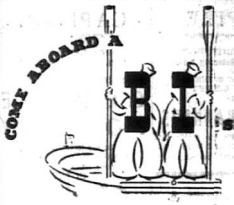

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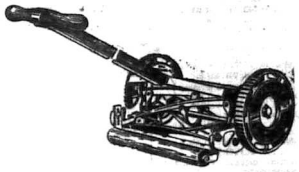

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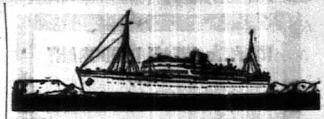

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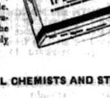

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The East African Standard
THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1940.

Mr. Hore-Belisha

Britain's dynamic Secretary of State for War has terminated a difficult two and a half years at the War Office in circumstances which will be universally regretted. There is nothing wrong with his record. He has discharged the great and responsible task of preparing the British army for the inevitable war with a thoroughness and imagination which has earned at this time of his withdrawal unqualified praise from every section of the British Press, endorsed by the undisguised sympathy of the House of Commons. Mr. Hore-Belisha brought to his task a mind free from cobwebbed tradition and it is a fair reflection of his outlook to quote his own words when he told the House this week that it did not occur to him that he was making the army too democratic when it was fighting for democracy. One of his first achievements was to put many of the old brass hats on the scrap heap, and no doubt they have not forgotten nor forgiven him for that. He has also tried to keep before him in all his reforms—and some of them must have shaken every Colonel Blimp in Britain to the core—the ideal that the army should provide a career for a young man in which he had a chance of rising to the top on merit alone, and without regard to his social station or his means.

Mr. Hore-Belisha made his exit with dignity and an unimpaired public popularity and it says much for the spirit of the nation and its Press that his popularity has not been capitalised to embarrass a Prime Minister who, with his many high qualities, is not without a touch of the Dictator in his occasional displays of impatience. Mr. Chamberlain has assured the country that there will be no change in policy at the War Office and this wider view of the implications of the resignation, shared fully by the two speakers for the Opposition, is in the end all that really matters today. The resolute and efficient conduct of the war, no interference by the politician in the work of the soldier, and no attempt by the High Command to usurp the functions and responsibilities of the King's Ministers, is the main essential. The country having been assured that there is no divergence from the aim, and having been told by the Premier that no professional soldiers, or their friends, have gone behind the back of the Minister for War, with their complaints or faced the Prime Minister with a mischievously created choice and dilemma, will be satisfied to continue its trust in Mr. Chamberlain's wisdom. His authority to make Ministerial appointments has not been challenged and Mr. Hore-Belisha has been honest enough in his refusal to accept the Board of Trade because he felt, no doubt, that the causes of the friction which led to his resignation were fundamental in the personal sense. But the country will wait to see whether the Cabinet changes have a reaction on policy and if time proves that the Premier's decision was not well founded, the resignation of the War Minister will tell against him. Further changes in the Cabinet later are inevitable. It does not represent Britain's best team yet.

The statements in the House of Commons have thrown no light on the dispute, nor could it be expected that Cabinet differences, or friction between the politician and the soldier, would be exposed at a time like the present. In the usual British way it was necessary to perform an unpleasant task decently and with proper regard for the proprieties and in that spirit both Mr. Hore-Belisha and the Prime Minister approached it. The fantastic rumours of the past fortnight have been discounted and all that is left is the hope and expectation that a first-class brain like that of Mr. Hore-Belisha will not be denied an opportunity of service in the nation's cause. The only hint which has been given is contained in the Premier's cryptic remark that the difficulties of which he became aware arose perhaps out of Mr. Hore-Belisha's own qualities. And those we know. There are times when a too vigorous mind, strong individualism, the itch for reform and progress and action and achievement cut across long established principles and practices and conceptions, and in democratic and conservative British politics change has to be slow, tact has to be plentiful, and tradition has to be respected—and those who believe in it.

But it will always remain to the credit of this brilliant and forceful driver of officialdom that it was his urging which helped to introduce conscription in time and it was his organising ability which put the second British Expeditionary Force into France ready, trained and equipped, and earned the admiration of the world as an accomplishment almost without parallel. He has not disregarded the value of publicity in his political life and he has faced frequent criticism. But, as was the case after Munich when anti-aircraft defence weaknesses were revealed, he has never been slow to put right without delay what appeared to be wrong, or to demand that every Department concerned should pull its full weight to that end.

At forty-four he was the youngest member of the War Cabinet. Like Mr. Anthony Eden, who was sacrificed by Mr. Chamberlain at a critical period of relations with Italy, Mr. Hore-Belisha is still young and his political life is before him. Sixteen years ago an election opponent sarcastically called him "a little chit of a fellow." Mr. Hore-Belisha's reply pointed out that he was rather older than Napoleon when the latter led one of the greatest armies the world had ever seen, older than Alexander when he conquered the world of his day, older than Hannibal at the height of his military renown, older than Pitt when the latter became Prime Minister. And then he went on, "If you want a monument to the achievements of the older politicians you may find it across the Channel. It is three hundred miles long and half a mile deep and is studded with the tombstones of 'little chits of fellows'." The British political system, still, as always, ruled by the elders of the nation, is notoriously hard on precocious youth.

Scholarships

The Education Department announces that entries for scholarships offered by King's School, Canterbury should reach the Head Office, P. O. Box 340, Nairobi, as follows: By January 23 for entrance scholarships for candidates under 14 on March 1, the examination being on March 4 and 5; by March 7 for King's Scholarships for candidates under 14 on June 1, the examination being on May 28 and 29. Lord Milner Memorial Scholarships may also be sat for by boys over 13 and under 14 on June 1, subject to certain other conditions.

Flax Board

The Hon. S. G. Ghersie, M.L.C., Commander L. N. Barradell and Messers. W. J. Dawson, J. W. Newton, A. C. Hoey and W. C. Banner have been appointed members of the first Flax Board established under the Flax Ordinance, 1939.

Boy Scouts' Association

The annual meeting of Nairobi and District Boy Scouts' Local Association is to be held on Friday, February 2, at 5 o'clock in the Government Indian Secondary School. Notices have been sent out to a large number of people but it is quite possible that some who are also interested have been omitted. It is hoped, therefore, that they will regard this as an invitation to attend. Reports of the past year's working will be presented, and an Executive Committee appointed. Subsequently, this committee will meet for the purpose of electing President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary for the year.

Chess

The annual meeting of Nairobi Chess Club will be held today, at 8.45 p.m. in the Reading Room of the Norfolk Hotel. Members and any persons interested are cordially invited to attend. Apart from the short routine annual business, the principal purpose of the meeting is to see what can be done to maintain interest in chess during the war.

Pyrethrum Prices

The following report has been received from Messrs. R. C. Treatt & Co., Ltd., on January 6: The market for Japanese flowers is steady and quotations come at about £123 per ton, but there is practically no business passing. The nominal value of Kenya flowers is about £170-£175 per ton.

River Road Accident

An Indian pedestrian named Nemchand Punja, Canal Road, Nairobi, had his leg broken when he was struck by a military car driven by Lance-Cpl. 4583 Rashan Mohamed, c/o E.A.A.S.C., in River-road, Nairobi, at about 8.15 p.m. on Tuesday.

Manslaughter Charge

An Indian, Govint Singh, is being charged with manslaughter in connexion with the death of the European boy, David Arbor, who sustained fatal injuries when he was struck by the lorry driven by Govint Singh in Salisbury-road, Nairobi, on Monday evening.

Rotary Club

Mr. G. Spence, Secretary of the East Africa Publicity Association, will address Nairobi Rotary Club tomorrow on "Propaganda".

RED CROSS SWEEP

Dublin, January 16.

Red Cross societies all over the world will benefit by £61,307 as a result of the Red Cross sweep organised by the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes Trust. Of this sum Eire has been allocated £28,189, Great Britain £29,766, Northern Ireland £1,766, Finland £514, Poland £299, France £127, Germany £89, Egypt £46 and several other small sums have been allocated to other countries.

The prize fund of £164,565 comprises five units of £30,000 each, and drawers of horses will receive £217-7-9 each.—(Reuter.)

B.E.F. TAKING FULL SHARE

London, January 17.

Discussing the fighting in his survey of the war, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons yesterday, said that British troops in the Maginot line had taken their full share in patrolling and artillery action.

Latest reports state that a British patrol met and fought an enemy patrol in No Man's Land on Monday night. One German was killed and his body was recoverd.

Apart from this normal activity the night French war communique reports a quiet day. Since early yesterday morning snow has fallen fairly heavily.—(Reuter.)

ROYAL FAMILY RETURNS TO LONDON

London, Jan. 17.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the two Princesses, returned to London yesterday from Sandringham where they have been staying since just before Christmas.

Shortly after his arrival, the King held a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace and handed to Mr. Oliver Stanley his Seal of Office, as Secretary for War.

Sir John Reith, the new Minister of Information, was sworn in and afterwards both Ministers were received by the King in audience.
—(Reuter.)

MORE DECORATIONS FOR R.A.F.

London, January 17.

Squadron Leader Richard Kellett, who, in 1938 was awarded the Air Force Cross for a long distance flight from Egypt to Australia has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for leading a formation over an enemy naval base and inflicting heavy casualties.

Pilot officer C. A. Sykey Greenhill was decorated with the D.F.C. for shooting down a Heinkel seaplane in the North Sea.

Aircraftman (1st class) L. J. Britton, who was the rear gunner in Greenhill's 'plane gets the Distinguished Flying Medal. C. R. Driver, who remained at his post during an air battle until the flooring was shot from beneath him, and who launched the dinghy when the 'plane struck the water, helping to save the rest of the crew, some of whom were wounded, gets a similar award. (Reuter).

THE VICIOUS SPIRAL

London, Jan. 17.

The report of the Trades Union General Council denies responsibility for starting what has been called the vicious spiral, which, it has been suggested, might if unchecked, develop on the lines which occurred in the last war, when wages tried in vain to catch up with the rise in food prices.

Recalling the Chancellor of the Exchequer's address to the Joint Advisory Council emphasising the desirability of avoiding the spiral, the report notes that individual Unions, and not the Council itself, were responsible for the wage negotiations, and added that in order to prevent the spiral, the Council had pressed strongly for an extension of rationing to the greatest practical limits, and for the most rigid control of prices and profits.—British Official Wireless Service.

CANADA'S FIRST WAR LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

January 17.

The Bank of Canada announced early this morning that Canada's first War Loan has been over-subscribed.

The total subscriptions received amounted to £55,000,000. The loan was £44,000,000.—(Reuter).

Received in Audience

London, Jan. 17.

Mr. Chamberlain was received in audience by His Majesty the King last night. (Reuter).

KENYA'S NAVY

Constant Watch To Ward Off 1,000 to 1 Chance

Kenya possesses only one port—Mombasa. This fact certainly simplifies her problems of coastal defence, but it also implies that any successful blow against this port would prove especially effective. If Mombasa were put out of action Kenya would have to obtain supplies as best she could from the south and west. In the present international line-up no attack can be launched against Mombasa either by land or air; there remains only the sea. It is true that the Royal Navy can be relied upon to keep the Indian Ocean for the most part free of hostile craft, but the recent near-presence of the Graf Spee proves that spasmodic raids cannot be absolutely discounted and it is up to Kenya to do what she can to help to protect herself against such eventualities. This is being done by coastal watching, by air patrol, by the Coast Defence Battery of the K.A.R. and by the Navy. The present article concerns the Navy.

Kenya's fleet is certainly not a big one. It cannot and is not intended to do battle with Graf Spees, but oceangoing submarines are a much more probable menace. The Commander's task is therefore to keep a look-out for such marauders (a duty in which he is greatly assisted by the patrol work of the Kenya Auxiliary Air Unit), to challenge and examine ships entering the harbour, and, above all, to see that the channel is kept free from mines.

Anti-Submarine Craft

Kenya's navy includes boats requisitioned from local sources which have been converted into minesweepers and anti-submarine craft, carrying submarine-detector devices and depth charges. This unit is especially to be congratulated on the fact that, though it was only commissioned on the day that war was declared, it was actually at sea, carrying out its duties, that selfsame afternoon—and from that day onward the channel has been swept every morning at dawn by one of the mine-sweepers, in order to ensure the safety of merchant shipping.

Patrol boats, armed with Lewis guns, keep continuous patrol of the inland waterways, and the first shot of the war in East Africa was fired when one of them "bumped" a startled African sentry. A blackout was organised along the whole coast (though this has been subsequently relaxed in the case of Mombasa) and air patrols of the coastline to north and south were begun. It is hard to see how further precautions can be taken with the limited resources at Kenya's disposal.

Ships Examined

Every ship that wishes to enter Kilindini is challenged and examined. Merchant skippers call for instruction as to "routing." Neutral vessels also receive essential information and, in keeping with the present "federation" between Britain and France, French skippers receive as full information as do the British.

The personnel of the fleet has, of course, expanded since the outbreak of war and once again the African is proving his adaptability. The Petty Officers are Europeans and among the A.B.s there is a certain white percentage, but the experiment which was made in August, 1937, of recruiting African A.B.s and signalmen has proved so satisfactory that it will probably be continued. In examinations, which took place aboard the Flagship, on which the success or failure of this scheme was at stake, an average mark of 90% was secured for signals, 82% for gunnery, and 80% for seamanship, and when the Gloucester and the Manchester visited Mombasa last July, all communication between ships and shore was carried out successfully by native signalmen of the Kenya R.N.V.R.

The maintenance of a mine-free channel is probably the most important function of the navy. A mine-sweeper possesses no defence against a direct hit on the bows, but statistics show that in fact such accidents very seldom occur. Thanks to the curious tendency of the floats and otter-boards to strike out on courses as wide of the ship as possible, a front of about a quarter of a mile of sea is covered at one time, and a journey of up back and up again is quite sufficient to ensure that the channel is clear. The whole apparatus can be let out and wound in with quite astonishing speed, and it has the great merit of being simple of operation and not over-delicate.

Keenness and Discipline

Every single African and European in every defence unit of Kenya is deserving of sympathy and admiration for the way in which he is maintaining his keenness and discipline in the face of no apparent enemy and no obvious danger. This is especially true of the Navy. After their mine-sweeping, the crews move out to sea on patrol and remain at work all day in choppy seas, beneath a hot sun, probably uncomfortable and seemingly ineffective. Warding off a thousand-to-one chance that has not materialised and possibly never will materialise, requires greater character than active fighting, yet thousand-to-one chances have to be guarded against or the first warning of a mine you get is a ship blown up off Kilindini Harbour.

STRIKE ENQUIRY:

LABOUR PROBLEM AT MOMBASA

How Strike Could Have Been Avoided

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

In dealing with the problem of surplus labour at Mombasa Port, the Commission of Enquiry, in its report, regards registration as essential and recommends the introduction of legislation for the purpose. It is also advocated that the two Labour Officers now on military duty should be brought back into the Labour Department.

The Commissioners consider that if there had been a Labour Officer in Mombasa there would have been no strike last August. They regard the uncertainty of work and low pay, coupled with the difficulty of the labourers to provide themselves with reasonable housing, as constituting genuine grievances.

The report of the Commission of Enquiry which was appointed to examine labour conditions in Mombasa and whose recommendations regarding housing and other matters have already appeared in the "East African Standard", goes on in its report to consider other aspects of the general situation.

The report states that payment of house allowance (and they do not agree that Shs.3/- is enough in any case) is only touching the fringe of the problem. The real solution is to get the labourers away from the houses at Majengo and elsewhere which are unsuitable for human habitation and to see that they are properly housed. The Commissioners realised, they say, that such a solution will be opposed by certain vested interests, but they point out that the law on the subject lays stress on "proper housing accommodation." They also remark that payment of house allowance is open to the objection that in some cases the native spends it on other things, and then is driven to share overcrowded rooms.

The Commission recommends that the Government, the Railway and the Municipality should house their staff and refers to the admirable example of the Railway, which houses 79.5 per cent in excellent quarters.

Companies' Objections

The objections raised by the four companies employing labour at the port to providing housing accommodation is that they do not have sufficient security of tenants. The Commission was not impressed by this objection in the case of the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company, which has security until 1947 at least. The attitude taken up by the stevedoring companies, the report remarks, is that the responsibility for housing their employees (practically all employed by the day) should not be on them. The report considers that the housing problem in the case of these companies can only be solved by first of all devising a scheme whereby they can switch over a large proportion of their casual labour to permanent labour, and provide for as much steady work through the month as possible. The stevedoring companies argued against this the irregularity of ships in port.

From the evidence, parts of which are quoted, the Commission was drawn to the conclusion that it is possible for these stevedoring companies to take on a nucleus of monthly labour provided they are amalgamated into one company. In the Commission's view the solution to the difficult problem of casual labour in Mombasa can only be found by bold measures, and this recommendation is regarded as being in the interests of employers and employees. If adopted, the Commission further recommends that greater security of tenure be given to the amalgamated company. Should the companies be unwilling to amalgamate and build quarters for a permanent labour force, the Commission declares there is no alternative but to recommend that renewal of their stevedoring licences be refused and granted to a company able and willing to take on permanent labourers and housing; alternatively, the stevedoring work should be done by the Railway.

Small Employers

Turning to the problem of labourers employed by smaller employers, the report's solution is a Municipal native housing scheme with economic rents, the cost to be met by a loan and Government should provide the land and the subsidy. The Commission opposes the diversion of profits from the Native Canteen Fund for a housing scheme, on the ground that these profits are derived from the natives themselves while the responsibility for housing is that of the employer.

The enquiry produced overwhelming evidence that there is a large surplus of casual labour in Mombasa and many are stranded with insufficient means to pay their return fare home. This large surplus is in the interests of employers and is a problem found in ports all over the world. The report rejects the principal of rotation and points out that already casual labour is not employed steadily throughout the month. These casual labourers are compelled to spend a proportion of every year underfed, idle and discontented and it was obvious to the Commissioners that the physique of many of the African witnesses compared unfavourably with the average up-country native.

It is recognised that the reduction in the number of casual labourers must involve some hardship and fairly drastic methods are required. The labourers themselves would welcome more labour being employed on a permanent basis. Many of these casual labourers, who thought Mombasa was an Eldorado, sleep under verandahs and in the streets, their kipandis are seldom inspected when they are engaged and there is therefore no check upon them because no employer is bound to sign a kipandi unless the boy is engaged for more than 24 hours.

Registration Essential

By-laws were prepared in 1930 but were never put into force in Mombasa. They were intended to provide for the control of casual labour by a system of registration. Many witnesses supported this proposal. Generally, witnesses were in favour of the registration system, although some were critical of the kipandi system and of the suggestion that casual labourers should be issued with a special brassard. Eventually the Commission came to the conclusion that registration of casual labourers was essential and that legislation should be introduced for the purpose, giving discretion to the Labour Officer as to which labourers he will register, after making a survey of the needs of Mombasa. Preference should be given to locally born residents and labourers from the neighbouring districts.

The Commission does not, however, consider that the registration system should begin unless and until the stevedoring companies are amalgamated. When registration has been completed, surplus casual labour should be repatriated. To give still further control, they considered a pass system, regulating entry to Mombasa, but rejected it on the grounds of restriction of liberty, believing that collaboration between the Labour Department and the Police and the prosecution of unregistered natives and of employers of them should be effected. During the slack season—June to October—it is recommended that the Railway should give special cheap travelling facilities to help casual labourers to return to their homes and cultivate their plots.

Living Costs

Turning to the cost of living in Mombasa, on which conflicting evidence was given, the Commission found that the witnesses had vague ideas only about living costs; they spent all the wages they received. European and Indian witnesses were not much more helpful.

The Principal Labour Officer said a labourer in Mombasa, finding his own accommodation, could live on Shs.20/- a month whereas two witnesses, with long experience in Mombasa, put the figure at not less than Shs. 30/-. A missionary suggested a minimum of Shs. 35/- for a married man with a family. One Indian witness, a building contractor, declared that an African labourer can purchase his food for -/15 cents a day. Eventually, the Medical Officer of Health and the District Officer, Mombasa, compiled memoranda on the questions which are published as appendices.

The Commission comes to the conclusion that a reasonable monthly budget for an unmarried labourer is Shs.18/50 per month, excluding house allowance. The Indian Secretary of the Labour Trade Union advocated Shs.50/- per month. The report describes his statements as extravagant and lacking knowledge of the elementary principles of economics. The Indian witness admitted that he paid his his own personal servant Shs. 27/-. The same witness proposed an unemployment insurance scheme, financed from increased income tax, to pay unemployed Africans Sh.30/- a month. The Commission comments that while not being able to attach any weight to Mr. Makhan Singh's evidence, they feel that the evidence of some reasonably-minded trade union officials would have been invaluable.

Causes of the Strike

Dealing next with the causes of the strike, the Commission says that not a single witness was able to

(Continued on page 6).

"Flying Hotel" In Nairobi

DUTCH AIR LINER CALLS EN ROUTE TO S. AFRICA

Piloted by Commander Blaak, with Pilot Officer Hulsebos as second in command, the "flying hotel," a special charter Dutch air liner of the Royal Dutch Air Line (K.L.M.) and carrying ten passengers, two of whom were for Nairobi, arrived at Nairobi aerodrome yesterday evening.

Two of the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Westerdyk. Mr. Westerdyk is the Managing Director of the Twentsche Overseas Trading Co. and is on a visit of inspection to the Company's East African branches (who are local agents for the K.L.M.).

The machine left Naples on Monday and made its first stop at Cairo. On the second day the flight was continued to Khartoum and yesterday, leaving Khartoum at 7 a.m. and with a short stop at Juba, the 'plane made Nairobi only two minutes over schedule time.

"Luxury Flight"

The machine is a Douglas D.C.3, one of the best known types on the extensive routes operated by the K.L.M. line. Inside, the 'plane presented a scene which might easily be compared to one of the latest types of railway saloons—cold storage, kitchen, steward's pantry, and every convenience was present, including the latest design in wireless receiving and transmitting sets. The flight is purely a "luxury flight" to South Africa, rendered possible by the number of people who have been anxious to repeat a flight made last year through the courtesy of the K.L.M. Line.

Leaving Today

The machine is due to leave Nairobi this morning at 7 a.m. for Bulawayo and Johannesburg. She is scheduled to return to Nairobi on February 3.

Among the passengers who are proceeding to South Africa are two journalists, Mr. J. Nunes Vaz, of the General Netherlands News Agency, and Miss Mary Pos, a well-known writer of the "Telegraf." Another passenger is Mr. Van Veen, who is also making the trip to South Africa from the Dutch East Indies via his home-land.

At the aerodrome the visitors were met by Mr. Winkleman, Consul General of the Netherlands; Mr. Westerdyk was received by Mr. Oostdam, General Manager of the T.O.M., and Mr. T. M. Perigueux of the same company.

All passengers expressed their admiration of the wonderful Rift Valley and of their trouble-free trip, while others stated that they would once more make the trip when hostilities in Europe had ceased.

Rigid Blackout of Enemy Bases

London, Jan. 17.

Speaking in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain said that security patrols over German seaplane bases had been maintained throughout the hours of darkness except when weather conditions prevented British seaplanes from operating. Bombs were dropped wherever lights to enable seaplanes to take off had been shown and the consequence was that a rigid blackout had been enforced on the enemy's bases.—(Reuter)

Canadian Air Force's First Overseas Squadron

January 17.

The first unit of the Royal Canadian Air Force designated for overseas service is the City of Toronto Army Co-operation Squadron. The average age of its members is 25.—(Reuter).

£1,636

Another Good Day For The Fund

The Kenya War Welfare Fund made another advance yesterday. The rate of individual subscriptions and donations from firms remains high and the steady increase in the total should make this one of the better weeks.

But there are still thousands of people in Kenya who have not responded to the Appeal and we would again direct their attention to it.

Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Kenya War Welfare Fund P.O. Box 281, NAIROBI.

	Shs.	cts.
This is the Sixth List:		
Previously acknowledged	29,758	35
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. A. Hime	100	00
Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Ridley	200	00
Mr. C. R. Lockhart	200	00
Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell	200	00
Mr. and Mrs. Keith McKenzie	50	00
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mortimer	100	00
African Mercantile Company, Ltd., Mombasa	500	00
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rosenston ...	300	00
Mr. Alibhai Ghulam	200	00
Messrs. Bewick Moreing and Co.	200	00
Brownie's Cathedral Service Collection ...	21	15
European, Asian and African Staff of Nairobi Branch, Cable and Wireless Ltd.	101	50
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Nealon, Mombasa	100	00
Major and Mrs. A. J. Pelling ...	200	00
Church of Scotland Woman's Guild, (Nairobi Branch) Saint Andrew's ...	100	00
Mr. T. N. Derby, Kericho	200	00
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Anderson ...	200	00
Total Shs.	32,731	00

Wireless News For Africans

SIR G. RHODES INAUGURATES K. U. R. SCHEME

A wireless-cum-public address system, which the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has had installed at the Nairobi Old African Location was put in operation by him on Tuesday. The equipment has been designed to relay wireless African news programmes from 7 LO, to provide direct address through a microphone, and to broadcast gramophone records.

Wireless news and official information broadcast from 7 LO in native languages will only be available at certain times, but should these programmes be extended, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration will follow suit, and relay whatever programmes of a news and information nature may be broadcast.

Members of the European staff of the Administration have volunteered to operate the equipment, and there is every indication that the Africans will take considerable interest in what is being done for their benefit. The equipment is mains operated, has an output of a little over 20 watts, and is coupled to two heavy duty loudspeakers, which are grouped at present.

Inaugural Address

In the course of his inaugural address, Sir Godfrey Rhodes said the equipment had been provided for three reasons.

"Firstly, during war-time, I want you to be able to hear the news which comes by wireless from London and elsewhere. It is important that you should be able to hear true and reliable news, because the enemy tries to spread false news and lies, which make you wonder what is really happening. And in this war everyone of you here, listening to me, can help by doing your work honestly and as well as you can. So listen with attention to your officers, and carry out their instructions carefully at all times.

"Secondly, I and other senior officers want to be able to come and talk to you, as I am doing today, to explain any problem that is worrying you, or perhaps to tell you all how you can help to make our Railway a better one, and able to do all the work of the country.

"Thirdly, we want you to be able to have music in your club, or out in the open-air. So you see, this wireless will do many things for you. If it is a success here, and it is properly used and appreciated, I hope to be able to give similar sets to the landie areas in other places."

Employees in the location heard the news programme in Swahili from the Nairobi Broadcasting Station after the General Manager's address, which was repeated in Swahili by a member of the Administration staff.

The Weather

The British East African Meteorological Service yesterday supplied the following note on the weather:—

The principal falls of rain reported this morning were Lindi 1.9". Kisumu 0.2" and Nakuru, Mubende and Bukoba each 0.1".

Weather will be mainly fair over East Africa, with local thundery showers in most Areas and more particularly round the Lake and in southern Tanganyika.

THIS ONE GOT BACK

This U-boat crew succeeded in returning to their base after an excursion in British waters. The Germans virtually admit now, however, that they have lost no fewer than 35 submarines.

K. D. F. SCALE OF PAY

New Schedule

A revised schedule of pay and allowances of members of the Kenya Defence Force called out and mobilized has been gazetted, revoking the former schedule. The new and old schedules are set out below.

Provision is made in the new schedule that any non-commissioned officer or man promoted from a rank which carries a dependants' allowance to a rank which does not carry such allowance shall not, on promotion, receive in pay a less sum than he previously drew in pay and allowances.

New Schedule

MARRIED

Rank	Annual £	Daily Shs.	cts.
Lt.-Col. (Battn. Comdr.)	900	49	31
Lt.-Col.	900	49	31
Major	750	41	09
Captain	550	30	13
Lieutenant	500	27	39
Second Lieutenant ...	450	24	65
Regimental S.M. ...	340	18	63
Mechanic S.M.	360	19	72
Regimental Q.M.S. ...	330	18	08
Company S.M.	320	17	53
Company Q.M.S. ...	310	16	98
Foreman of Signals ...			
Mechanic Staff Sgt. ...	320	17	53
Sergeant	300	16	43
Lance-Sergeant	260	14	24
Corporal	219	12	00
Lance-Corporal	191	10	46
Private	173	9	47

SINGLE

Rank	Annual £	Daily Shs.	cts.
Lt.-Col. (Battn. Comdr.)	800	43	83
Lt.-Col.	800	43	83
Major	650	35	61
Captain	450	24	65
Lieutenant	400	21	91
Second Lieutenant ...	350	19	17
Regimental S.M. ...	340	18	63
Mechanic S.M.	360	19	72
Regimental Q.M.S. ...	330	18	08
Company S.M.	320	17	53
Company Q.M.S. ...	310	16	98
Foreman of Signals ...			
Mechanic Staff Sgt. ...	320	17	53
Sergeant	300	16	43
Lance-Sergeant	260	14	24
Corporal	219	12	00
Lance-Corporal	91	4	98
Private	73	4	00

All ranks from private to corporal shall be paid a dependants' allowance at the rate of Shs. 2/50 per day for the first dependant and Sh. 1/- per day for each subsequent dependant.

Any married officer who has not attained the age of thirty years shall be paid at the rate prescribed for a single officer of the same rank.

Any non-commissioned officer or man promoted from a rank which carries a dependants' allowance to a rank which does not carry such allowance shall not, on promotion, receive in pay a less sum than he previously drew in pay and allowances.

Old Schedule

Rank	Married Shs.	cts.	Single Shs.	cts.
Lt.-Col.(Battn.Comdr.)	49	31	43	83
Lt.-Col.	49	31	43	83
Major, 22 yrs' service	41	09	35	61
Major, 17 yrs' service	41	09	35	61
Capt., 14 yrs' service	30	13	24	65
Capt., 11 yrs' service	24	65	24	65
Capt., 8 yrs' service ...	24	65	24	65
Lieut., 6 yrs' service ...	21	92	21	92
Lieut., 3 yrs' service ...	21	92	21	92
Second Lieutenant ...	19	17	19	17
Regimental S.M. ...	18	62	18	62
Mechanic S.M. ...	—		—	
Regimental Q.M.S. ...	18	08	18	08
Company S.M. ...	17	53	17	53
Company Q.M.S. ...	16	98	16	98
Foreman of Signals ...	—		—	
Mechanic Staff Sgt. ...	—		—	
Sergeant	16	43	16	43
Lance-Sergeant ...	14	24	14	24
Corporal	*12	00	*6	52
Lance-Corporal ...	*10	46	*4	98
Private	*9	47	*3	99

*Plus dependants' allowance of Shs. 2/50 per day for first dependant and thereafter at Sh. 1/- per day each.

KENYA RED CROSS

Liaison Functions for Internees

His Excellency, Sir Henry Moore, K.C.M.G., and Lady Moore have consented to be Patrons of the Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

In accordance with the Royal Charter of Incorporation granted to the British Red Cross Society in 1908 (the primary object of which is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war), the Kenya Branch of this Society has placed its personnel and resources at the disposal of His Majesty's East African Naval, Army and Air Forces and, while acting under the direction of these Authorities, engages that all aid shall be administered in such manner as these Authorities prescribe.

This Branch is also acting as liaison between the war organisation Red Cross Committee, which has been set up in London, to deal with prisoners of war, wounded, missing, (under the directorships of the Earl of Clarendon, and Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwood) and alien refugees and internees in Kenya.

Any of these desiring information regarding relatives and friends in enemy countries should communicate, in writing, with the President and Director, Kenya Branch, British Red Cross Society, P. O. Box 308, Nairobi.

K. D. F. AND GUARD DUTIES

Readjustment Of Personnel

Behind the report of the transfer of the Internees Camp from Nairobi to Kabete lies the story of a very stout effort by men young and old who as members of the K.D.F. were immediately mobilised on the outbreak of war and found themselves detailed for camp guard duty.

The camp was situated in an area which few would deny was not, to say the least, pleasant for patrol duty in the heat of the day or for accessibility to town for those hours off duty.

With the transfer of the camp and the readjustment of K.D.F. personnel, approximately 100 men suddenly found that they were discharged. Some of these men were faced with the possibility of no employment to return to, others were anxious to continue their service with the Forces in some capacity, even although they were not in Class 1.

This was one of the problems which the Officer Commanding Local Forces and the Deputy Director of the Man Power Committee fully realised, and it is gratifying to be able to report that possibly with one or two exceptions, all the men have been absorbed either in other military units or in civilian occupations."

More Gifts To The Canteen

The Canteen Committee acknowledge with many thanks the piano loaned to them for the duration of the War by Mrs. Hugh Grant, of Kajiado; also the following gifts:

Cash: Mr. Filmer, Shell Company of East Africa, Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Vacuum Oil Company.

Gifts in kind: Messrs. Stephen Ellis (Fillery cooker) Miss Bennet (chutney) Mrs. Davenport (magazines) Mrs. Roberts (brawn) Mrs. G. B. Norman (papers) Mrs. Gear (tomatoes) Mr. Head (tuning of piano) Torr's Cake Shop (cake) Mr. Haller (paw-paws) Major Steel (vegetables, weekly) Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Dawes Mrs. Bargman (cakes), Mrs. Joyce (milk, daily), Mrs. Sutherland (fresh eggs) Mrs. Barentzen (game), Foster and Blowers (meat) Tilley (meat), Mrs. Shaw Mr. Masters (papers) "Gardens" (flowers) Mrs. Golding (chickens) Hoppy Marshall (foodstuffs, bag of sugar), Mrs. Ellis (books) Mrs. Stephens (jam) Mr. A. B. Percival (game) Smithfield Butchery (cold meats) Mrs. Goldberg (sausage rolls) Miss Galloway (sugar) Mrs. Mundy (butter) Mrs. Braidwood (cakes) Mrs. Wells, Kiambu, (eggs and new potatoes) Mrs. Ridley (eggs).

NO COUNTRY HAS BEEN REFUSED AID

London, Jan. 17.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that on December 18 Britain had been informed that Japan had decided to lift the ban on shipping on the Yangtse. Mr. Chamberlain hoped that a similar arrangement would soon be made in regard to the Pearl River. This would be a first step towards equal trading opportunities for all in the Yangtse Basin.

Asked what countries since the end of 1938 had asked Great Britain to guarantee them against aggression and had been refused, Mr. Chamberlain replied "none."—Reuter

URGENT TELEGRAMS

Restoration of Service

It is officially announced that the internal urgent telegram service, which was suspended at the outbreak of war, has now been restored.

Urgent telegrams handed in at any telegraph office in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and addressed to places within these territories, will now be accepted at the usual urgent rate, that is, double the ordinary rate of the appropriate class to which the telegram belongs.

The urgent service for public telegrams addressed to places outside Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, is still suspended.

PRODUCE PRICES

Sands & Company report the following prices for produce, etc:—

Potatoes: 8/- to 12/- per sack.
Swedes: 4/50 to 5/- per sack.
Marrows: 5/- to 5/50 per sack.
Pumpkins: 5/- to 5/50 per sack.
Cabbage: 5/- to 7/- per sack.
Cauliflowers: 6/- to 8/- per sack.
Beans Green: 8/- to 10/- per sack.
Peas Green: 8/- to 14/- per sack.
Ducks: 2/25 to 3/- each.
Chickens: -/50 to 2/- each.
Hens: -/70 to 2/50 each.
Eggs: -/70 to 1/20 per doz.
Oranges: 3/- to 5/- per 100.

MAIZE AND POSHO

Thika Protest Meeting

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT)

Thika, Wednesday.

That the price of maize and posho should rise sharply by Government agreement when large stocks are held by the Kenya Farmers' Association, famine is threatened in the Native Reserves, and plantation industries are crippled by drought, has caused indignation among the employers of labour in this country and caused uneasiness and bewilderment among the many Africans who are buying maize to send to their families.

On Sunday morning the executive of the Thika District Association met their Elected Member, Major Grogan, and representatives of Nakuru, Mitubiri and Donyo Sabuk and decided on steps to be taken. On Tuesday Ruiru followed suit, and it is expected that there will be some plain speaking at the public meeting to be held at Thika on Saturday next at 10.30 a.m.

MISSING ON SUBMARINES

London, January 17.

The Admiralty today announced the names of the officers and men missing on the three British submarines, Sea Horse, Starfish and Undine, which are reported lost. The total number of men missing is 109. There were five officers and 34 ratings in the Sea Horse; four officers and 28 ratings in the Undine and five officers and 35 ratings in the Starfish.

The German radio has already announced that some members of the crews of the Undine and Starfish have been rescued, but the number is not yet known.

—(Reuter.)

SWEDISH SHIP CAPTURED BY GERMANS

January 17.

A Stockholm report today says that a Swedish steamer of about 800 tons has been captured by the Germans and taken to a German port. There were 50 passengers on board the ship which was on her way from a Latvian port to Stockholm.—(Reuter.)

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP SCUTTLED

January 17.

Another German cargo ship has been lost. A steamer, believed to be the Janus, was scuttled by her crew when threatened with capture by a French warship in the south Atlantic.—(Reuter).

Big Purchases In Australia

Australia's exportable surpluses of meat, butter, sugar, eggs, dried and canned fruits have been purchased by the Imperial Government, which has not only agreed to take the whole of the available supplies but to arrange the necessary transport. These contracts, added to purchases of the wool clip and of large quantities of wheat, flour and metals, cover a total value of over £100,000,000.

The price arranged for choicest butter is £6/16/4½ a cwt., f.o.b., with slight reductions for lower grades. The price of cheese is expected to be about £3/12/- a cwt., f.o.b. Top prices per lb. for frozen meat are: Lamb 7-17/64d.; mutton, 3-33/64d.; beef, 5-15/64d.; pig meats, 7½d.

The balance of the surplus production of raw sugar, estimated at 290,000 tons, has been purchased at a net return of about £10 a ton f.o.b. at mills, which compares with the low average return of £8/4/3 a ton on the previous season's exports.

—Australian News Letter.

MOMBASA SHIPPING FIGURES

The total arrivals of shipping, excluding dhows, which entered the Port of Mombasa during the month of November, numbered 41, with a net registered tonnage of 148,353; 38 ships berthed alongside quays and jetties and their tonnage amounted to 141,845.

Imports of general cargo direct from vessels alongside quays and jetties totalled 20 tons, and lightered from ships lying in the stream 86 tons. The import of coal during the month amounted to 10,493 tons and motor spirit and oils in bulk to 3,556.

On the other hand, exports of general cargo amounted in all to 31,586 tons and transhipment cargo amounted to 2,019 tons.

January 17.

It is reported from Madrid today that Spain has concluded a commercial agreement with Bulgaria.—(Reuter.)

Better buy Booth's

THE MATURED GIN

It takes time to bring gin to the perfection that is Booth's—call for Booth's Dry *every time*—it is the only gin to hold the Blue Seal of the Institute of Hygiene.

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THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD
(Incorporated in England)

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a fresh consignment of flower and vegetable seeds.

Imported direct from Great Britain.

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Arms and ammunition Specialists.

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BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

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Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru.

UGANDA,
Jinja, Kampala.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY,
Arusha, Bukoba, Dkunya, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga,

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LABOUR PROBLEM AT MOMBASA

—Continued from page 5—

state with any degree of conviction why the strike took place. Many employers stated that their labour was perfectly contented and only came out because they were intimidated by toughs and the more undesirable elements frequenting Mombasa. The strike apparently started on July 19 among the P.W.D. labourers. Their grievances were:—

(1) No proper accommodation provided by Government with free water and sanitation;

(2) They wanted to go back on a monthly wage;

(3) There was no fixed basis for the employment of skilled and unskilled labour, so that boys might be employed for a number of years without necessarily getting a rise.

The P.W.D. natives were granted at once a house allowance of Shs. 5/- per month the Principal Labour Officer having pointed out on July 24 that they were entitled to such an allowance under the law. From the same date the strike spread rapidly, involving the port on August 1. From a general survey of the evidence, the Commissioners have no doubt that many labourers came out on strike not because they felt that they had any real grievance but because they had heard that the labourers who struck first had been successful in having some of their grievances rectified and felt that if they too went on strike they might be successful in adding to their wages. In fact, the report finds that the strike did commence on account of a genuine grievance by the labourers of the P.W.D., which was rectified in a very short time. But for it, the strike might never have happened.

The Principal Labour Officer, in his evidence, said he believed that the Mombasa strike was organised by the East African Labour Trade Union assisted by the Young Kikuyu Association and that many of the native workers had not the slightest desire to strike had other channels for grievances existed.

The Commission's report, however, says that beyond the fact that in every case in which strikers were interviewed by Mr. Allen, the P.L.O., the spokesmen were Kikuyu, whereas there was no evidence to support his allegation. There is, however, definite evidence that the Railway employees considered they had a grievance in that some of them got no house allowance and their pay was considered too small.

Genuine Grievances

In spite of the lack of conclusive evidence, the Commission feels reasonably justified in concluding that genuine grievances in Mombasa, such as inability of many labourers to live and house themselves properly on the rate of wages paid: inadequate earnings of a number of labourers, and the existence of large numbers of men who could not hope to find regular employment, provided fertile ground for the seeds of discontent to be sown by any agitators who happened to be in Mombasa and who, in all probability, belonged to the unemployable class and had nothing to do.

The Commission comments on the failure to post a Labour Officer at Mombasa for the last five years. The Principal Labour Officer expressed the view, with which the Commission agrees, that if there had been such an official there would have been no strike, and particularly happiness would have had the terms of Section 31 of the Ordinance pointed out to them.

Secondly, Government has not endeavoured to secure the confidence of the native by keeping on one officer in the post of District Commissioner for Mombasa for any length of time. Mr. Mathews, the Acting Provincial Commissioner, said he had had seven District Officers since July. In 18 months between 1928 and 1929 Mombasa has had 13 District Officers and in the first six months of 1930 there were seven changes. In the circumstances the Commission said it is not to be wondered at that the native

(Continued in next column)

Permanent Power

PETTERS

Agents:—

Kettles Roy & Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd.

NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM.

COFFEE MARKET REPORT

The coffee market report issued by the Coffee Board of Kenya is appended:

London: Result of auctions held in Mincing Lane on January 14:

Kenya Coffee: 1,252 Bags offered of which 731 Bags sold.

Grade 'A' sold at 111/- to 41/6 per cwt.

Grade 'B' sold at 80/- to 73/- per cwt.

Grade 'C' sold at 73 - to 68/6 per cwt.

98 Bags sold at 100/- or over per cwt.

114 Bags sold at between 90/- and 100/- per cwt.

151 Bags sold at between 80/- and 90/- per cwt.

Highest price secured by mark RLS/RUIRU.

Nairobi: Auction sales on January 10 and 12 disposed of a total of 4,531 bags. Details of sales of grades A to F are given below:

JANUARY 10.

Grade	Bags Sold	Average Price	High Low
PB	57	42/1	48/- 30/-
A	244	45/-	52/- 30/-
B	298	42/11	46/- 26/-
C	145	38/7	41/9 20/-
T	42	26/4	34/- 14/-
TT	360	32/5	40/- 21/-
E	15	36/5	47/3 21/-
F	493	32/7	44/6 22/-
Total	1,654	37/-	52/- 14/-

JANUARY 12.

Grade	Bags Sold	Average Price	High Low
PB	73	41/2	50/3 30/-
A	510	46/6	58/8 30/-
B	785	43/1	49/- 30/-
C	221	40/5	44/9 25/-
T	43	35/-	42/- 22/-
TT	502	38/5	45/- 22/-
E	40	41/5	50/- 25/-
F	230	39/9	50/6 25/-
Total	2,404	41/2	56/6 10/-

Mombasa have been out of touch with Government officials.

Evidence was also given of the loose application of the Registration Ordinance in Mombasa, many witnesses saying that they had no time to look at Kipandis. The Commission recommends that the Chief Registrar of Natives should take immediate steps to rectify the matter.

There was also evidence of victimisation, especially among milk and vegetable boys, which the employers had no opportunity to refute and, accordingly, the Report recommends an investigation by the Labour Department.

The evidence discloses, the report remarks, that the Police force in Mombasa handled the strike efficiently and well and the Commissioners record that the conduct of the police was excellent and it was due to this and to the quiet way in which the strikers were dealt with that disorderly conduct was reduced to a minimum.

More Labour Officers

Finally, the report recommends an increase in the number of Labour Officers and remarks that it is a mistake to have two such officers on duty with the Military Forces. The African Labour Force is one of the most valuable assets of Kenya and should be well looked after. The very close contact between it and the Labour Department cannot possibly be maintained with the present staff. The report recommends that the two Labour Officers now on military duty be brought back to the Department at once.

In their opinion the time has come when Government should seriously consider raising the status of the Principal Labour Officer which is low compared with most other Colonies. It is recommended that his title should be changed to Labour Commissioner so that he can enter any Province and not feel in a position subordinate to the Provincial Commissioner. He should remain, however, directly responsible to Government through the Chief Native Commissioner.

RAILWAY SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

An Improvement On The Old Provident Fund

Full details are given below of the workings of the Superannuation Scheme which has been introduced for the benefit of employees of the Kenya and Uganda Railways in place of the Provident Fund, on which the new scheme is a great improvement.

The possibility of replacing the Provident Fund of the R.U.R. by a Superannuation Scheme has been under consideration for the past fifteen years, but it was not until 1934 that definite action was taken to obtain authoritative advice on the subject. The principal advantage of a Superannuation Scheme is that an employee of retirement receives a pension that provides for him for the remainder of his life. Generally, if the lump sum paid out by the Provident Fund is safely invested, it does not provide anything like sufficient interest to live upon, and the consequence is that the recipient, if he does not live on the principal, is tempted to invest in unsound propositions promising high rates of interest or to use the money for the purpose of setting up a business. Possibly the result may be the loss of the entire capital.

Under Provident Fund terms the servant makes a contribution of eight and one-half per cent of his salary, the Administration making a similar contribution. On retirement, subject to minimum service conditions, the servant is paid, in addition, a gratuity equal to one-half of a month's retiring salary for each completed year of service.

In 1934 (records the General Manager in the R.U.R. Bulletin), actuarial advice was sought on the possibility of introducing a Superannuation Scheme, and experience cards were completed and forwarded to England so that the necessary investigations could be made. A final report was received from the Government Actuary in 1936, in which he suggested that, in the first instance, a modified scheme should be adopted which would to an appreciable extent meet the demands for a pension.

Alternative Scheme

The Government Actuary's proposals were not considered to be entirely suitable and an alternative scheme, prepared by the Administration, was submitted to the Government Actuary for consideration. The result was that the Administration's proposals, slightly modified as a result of discussions with the Government Actuary, were approved by the Secretary of State in 1938, the Order being promulgated on October 1. The contributions to the Superannuation Fund are the same as those under the Provident Fund, thus enabling the scheme to be applied retrospectively to the commencement of the servant's Provident Fund service. In addition to the provision of benefits for the servant, the scheme provides cover for the servant's wife and family in the event of his death.

Membership of the Superannuation Fund is compulsory for all European and Asian servants who join the Administration's service on or after 1st January, 1938, while all European and Asian servants who were in the service on that date, have the option of electing to become members of the Superannuation Section of the Fund with retrospective effect from the commencement of their Provident Fund service.

There are two classes of members, i.e., (a) Establishment servants, who form part of the permanent organisation of the Administration; (b) Non-establishment servants.

The benefits to the two classes of members are substantially the same except that a non-establishment servant may be required to retire by the Administration on grounds other than ill-health, is awarded an amount equal to two and one-half times the Superannuation contributions accumulated at compound interest at the rate of three per cent per annum.

Retiring Age

The retiring age for servants is fifty-five years, excepting locomotive drivers and locomotive firemen, who are permitted to retire at age fifty. The qualifying period of service for pension is ten years, either in the case of retirement by the Administration as a result of the effects of bodily injury occasioned by the service in the discharge of his duties. A pension at the rate of one six-hundredth for each month of the period of membership of the fund, based on the annual average of the emoluments of the three years immediately preceding retirement, can be granted from the fund in the following cases:—

(a) On attaining the age of fifty-five years (fifty years in the case of locomotive drivers and locomotive firemen).

(b) Retirement by reason of permanent ill-health or physical disability (subject to ten years qualifying service).

(c) Retirement as a result of the effects of bodily injury received by the servant in the discharge of his duties.

(d) Retirement of an establishment servant removed from the service on the grounds of inefficiency due to changing conditions of work or to causes not solely within his own control (subject to ten years' qualifying service.)

Termination of the services of an establishment servant by the Administration prior to attaining the age fixed for retirement in consequence of a reduction in the organisation of staff (subject to ten years' qualifying service).

A servant has the option of receiving a reduced pension and gratuity equivalent to three-quarters of the pension which otherwise might have been granted, or receiving a single cash payment equal to ten times the amount of the reduction so made in the pension. If a servant is admitted by the Administration to pensionable status or is transferred to other public service the pension which may be granted to him in respect of his membership of the Superannuation Fund is based on the annual average of his emoluments for three years immediately preceding the date of admission to pensionable status or the date of transfer.

A refund of two and one-half times the servant's Superannuation contributions (inclusive of interest) is made in the following cases:—

(a) Termination of the services of a servant before completing the qualifying period of ten years service (other than retirement on medical grounds) as a result of injury sustained in the discharge of his duties; (b) Termination of the services of a non-establishment servant prior to attaining the age fixed for retirement; (c) Resignation or retirement of a female servant on her marriage.

A refund of the servant's Superannuation contributions (inclusive of interest) is paid in the following circumstances:—

(a) Voluntary resignation; (b) Termination of the services of the servant on the grounds of inefficiency due to his own habits, carelessness or indifference, or any other cause for which he is responsible; (c) Dismissal for misconduct.

Dependent Pensioners

In the event of the death of a servant before retirement, a sum equal to two and one-half times the amount of the servant's Superannuation contributions (inclusive of interest) is paid to—(a) The widow (or widows) or minor children or step-children or dependent adult children or step-children; or (b) father, mother, brother or sister dependant upon the servant for support and maintenance.

When the deceased servant leaves no such relatives as aforesaid, payment of his Superannuation contributions accumulated at interest to the date of death is made to the person lawfully administering his estate.

In the event of death after retirement on pension, the balance, if any, after deducting from two and one-half times the amount of the deceased pensioner's superannuation contributions (inclusive of interest to the date on which he ceased to be a pensioner) the total of the amounts which he has received by way of pension, is paid to the relatives mentioned in the previous paragraph. If the deceased pensioner leaves no such relatives, the balance, if any, remaining after deducting from his Superannuation contributions (inclusive of interest to the date on which he ceased to hold his employment) the aggregate of the amounts (if any) which he has received by way of pension, is made to the person administering his estate.

The Widows' and Orphans' benefits generally follow those in force in the Colonial Service and provide for payment of a pension to a deceased servant's widow (as long as she remains unmarried) or to his children of pensionable age.

The Administration is responsible for the control and management of the fund, assisted by an Advisory Committee of four persons, two of whom must be members of the fund and representing the staff's interests. The Superannuation contributions of members are separately funded as are the Widows' and Orphans' contributions of Asian members of the fund. The Widows' and Orphans' contributions made by European servants are paid to the Administration, following the general principles of the existing European Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme, the Administration reimbursing the fund in respect of any benefits paid out under this section of the fund.

The Superannuation Fund aims at giving servants a pension security and comprehensive benefits equal, apart from the question of dismissal for misconduct, to the establishment servant who has completed the qualifying period of ten years in securing in the sense that he will either be employed until the age fixed for retirement or be granted a pension if he is retired before attaining that age, while the Widows' and Orphans' Section of the fund provides the necessary cover for his family in the event of his death.

PORT OF LONDON STILL THRIVES

"Despite the ever-increasing threat to peace and the consequent industrial difficulties of commerce, the trade of the Port of London during the first six months of 1929 showed a most encouraging increase over the corresponding period of 1928" (records the P.L.A. Monthly for December).

"Between January and June of this year 31,060,960 net register tons of shipping used the Port, compared with 30,454,477 net register tons during the same period of 1928, an increase of 546,511 net register tons, or 1.8 per cent. Similarly, the corresponding figures for the quantities of goods imported and exported were 21,486,925 tons and 21,207,788 tons for the first six months of 1929 and 1928 respectively. But for the war, the Port's record figures of 1927 might, perhaps, have been closely approached, if not exceeded."

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YOU NEED YEAST-VITE

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Red Army Checked

BUT CAN THE FINNS HOLD OUT?

(By Lt.-Col. T. A. Lowe).

If the Finns manage to continue their gallant resistance, the inferiority complex which many small countries have naturally been experiencing will disappear. How is it that such a small nation has been able to stand up to such a huge one as the Soviet?

There are several excellent military reasons. The admirable anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons with which the Finns are armed have been amazingly effective. They have destroyed large numbers of tanks, they have shot down bombing aeroplanes, they have proved that defensive positions when properly manned, are always superior to attacking forces, even if the odds be twenty to one against.

Is it possible that the Soviet Army is a giant with feet of clay? The opinion of European general staffs, including the German, has for some years been unanimous that the Red Army is not much use outside its own borders. In particular the German staff held that view and they have been in closer touch than any of the others.

In numbers the Red Army is the most formidable fighting force in the world. Its strength on a peace footing is two million five hundred thousand and this total can be trebled by the use of reserves. But the value of the Red Army cannot be judged solely by numbers. It is a weak army because its divisions are spread over two continents and must remain so spread. And the Russians are least capable of any people to maintain long lines of communication: their weakness in transport is well known. There is a great gulf fixed between the forces of Europe and those of the Far East.

The Russian troops now operating on the Karelian Isthmus come from the Leningrad district. In peace their duties include police and internal security work. They are not field divisions in the higher sense, and their executive side is as weak as their organisation.

Effects of the Purge

Marshal Voroshiloff is the undisputed leader of the Red Army. Since the 1917 revolution he has been a close associate of Stalin, and even at the height of Stalin's famous purge he managed to keep his position. The purge happened only two years ago, and the Red Army has not yet recovered from the shock. Many officers of all ranks were executed or removed from the service. These officers had been well trained by German officers in the pre-Hitler days. Their places were taken by young lieutenants and captains who were promoted to high rank with little background or experience. They have been allowed no initiative. Every decision taken requires the approval of a political commissar before it can be executed. And when politicians and party men start meddling with the army every soldier knows what a mess there is.

This is the kind of army that is invading Finland today. It lacks officers and has some transport difficulties, but has vast numbers and material superiority over the Finns. Russian military strategy, like the German, does not count the cost so long as the result is achieved, but the Russians haven't been so long in the aggression game as Germany and they hadn't encircled their victims before attacking. The attack on Finland had not been planned months or years ahead, as was the attack on Poland. How successful the Russians have hitherto been it is impossible to say. The most crucial point of attack for Finland would appear to be the Karelian Isthmus, where the Mannerheim line centring on Viborg is ten miles deep and with the aid of natural obstacles forms a formidable barrier.

Can the Finnish Army hold out against such enormous odds? The army is small but many of its soldiers are hardened warriors. In 1918 Field Marshal Carl Mannerheim commanded the White Guard and with the help of

Field-Marshal Mannerheim.

Jaeger troops from Germany he defeated the Soviet troops and entered Helsinki in triumph. Since then Finland has prospered by her own industry and initiative; with the aid of conscription has built up an efficient army. The Finns are a naturally robust people and they carry the staying power they have shown in the Olympic games into other spheres of life.

All that can be said of the progress of the campaign is that the Finns have done far better than anyone expected and the Russians have done worse. The odds against Finland are overwhelming, but the factors of geography and climate may assist her to prolong her resistance.

Obituary:

MRS. E. E. CASE

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]
Dar es Salaam.

The death has taken place, in her 46th year, of Mrs. Enid Edington Case, wife of Lt.-Col. H. A. Case, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., of Kigamboni, Dar es Salaam. Mrs. Case had been ill for a considerable time.

Col. Case and his wife first came to Tanganyika in 1924, Col. Case having been seconded to the King's African Rifles from the Dorsetshire Regiment. He has been Commanding Officer both of the 6th Bn., K.A.R., and of the Southern Brigade, K.A.R. The latter post he held from the formation of the Brigade until his retirement in 1933. He volunteered for service again on the outbreak of the present war.

Mrs. Case was the only daughter of Mr. F. J. H. Green, of Johannesburg, who now lives in Southern Rhodesia, and Cecil Rhodes was her godfather.

She took a keen interest in horticulture and was a Vice-President of the Dar es Salaam Horticultural Society. She had won many prizes at the Society's shows and the garden of her house at Kigamboni was a delightful place which was always admired by Dar es Salaam residents.

The interment took place at the Upanga Cemetery at Dar es Salaam, the last rites being performed by the Ven. Archdeacon G. S. Hanbury, O.B.E.

Mrs. Case leaves a son, who is at Cambridge, and a married daughter.

Wireless

Kenya Station

1.15/1.45 p.m. Lunch Programme. 4.00/5.00 p.m.—Demonstration Programme. 5.00/5.30 p.m.—Swahili News and Music. 7.00 p.m.—Time Signal. Selections. 7.15 p.m.—News and Announcements. 7.30 p.m. Talk to Farmers. 7.45 p.m.—Miscellaneous Concert. 8.25 p.m.—First and Second Movements Symphony No. 5. (Tchaikowsky) The New Symphony Orchestra. Cond. by Sir Landon Ronald. 8.45 p.m.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay. 9.00 p.m.—Local News etc. 9.10 p.m.—Third and Fourth Movements. Symphony No. 5 (Tchaikowsky). 9.45/10 p.m.—Vocal Items.

LIFE IN A 'SARDINE BOX'

French Submarine Exercises

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]
London.

"And now we will show you how a French submarine attacks the Boche," said the dark-haired young submarine commander from the Midi as we ploughed through the Atlantic at 12 knots prepared to disappear beneath the water within 50 seconds.

They call this submarine one of the Sardine-Box class (writes a Daily Mail correspondent on board). It is a 600 tonner, smallest in the French Navy, and that means the crew of 43 have to be packed in like sardines.

We had been out scouring the seas for more than an hour when the commander remarked suddenly: "We're going to dive. There aren't any Boche ships about in this part of the Atlantic this morning. So I'm signalling to a French sloop to come along to scrap with us—just to make it clear how we do things."

We slipped through a small hole into the main part of the conning tower. Huge doors clanged down above us.

"Take a look through the periscope," said the commander. I looked and saw the sloop which was to be our "enemy" heading towards us a mile away. The commander barked out a sudden order. There came loud blasts on a hooter—the signal that we were about to submerge.

We dived so quickly and so steadily that but for the depth indicators wobbling round the 30ft. mark it was hard to believe we were beneath the ocean. I expected a feeling like going down in a fast lift. It was nothing of the kind. There was not so much as a tremor.

"Man the battle positions!" shouted the commander down a speaking tube. There was a sudden scramble of men in all parts of the sardine-box. We sank down. There was no jar or lurch as the submarine "sat down" on the bottom. Only indication that we actually were on the ocean bed was the needle on the depth indicator, which, instead of wobbling, was steady.

More commands, more lever pulling, and we were dashing up to the surface again.

A Registered Hit

"We're not going right to the top," said the commander, "only high enough to put the periscope above water to look at the enemy."

Every minute or two the commander put the periscope out above the water for a second and brought it back again. Each time he judged the speed of the sloop, her direction, and noted whether she was changing her tactics.

Suddenly came the command, "Prepare to fire!" Then, 'Fire!"

"Fire!" came an answering voice from below, and a torpedo went shooting across the sea.

"We fired our torpedo at 500 yards' range," said the commander, "and they are signalling that it registered a hit." (Actually, in this sort of manœuvre the torpedo passes immediately under the vessel used as a target.)

A quarter of an hour later we were sitting at lunch in the submarine's mess. Unless you knew where the kitchen was in this vessel you would never find it. It is so small. And out of it came one of the best meals I have ever had. There were oysters, snails, perfectly cooked chicken and a sweet.

"If we weren't on a short patrol we would go down to the bottom of the sea for lunch," remarked the commander. "It's calmer there."

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR...

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]
London.

Scottish distillers say that a hold-up in barley supplies threatens to stop whisky production and to ruin many communities depending on the work of distilleries. Since last year the price of barley has doubled.

In response to the recent appeal, 5,500 pairs of binoculars have now been sent by private owners to the Ministry of Supply Armament Inspection Department. Binoculars having a magnification of 6-8 diameters are still needed. Those already sent have come from all parts of the United Kingdom and some from abroad.

The Milk Marketing Board have drawn so heavily on supplies that some famous English cheeses may disappear from the market. Retailers are able to get only a third of what they order, and cheese is being sent out when only a few days old instead of being mature.

The Maharaja of Bhutan, has sent a message, with a silk scarf, offering his services to the King-Emperor and stating that he has instructed the Lamas of all monasteries in his State to perform religious ceremonies in order that victory in the war may be assured.

At a conference at Shrewsbury of the National Eisteddfod Council, the Rev. D. Wyre Lewis, of Rhos, Wrexham, drew attention to what he described as threats to the sanctity of the Sabbath resulting from war measures. The discussion, which followed revealed anxiety among leaders of Welsh life, regarding some of the effects of the intermingling of Welsh and English children.

A fleet of 20 motor-ambulances, a gift to the army and the nation from the members of the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, has been handed over to Government for the army.

Three hundred main-line trains have now been equipped with the new white reading light. Suburban trains also will be fitted with improved lighting.

There is now a new national savings campaign. Every citizen is asked to join—at a cost of only a little thought. It is a campaign to save unconsidered trifles. Every business, every factory and every household is being asked by a new Government Department for salvage to help. Wealth is at present literally thrown into dustbins.

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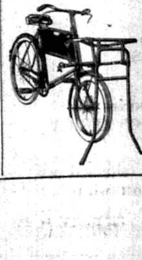
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Size of Map (open) 46 x 36 inches. Folded 9½ x 6 inches.
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The East African Standard Ltd.

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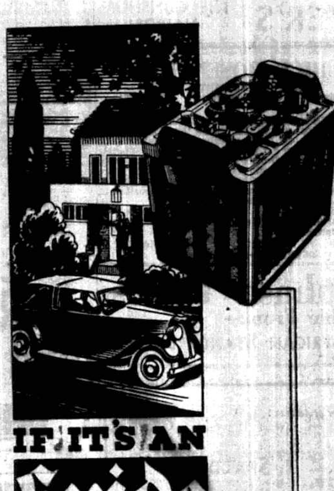
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CRAIG'S
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50,000 SEE CELTIC DRAW

Record War Soccer Crowd

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London.

Scotland always likes football at the New Year, however cold the weather, and over 50,000, the biggest soccer crowd since the war, watched the all-ticket Glasgow Rangers-Celtic match at Ibrox on January 1. Perhaps Celtic need the crowd and the occasion, for they emerged from the doldrums to play their best and hold the ancient enemy—still as usual, top of the table—to a 1—1 draw.

There is no stopping the nearly-as-mighty Rangers of Queen's Park, who, thanks again to Mangnall, gained their seventh consecutive win, Mangnall scoring two. Mangnall has scored 10 out of 23 goals in the last four games. Rangers deprived Boscombe of the South "B" leadership.

Sheffield United also became East Midland leaders with a win at Doncaster, Fenton of Middlesbrough, who scored four on Saturday, got another three on January 1.

Giants Excel

That big men are easy to beat on a treacherous surface was disproved by the Arsenal "giants," Joy, Leslie Compton, Crayston and Kirchen, who thoroughly enjoyed their winter sports at the Valley, and won (6—2). Compton and Kirchen were the stars of a grand Arsenal side in a game which occasionally resembled a high-speed thriller run over again at half-motion. George Allison, huddled up in the directors' box, visibly shuddered at some of the risks taken by Kirchen, surely the most improved player in the game. He scored two and made two others from impossible angles. He also caused Sam Bartram to think hard before coming out to check a break through.

But Charlton were to be sympathised with when, 2—3 down, a shot from Green hit the far post, ran along the goal line, hit the other and then obligingly trickled into Marks's hands! Welsh, whose goal keeps him on top of London's scorers, also hit the bar while a pile-driver from Denis Compton nearly snapped a post. Charlton who borrowed Gillespie from Palace to fill the vacant place at outside-left, (Hobbis has resigned from the Police) led 2—1, after 25 minutes and had Wilkinson off the field with a minor injury when Arsenal took the lead in the second half.

"Carry On"

Sir Francis Joseph, the Stoke City president, has sent a New Year letter to the officials of all the First Division clubs to which he presented specially designed Coronation loving cups in August, 1937. The clubs undertook to use the cups on the occasion of their first home match every New Year for the purpose of drinking the King's health. The keynote of the letter is "Carry on. The boys will thank you on their return." Use of the loving cups, says Sir Francis will demonstrate the loyalty of all sportsmen.

Scotland had a bad time on January 2, when they continued some New Year matches. Three Glasgow games had to be postponed and outside of that several clubs found difficulty in mustering teams. Thus Hamilton Academicals had Morgan their goalkeeper at outside right and M'Gurk full back at inside left. Stenhousemuir started their game against Dunfermline with only nine players, but got early goals and secured a comfortable 3-0 win. The biggest aggregate of the day was St. Johnstone's 10-3 win over Raith Rovers.

RED CROSS STEEPLECHASE

Probable Starters and Jockeys

Appended are the probable starters and jockeys in the Red Cross Open Handicap Steeplechase (4 miles 250 yards) to be run at Leopardstown, near Dublin, on Saturday

Royal Danieli (D. L. Moore) 12.7.
Rockquilla (T. Carey) 11.12.
Le Cygne (E. Foley) 10.7.
Jack Chaucer (A. Brabazon) 10.6.
Antipas (E. C. Brown) 11.6.
Sterling Duke (T. Hyde) 10.4.
Young Mischief (T. Isaas) 10.3.
Southern Hero (H. Nicholson) 12.6.
Drumlargin (W. T. O'Grady) 11.9.
Bally Hopeful (J. Bissill) 11.2.
Goldscleugh (Mr. J. Marshall) 10.11.
Knock Adroleen (J. Lenihan) 10.2.
Russ (J. Barrett) 10.7.
Clare County (——) 10.8.
Swindon Glory (T. McNeill) 10.0.
Birthgift (Mr. Alder) 10.7.
Balyhooley (——) 10.7.
Shaun Peel (J. Ward) 10.8.
Knight of Venosas (——) 10.0.
Dalmatian (G. Hamilton) 10.0.
Tomlin (P. O'Loughlin) 10.0.
Asthore (D. Doyle) 10.0.
Do It Again (——) 10.0.
The Slasher (——) 10.0.
Doubtful starters:—
West Point 10.8.
Arran Peaks 11.0.
(Maurice Rosenston's cable).

TENNIS:

CUP MATCHES AT PARKLANDS

Appended are details of the matches in the Coleman Cup and Clark Cup competitions at Parklands Club.

Saturday at 2.30 p.m.:
Skelton vs. Costa.
Bayley vs. Jolley.
Chalmers vs. Firth.
At 3.30:
Miss Robinson vs. Mrs. D. May.
Mrs. Hops vs. Miss P. Keeling.
Miss Silver vs. Mrs. O. May.
Sunday at 9.30 a.m.:
Stokes vs. Hicks.
Mitchell vs. Milford.
Mrs. Charman vs. Mrs. Thompson.
Mrs. McCormack vs. Mrs. White.
Monday at 4.30 p.m.:
Zappoli vs. Bock.
White vs. Moore.
Johnson vs. Thompson.
Mrs. Armstrong vs. Miss Donald.
Thursday at 4.30 p.m.:
Dowle vs. Winner White vs. Moore.
Winner Bayley vs. Jolley vs. Winner Chalmers vs. Firth.
Miss Strachan vs. Mrs. Stannah.
Mrs. Jolley vs. Mrs. Moore.
Friday at 4.30 p.m.:
Miss Strange vs. Mrs. Flint.
Miss Epps vs. Miss H. Keeling.

TODAY'S HOCKEY

The Goan Institute will play the Railway Indian Institute in a friendly hockey match this afternoon on the Railway Goan Institute ground starting at 5 o'clock. The following will represent the G.I.:—V. D'Souza; F. Rodrigues, C. Ferrao; B. D'Souza, F. J. Noronha, T. J. Lobo; P. Lobo, R. Gama; R. Fernandes, F. Dias and E. Rodrigues. Referee; Mr. J. C. Dias.

Mr. K. C. Gandar Dower was in Mombasa the other day and took the opportunity to play a demonstration game of squash at the Club, his opponent being Mr. J. Wilson. Many Club members availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing a very notable performance.

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Boxing Dispute Deadlock

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London, January 6.

At attempt was made towards a settlement of the boxing dispute this week and although not much progress seems to have been made the door is still open for further negotiation.

The rebellious promoters are Sidney Hulls and Jack Solomons, and it has been suggested to them that if they cared to apply to appear before the Stewards for a consideration of their resignation, the Stewards would grant their application. In the meantime they are both unlicensed.

The Chairman of the Board, Colonel Middleton, has issued a statement pointing out that if there are grievances they can always be adjusted but not by the methods that were now being employed. At the meeting in question both the "rebels" walked out, and for the moment matters appear to be at a deadlock.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Nairobi Miniature Rifle Club reopened on Tuesday, when there was an excellent attendance of rifle shooting enthusiasts, the ladies' section being well represented.

Although members have had no practice since the range was closed at the outbreak of war, a good standard of marksmanship was seen. The range is open every Tuesday at 5.15 p.m. and prospective members are welcome.

LOCUST SITUATION

Heavy Infestation In Meru Reserve

The locust situation in Kenya yesterday is given in the following report issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture:—

Migratory Locust (Locusta migratoria migratorioides).

West

It is now four weeks since any locusts were reported from the West of the Colony.

Centre

In Meru Native Reserve the position is serious. Beating has been in progress for some weeks and three officers are superintending the campaign. The infestation is heavy and is being increased by fresh hatchings and incursions of hoppers from the uninhabited parts of the district and Northern Frontier adjacent. Damage to standing crops has been heavy in Karitheni sub-location and less serious in Tharaka.

In Embu the infestation, although severe, is not so overwhelming as in Meru. Beating and baiting are in progress. There is an invasion of hoppers from the Meru District in the Chuka area.

The rest of the Central Province appears to be free.

Coast

A report from Lamu states that the Witu Mudirate is now clear of flying locusts. A few bands of hoppers are left which are being cleared up. There are no other reports of locusts this week from the Coast Province except a Tanganyika report of hoppers stated to be emerging at Mwakijembe on the Kenya-Tanga border. Other hoppers near Kenya to the East of Kilimanjaro have been dealt with by the Tanganyika authorities.

Other Territories

The latest news from Uganda states no important change and the destruction of eggs and hoppers proceeds with good results.

U.M.C.A. MISSIONARIES

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London.

According to the January issue of the journal of the U.M.C.A. there are likely to be several members of the Mission staff leaving for East Africa in January. These will probably include Rev. Canon and Mrs. Hellier, the Rev. V. R. Thomas, Mr. R. W. Rice and Miss J. Blackburne, (Zanzibar), the Rev. A. Webster Smith, Miss E. Shelley and Miss L. May Bell (Masasi).

The journal includes an obituary notice in appreciation of the very great service rendered in the past to the Mission by Miss Nixon Smith, who died in England on November 9. She was over eighty years of age.

The funeral service was on November 11 at Crowmarsh Gifford Church and she was buried at Wallingford Cemetery. A Requiem Mass was said on the same day in the Chapel at Central Africa House, Westminster.

It is also announced that a memorial is to be put in Likoma Cathedral in memory of Miss Nixon Smith. It is thought that many members of the Mission will be glad to contribute towards the memorial and money should be sent to the Secretary at Central Africa House. Up to £20 will be spent on the memorial, and anything received in excess of this sum will go to the general fund of the Mission.

E. Africa And War Costs

ONLY A FAIR ADJUSTMENT

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London.

We all notice this week the announcement with regard to the action of the Home Government in taking over war expenditure in East Africa, other than the normal outlay. I have asked the views of several East Africans on this step, and I forward below Mr. Wigglesworth's remarks:—

"It is most satisfactory to read in the British Press that the military expenditure sustained during war-time throughout East Africa, with certain exceptions, will be met with funds provided from the War Office, who will assume complete financial responsibility from September 1.

"In view of the great contribution which East Africa is making to this war, in the shape of organising defences in case of attack, and while continuing normal production of such vital articles as sisal coffee and other products, this decision will prove agreeable news in East Africa, and should satisfy planters that their self-sacrifice is meeting with some consideration and reward.

"Had the burden of this military expenditure fallen upon the budget of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, it would have disorganised and put into deficit the budgets of these governments for years to come. This in turn would have reacted on future development work which is so necessary for these territories.

After The War

"Those who have at heart the more rapid development of the magnificent resources of East Africa have long believed that more generous assistance from the Imperial Treasury would accelerate what otherwise must be a slow process. It is no time, however, to discuss a matter of this kind but it is most fervently to be hoped that, together with the improved finances through the higher prices earned during war time, and with more generous assistance from the British Treasury, a new lease of life may be given to East Africa after the war.

"The intensity of our preparations and the heavy expenditure is one which enemy countries cannot match, and adds all the more prospect to the hope that the war will not be of long duration."

I believe I am right in saying that in the view of Major Dale, who has now ceased to be Commissioner for East Africa, it is only a fair adjustment and he does not think the territories should be called upon to carry expenditure of this kind. In other words, whatever contribution they wish to make to the war should be done through voluntary measures adopted in the respective Legislative Councils and not semi-compulsory which it would be if the adjustment had not been made.

Sir Humphrey Leggett remarks: "The arrangement seems to me to be generous and should be quite fair to East Africa—I only hope our East African friends will be economical. Some of their recently published scales of pay, etc., seem to be a bit high, and this tendency may be towards excessive numbers also now that the United Kingdom tax-payers are to foot most of the Bill."

Sir Edward Grigg tells me that he is in favour of the course which the Government is taking in Kenya with regard to war expenditure. Lord Cranworth equally takes the same view and says he thinks the procedure now adopted is the same as in the last war.

Today's Cause List

Before the Chief Justice.
In Court No. 1 at 10-30 a.m.
For Hearing Motion.
C.C. Kiambu Trading Company vs. Kabiro Estate.
For Hearing.
C.C. Thomas Francis Pinto vs. Simon Medicks.
Before Mr. Justice Thacker and Mr. Justice Bartley.
In Court No. 2 at 10 a.m.
For Hearing.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Ahamed Din s/o Mohd Din.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Anderea Tambasia Litale.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Bhagat Singh s/o Hazara Singh.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Kipkoech arap Sinei.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Kipkoske arap Kekybei.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Mwai s/o Kimanga.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Omolo Otera.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Awinyo s/o Ochieng.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Emile s/o Mkeleke.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Ogola s/o Obeto.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Ogola s/o Obeto.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Ogola s/o Obeto.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Ogola s/o Obeto.
Cr. A. Rex Gathecha Mukura.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Kiplanai arap Chuma.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Laboso arap Marinding.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Kirongo arap Miti.
Cr. A. Rex vs. Nguge Ngichu.

January 17.

It is reported from the Hague this morning that a Dutch Military Mission has arrived in Rome.—(Reuter).

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has just arrived.
R. LAMBOURN
Watchmaker & Jeweller.
Government Road, NAIROBI

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V. M. BROWSE LTD.
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THE FISHING
SHOULD BE
GOOD
AND YOU WILL
GET THE BEST
TACKLE
from
MAY & Co. Ltd.
THE SPORTS HOUSE

Printed and Published by EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, Ltd. Delamere Avenue, Nairobi.

The New Stanley
Kenya's Premier Hotel
P.O. Box 75, Cables: Snuggest

The East African Standard

UGANDA ARGUS with which is incorporated THE LEADER — THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED NEWSPAPER IN EAST AFRICA.

No. 8055 Regd. at the G.P.O. as a newspaper. NAIROBI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1940. Price 50 cents.

R. A. F. Flying School for Kenya
(SEE PAGE SEVEN)

Germany In Dire Economic Straits

SHORT OF MANY ESSENTIALS

But Britain's Trade Improves: Minister Of Economic Warfare's Review

GERMANY IS IN SOMETHING LIKE THE SAME ECONOMIC STRAITS TODAY, AFTER FOUR AND A HALF MONTHS OF WAR, AS SHE WAS AFTER TWO YEARS IN THE GREAT WAR, DECLARED THE BRITISH MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Moreover, he stated, she was desperately short of many essential commodities for "virtually the whole of Germany's imports which can be assailed by this means have been effectively stopped."

By contrast, Britain's trade has steadily improved. Imports in December exceeded those of any month since December, 1937, and exports for the first eight months of the last year increased by over £6,000,000. The year ended with the small increase of £14,000,000 in the adverse balance of trade.

London, Jan. 18.

An account of the progress of the economic war against Germany was given by the Minister of Economic Warfare, Mr. Cross, in the House of Commons last night.

The Minister declared there were encouraging signs of the effect that the Allies' economic measures were having on the Germans. "Our attack," he said, "came into operation with a suddenness which was not anticipated and it has given German economy a sharp knock."

Mr. Cross declared that at the end of four and a half months of warfare Germany was in something like the same economic straits as she was after two years in the last war.

Germany, he pointed out, did not have the same reserves of gold and foreign currency as she had 25 years ago. Her stocks of raw materials for industry were far smaller and conditions of life in Germany were strained.

"There are signs of a general desire in Germany to convert currency into goods for fear of inflation."

German Shortages

There were also serious difficulties in the supply of certain materials to Germany. They were short of petrol, iron, wool and cotton among other commodities, and Mr. Cross added that he had information that an important German steel works might have to suspend operations for lack of raw materials.

Speaking of the contraband control he said: "We may now fairly claim that virtually the whole of Germany's imports which can be assailed by this means have been effectively stopped."

The Minister said it was known that the Germans were developing devices with traders to camouflage goods for export. "I give them fair warning" said Mr. Cross. "The necessary steps are being taken to check that traffic."

Referring to the close co-operation between Britain and France in the conduct of the economic war, the Minister said the Empire also was fully playing its part.

Britain's Export Trade

By contrast the rapidly improving position of Britain's export trade is shown by official figures of imports and exports for 1939 which were issued in London last night.

These figures show the remarkable extent to which British trade has recovered from the first effects of the war and the success of the British Navy in keeping the sea routes open for ships coming in.

The value of exports in December, after four months of war, rose by nearly £3,000,000 compared with November while the imports in December exceeded those of any month since December 1937.

The figures also show that, apart from the initial loss of trade at the beginning of the war, the exports for the first eight months of the year had increased by over £6,000,000 and the year ended with the small increase of £14,000,000 in the adverse balance of trade.

Press Comment

Although helped by 1914-18 experiments, it is, says the Times no mean accomplishment for a brand new ministry, which had to improvise the far-reaching organisation for obtaining the necessary information for taking appropriate action, to make effective the control of Germany's supplies as effective almost from the beginning of this war as it was in the later stages of the last.

The Daily Telegraph says that Britain's offensive against enemy trade has been prompt and vigorous.

The newspaper continues: "Not only have we swept the seas clean of German ships, but our Contraband Control has reduced to insignificant proportions imports to Germany by way of neutral shipping. Initial friction with neutrals, which inevitably accompanies the legitimate exercise of belligerent rights, is being gradually smoothed out, and it is gratifying in this connexion to learn of the growing and successful application of the navicert system. Moreover, since the introduction of the embargo on German seaborne exports as lawful reprisals, replenishment from this source of Germany's supplies of foreign exchange is rapidly becoming impossible."

In reference to the part of the Minister's speech dealing with relations with neutrals, the Manchester Guardian says the announcement that 14 agreements over the methods of our economic warfare now being discussed, or already concluded, must be regarded as one of the chief things in the speech.

Commenting on the general effect of the British economic pressure, the Guardian says: "It will be really heavy only when Germany, by entering into the full flood of war, begins to draw upon her long accumulated stocks. Till then, she will not be given burdens she cannot bear. Economic warfare can only create an environment of victory through other harder measures which we shall have to use before we snatch it. That is the thought which the people should always remember."

Co-ordination Needed

Some of the newspapers, while fully recognising that economic pressure is one of the most vital factors upon which reliance to win the war will be placed, emphasise the need for still closer co-ordination in various directions.

The News Chronicle calls for the appointment of a Minister to give new direction and impetus to the economic policy; a Ministry with authority to co-ordinate the work of several departments, and to see that all plans are carried out.—Reuter and British Official Wireless Service.

Europe's Cold Snap Continues

January 18.

The extremely cold weather continues over the whole of northern Europe and temperatures are lower everywhere than for many years.

Heavy snow has fallen in Berlin. In Estonia children have been forbidden to go to school.

The Baltic is frozen as far as the eye can see from the Danish shore.

Transport along the German-Dutch border is practically stopped by snow, and the river Maas is frozen again.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS WITHDRAWING FROM SALLA REGION ?

All Hope Of Holding Positions During Winter Abandoned

ANOTHER FINNISH SUCCESS

FIGHTING HAS BEGUN AGAIN IN FINLAND, ALTHOUGH THE TEMPERATURE IS SO LOW THAT IT CANNOT BE RECORDED BY MERCURY THERMOMETERS. SOVIET TROOPS HAVE LAUNCHED ATTACKS ON THE SALLA FRONT; TWO HAVE BEEN REPULSED AND IN THEIR COUNTER-ATTACKS THE FINNS ARE ADVANCING ON SALLA FROM THE WEST.

Finnish troops are however, falling back, though in good order, south of Salla, but on the eastern front they have scored yet another big success. This is near Kitela, north of Lake Ladoga, where the Russians have retreated, abandoning several guns and 29 tanks.

Neutral reports suggest that the Russians are now abandoning all hope of holding their positions at Salla during the winter and that 40,000 men are now withdrawing.

January 18.

The Russian communique last night spoke of reconnaissance flights and also said that eleven enemy machines had been brought down in air combat, but there is no support for these claims from other sources.

The main news of the fighting on land comes from the Salla theatre, where the Russians are reported to be in retreat in large numbers. Messages from neutral sources say the Russians appear to have abandoned hope of holding their positions in this area during the winter and that 40,000 are withdrawing. It is learned from other sources that many Russians are dying from exposure on the Karelian Isthmus.

Russian Problems

A B.B.C. observer, who has been on a visit to the Mannerheim Line, throws an interesting light on the Russian problem caused by the nature of the Finnish defences. He saw miles of blockhouses and machine gun emplacements. Forests have been cut down and the stumps of the trees left as tank traps, while the trees themselves, which have been allowed to fall in all directions, represent difficult obstacles for infantry. In addition the Finns have placed large numbers of great boulders, hewn from natural granite, among the trees and the whole is interlaced with barbed wire entanglements to hinder infantry advance.

The Russians are largely dependent on one railway line from Leningrad to the north and the Finns see to it that the repairs to this line are made as difficult as possible by harassing patrols.

It is estimated that at this point of the front on the Karelian Isthmus there are 400,000 Russian troops, but even their large numbers are regarded by the Finns as a disadvantage to the Russians who are faced with the very difficult problem of providing supplies for so enormous a number of men. The food in any case appears to be of poor quality, from what the Finns could gather from supplies found on prisoners. The Finns meanwhile are doing themselves well. The observer saw and remarked upon the fact that pate de fois gras tins were being used as ash trays and the fact just caused the Finnish officers to smile broadly.

Finns Snug and Warm

In the forests, too, dugouts and shelters have been made and cunningly hidden among the trees. Many of these shelters are just tents, each holding twenty men, but they are very snug and warm and so camouflaged as to be invisible from the air. In the dugouts proper there are bunks for the men. Some of the men seen there were just back from the front line having a rest, and the observer said he had seldom met a more cheerful lot of chaps. He remarked also on the amazing spirit of camaraderie between the officers and the men. As well as shelters for the troops, there are also underground stables for the horses.

Tough Proposition

Russian artillery, he was told, is extremely erratic but there was evidence of its activity in wrecked farm houses and splintered trees.

The innumerable lakes are joined together by defence posts and machine guns covering a large area of country without wastage of men, and line after line of defences of all kinds, from the dugouts and tank traps of the forest clearings to the concrete blockhouses of the Mannerheim Line proper, offer the Russians incredible difficulties. The observer thought that the Russians are up against a very tough proposition indeed in Finland.

More Help

The Finnish Legation in Switzerland has received a cheque for £28,000, being the first instalment of Swiss funds for relief of distress among Finnish people.

In Estonia yesterday the Commander-in-Chief of the Estonian armed forces revealed that there are now more than 2,000 volunteers fighting in Finland. (Reuter).

Norwegian Steamer Torpedoed

January 18.

A Norwegian steamer, the Pazerhein, has been torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay and survivors have been brought into Vigo by a Greek steamer, but it is feared that 14 of the crew are lost.

The ship was on her way to England from Africa when an explosion broke the vessel in two. She sank after two minutes, there being no time even to send out a wireless call for help.

—(Reuter.)

Determined To Help Finns

Scandinavia Not To Be Deterred By Threats

January 18.

Norway and Sweden continue to show that they are determined to play their part in helping Finland. Three statements were made in a debate on foreign affairs in the Swedish Parliament yesterday on this subject.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hansen, opening the debate, as already reported, said that any attempt to violate Swedish neutrality would be resisted. "We do not need orders from abroad about our relations with Finland. We judge for ourselves how best to serve her cause and that of the Northern States". The Prime Minister added that help for Finland had the sympathy of the Swedish Government, but caution must be used if Sweden were to avoid becoming involved in a conflict.

Clear Neutrality

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Gunter, declared that the whole of the Swedish people were unanimous in desiring to help the Finns. He said he must emphasise that the future of Sweden was dependent on the fate of Finland, but that Sweden must also take account of her neutrality. It was therefore impossible to do all that the Government would wish to help Finland. He said he believed there was a time of increased pressure ahead, but Sweden's line was clear—neutrality.

Neutrality Denounced

Another speaker in the debate was Mr. Sandler, ex-Foreign Minister, who has recently returned from Finland. He denounced the Government's neutrality policy and said that an armed force should have been despatched to the Aland Islands in order better to ensure their neutrality.

Mr. Sandler said that the policy of Nordic collaboration had suffered a great defeat recently, but the last word has not been said. No sensible man wished to see Sweden at war with the Soviet, but Sweden should continue to support Finland within the framework to which she was entitled as an independent State.

Mr. Sandler's remarks were loudly applauded by the Deputies. (Reuter).

Russian Army's Hope

January 18.

The Russian Army newspaper "Red Star" today expresses the hope that the new Japanese Cabinet will try to improve relations with the Soviet.—Reuter.

U.S. Exports Up In November

January 18.

Figures of United States exports show a considerable increase in December, principally because of large shipments of aeroplanes, petrol and metals to the Allies. Aeroplanes alone were valued at £7,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. (Reuter).

January 18.

Two British airmen were killed today when a British aircraft crashed in the North-West Frontier Province of India.—(Reuter.)

"CAROL'S DYKE"

Rumania Now Building Frontier Fortifications

January 18.

Rumania appears to be the latest country to be building strong fortifications against possible aggression. Reports received in London today state that work is progressing rapidly on the building of dykes, tank traps and pill boxes along the frontiers with Hungary and Russia as far as the Black Sea.

The building of the dykes is such that all the rivers can be diverted in order to make flooding operations easy if that should be necessary.

The work on the fortifications is stated to have been started secretly as far back as late 1938, and the whole line is known as "Carol's Dyke". (Reuter).

Lowlands' Tension Relaxing

B. E. F. And R. A. F. Leave Resumed

January 18.

In Holland and Belgium the tension has considerably relaxed, but the Governments are still vigilant.

The leave stopped last Sunday in the British Expeditionary Force has now been started again, and members of the R.A.F. will also get leave but only to a limited extent.

The newly-appointed United States Ambassador to Belgium yesterday presented his letters of credence to King Leopold.

Indignation is still felt in the Netherlands at the sinking of the crack Dutch merchant ship, Arenskerk, whose survivors were landed in Lisbon yesterday.

Dutch feeling is reflected by the Amsterdam Telegraf, which today says it was a deed of senseless violence bringing no glory to the German Navy. The paper goes on to say "Germany has as little chance of stopping us from sailing the seas as she has of sweeping Britain off them. We regard the whole plan of the German Navy to isolate Britain as condemned to failure in advance. The number of British ships which leave and arrive at British ports every day only shows up the uselessness of the German warfare at sea". (Reuter).

More 'Quakes in Turkey: 50 Killed, 160 Injured

January 18.

There were two violent earthquakes in southern Anatolia during last night and a message from Ankara estimates that 50 people were killed and 160 injured.—Reuter.

QUIET DAY ON WESTERN FRONT

January 18.

Last night's French communique speaks of a quiet day, though patrols are still active. The intense cold and further falls of snow have helped to bring major operations to a close.

This morning's French communique reported a quiet night on the whole, but with fairly strong activity in the region West of the Saar. (Reuter).

Several Killed In London Explosions

HEAVILY SANDBAGGED HOSPITAL ESCAPES

London, January 18.

Three big explosions occurred in a factory in northern London today and it is understood that several people were killed and a number of others injured.

The force of the explosions was so great that ceilings of nearby private houses collapsed, hundreds of plate-glass windows were shattered and the leaded windows of a church were blown out.

A nearby hospital escaped damage because it was heavily sandbagged.

The second and third explosions followed immediately after the first and the sound was heard up to 20 miles away. Fire brigades and ambulances hurried to the spot, which was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke for some hours afterwards.—(Reuter).

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WAR

January 18.

The South African Minister of Mines, speaking last night, said it was by no means certain that the war would not spread to the South African Continent.

He was explaining why it was necessary for the Union Government to refuse permission to young South Africans to go overseas and serve in the British forces. (Reuter).

BELGIAN STEAMER STRIKES MINE

January 18.

A Belgian steamer of 3,400 tons struck a mine off the south-east coast of Britain yesterday, but the Captain and crew are reported to have been saved. (Reuter).

MAY WELL BE CALLED "THE BUILDER"

January 18.

Prince Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia, and Princess Olga have returned to Belgrade at the end of their three days' official visit to Zagreb, the Croatian capital. Croat newspapers comment warmly on the visit and say that the Prince Regent may well be called "the Builder". (Reuter).

MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN N. AUSTRALIA

January 18.

Important mineral discoveries have been made in Northern Australia as a result of a survey. These include tungsten and wolfram used for alloy steel, and very large deposits of nickel, mercury and manganese. (Reuter).

EBONOL

. . . its flexible, black film is acid, alkali, brine, water and heat proof

EBONOL, a pure pitch compound of the consistency of paint, differs from other tar, bitumen or asphalt compounds in several important respects. It dries rapidly. It does not soften or run under extreme heat, withstanding temperatures up to 650 degrees Fahrenheit. It is more waterproof, durable and adhesive. Although it dries rapidly, EBONOL never hardens, its film remaining tough and elastic. It can be applied to metal, concrete, stone, brick, wood, paper, fabric and glass. EBONOL resists the action of practically all solutions of acids and alkalies and is ideal for coating the inside of metal or concrete tanks and reservoirs. There is no better protective finish for smoke stacks, heat flues, steam pipes, boilers, pipe lines, implements, seed boxes, sisal machinery. Its low price (Shs. 10/50 per U.S. gal. tin) makes it easily the most economical protective finish where colour is not of prime importance.

Complete Details Will Be Furnished On Request.

GILFILLAN & COMPANY LTD.
NAIROBI.

East African Standard

THE WEEK-END EDITION

P.O. Box 380, NAIROBI.
London Representatives:—
DAVIS AND SOPER,
54, St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3.

Small Advertisements

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.
DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc.: 10s.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

WEEK-END EDITION.

	Posted B.E.A.	Elsewhere.
Yearly ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half Yearly ..	15/-	21/-
Quarterly ..	7/50	11/-
Single copy ..	-/50	-/80

DAILY EDITION.

	Delivered Nairobi.	Posted.
Yearly ..	50/-	[illegible]
Half Yearly ..	25/-	[illegible]
Quarterly ..	13/-	20/25

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Domestic Announcements such as Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc.: Minimum charge 10/-.

Miscellaneous Prepaid Advertisements such as Wanteds, To Lets, For Sales, and Situations Vacant and Wanted, 1s. for six words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price with original order.

The right is reserved to revise or reject any advertisement which may have been accepted, but which is deemed to be objectionable either in subject matters or phraseology or for any other cause.

All the above Advertisements are strictly payable in Advance, and no exception will be made to this rule.

"Smalls" will be accepted for insertion either in this Section, in the Agricultural Section or in both Sections. Advertisements will not be inserted in the Agricultural Section unless specifically ordered.

Advertisements intended for insertion in the Agricultural Section must reach this office before Tuesday mid-day.

Copies of the "East African Standard" Week-end Edition, on sale at W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., 11, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or can be ordered from any branch of W. H. Smith and Son Ltd.

Domestic

BIRTHS

HOWARD. On January 11, 1940, to Joan (nee Collet), wife of C. W. Howard, of the Kenya Native Affairs Dept., at the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, a son.

LAW-SMITH. To Patricia, wife of John Law-Smith, at Kisumu, on January 16, a son.

PEEL. On January 12, at the Nyeri Nursing Home, to Agnes, wife of Richard Peel, a son.

MARRIAGES

FENTON—RAWSON. On Thursday, January 11, at the Cathedral of the Highlands, Lieutenant Walter Fenton, R.N., to Beatrice, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs. Rawson, Naivasha.

WYNNE—HANNA. The marriage took place at St. Stephen's Church, Tabora, on 7th January, 1940, by the Rev. S. H. Ibsen, of William, son of the late William Wynne, M.D., and Mrs. Wynne, of Robben Island, Cape Town, and Margaret Hazel Stanley, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanna, of Limerick.

DEATHS

DE LA HARPE. After a long illness, at Kitale, on Sunday, January 7, Edmund L. De La Harpe, of Endebess and Fouriesberg, O.F.S., aged 52.

ROGERS. At East Grinstead, Sussex, the very dearest mother of Monica Jack and Norman, on 15th January, 1940.

IN MEMORIAM

GOOCH. In loving memory of my husband Capt. E. D. A. Gooch, killed in an accident, on January 19, 1937.

★ Make these Classified columns your MARKET PLACE

For other advertisements of special interest to Farmers — see page 20

Miscellaneous

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

A Dance Band for the occasion. Greene's Rhythm Kings, open for Club and Private Engagements. Box 1298, Nairobi.

"CONCRETE on the Farm." For a free copy of this useful publication, write to E. A. Portland Cement Company, P.O. Box 101, Nairobi.

COPIES of the "Tanganyika Standard," Daily and Weekly Editions are on sale at The E.A. Standard Ltd.

ENJOYABLE Fishing at Ripon Falls. Tackle even on hire. Rates reasonable. R. B. Sirdaw, opposite Police Station, Jinja.

IF you really want the best holiday possible go to South Africa.

LION Cubs have arrived! Born in the Cage! Come and see them at the Ngara Road Zoo! Also various other Indian, African and Australian birds and animals. Open daily 9 a.m. to 6.15 p.m. Admission fee as usual.

PIANOS for sale and Hire Tuned and repaired: F. A. Head, P.O. Box 675.

PONIES for hire lovely riding country hacking 5/- hour, hunting 20/- per day, Box 823.

REPORT cases of cruelty to animals in Society's complaint books at "E. A. Standard" Ltd., Dobbies, Mr. P. de V. Allen's office or at Hon. Secretary of the Society, Room 35, Corner House, Nairobi.

UNFURNISHED house or flat wanted £6 to £8. Apply Voucher 1883.

SOUTH African Sherry, Port, 4/50 bottle. Corner Provision Store, Govt. Road.

UNIVERSAL Re-rubbering Co., Victoria Street. Best for vulcanising and retreading.

EDUCATIONAL

CHILDREN from 3 years, special attention to health. Apply Principal, Nursey School, Box 429, Mombasa.

HOME Farm Preparatory School, St. Mary's Subukia. Children from 4 years upwards, healthy district. Trained Nurse. Qualified Staff. Principal Mrs. E. V. Dudgeon, B.A.

WOODLANDS School, Lower Kabete in grounds of 50 acres, children 4—9 years. Fees £21 per term inclusive. Miss Dawe, P.O. Box 1985, Nairobi.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

OWNER 300 acres suitable pyrethrum, would like hear one or more take on proposition, preferably share basis. Murray, Naivasha. Phone 6Y6.

FLORISTS

A basket a posy or any type of really fresh flowers can be obtained from the specialists in flowers "Plants," P.O. Box 177, Phone 2137.

ARTISTICALLY arranged Bouquets Sprays, Flowers, etc., consult "Gardens." Phone 2969.

DIAL 2944 for floral tributes of distinction and bridal bouquets, sheafs and posies. Mrs. Durham, P.O. Box 1293, Nairobi.

Machinery

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

CONCRETE Mixers. We now hold stocks of Machines of different capacities. Petrol-paraffin or Diesel Drive. Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Box 690, Nairobi.

YOUR Engineering problem and supplies—whether mechanical or electrical—for estate or workshop—small or large. Use our qualified Engineers' services. Kettles-Roy and Tysons (Mas.) Ltd.

Lost

AT New Stanley, night 16th, silver cigarette case, inscribed Prince Charming Jubilee Handicap. Reward offered. Apply Voucher 1881.

Wanted

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

ABOUT 20 Nominal Horse Power Steam Engine in good condition without boiler. Apply Voucher 1866.

BONES clean and dry, in large or small quantities. Consign to Kahawa St. Lime Ltd., Nairobi.

CAPITAL to work pyrethrum. Up to 300 acres available suitable land altitude 7,500 ft. Will consider any reasonable proposition. Apply Voucher 1872.

CUSTOMERS for fat table ducks, preferably contracts. Apply Voucher 1879.

HARICOT Beans. Samples and Prices to Uplands Bacon Factory.

INCUBATOR about 60 egg capacity subject to trial. Apply Voucher 1890.

PARTNER required in small established business, to replace retiring partner, small capital required for half share or might sell as going concern. Apply Voucher 1895.

ROLLER Feed Saw Bench. State full particulars, condition, and price. Timesales, P.O. Box 86, Nairobi.

SECOND hand Refrigerator and Electric Cooker in good order. Apply Voucher 1880.

WANTED a good home for a thoroughbred springer spaniel. Apply P.O. Box 716, Nairobi.

WANTED secondhand windmill. Full particulars to Fletcher, Ngobit.

WANTED Rifle 9.3 Mauser long barrel shot-gun 12 bore-radio, 6 volt battery—tent with double fly. Apply Voucher 1885.

WANTED to rent small established market garden, or land to develop same. Plentiful water, furrow if possible. Apply Voucher 1871.

WANTED to buy houses near centre of Nairobi up to £1,000. Apply Dalgety and Co. Ltd., Land Department, P.O. Box 96, Nairobi.

Livestock

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE

FIFTY-two year old, grade steers 60/- each. Apply Voucher 1838.

30 Steers for slaughter, 2 high grade Romney Rams 80/-. Townsend, Naro Moru.

6 year old C.B. Mare. Very well bred, sound and in foal to Pietoralas. Should breed a winner. Will be sold for a fair offer. Apply Box 350, Nairobi.

POULTRY FOR SALE

FOR sale pure bred white leghorn cocks, seven months best laying strain fifteen shillings each, Townsend, Naro Moru.

PER good Aylesburys, Shs. 30. Black Leghorns. Fifteen yearling hens and pullets with unrelated cockerel, Shs. 95. Light Sussex, seven pullets with prize cock, Shs. 60. Ten yearling hens and pullets, Shs. 68, each, f.o.r. Naro Moru, (Mrs.) Carnegie, Ngobit.

DOGS FOR SALE

GOLDEN Cocker Spaniel bitch puppy, Shs. 60/-. Apply Hutton, P.O. Box 301, Nairobi.

PEDIGREE bull terrier pups coloured and white from 60/-, ready now. S. Scade, P.O. Box 577, Nairobi.

Gardening

BULBS FOR SALE

DAFFODIL Bulbs. Some of the finest named varieties. Price list on application. Bryn Glas Estate, Ol Joro Orok.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SEEDS. Reliable Vegetable, flower tree, creeper and shrubs seeds, "Post Free" on all orders over Shs. 3/- in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. All packets full value, cents -/50. Send for printed list. J. W. Newton, Murogosi Nurseries, P.O. Turbo, Kenya.

Situations

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

SITUATIONS VACANT

AMBITIOUS men obtain highly-paid appointments in Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Banking, Insurance and the Public Services through postal tuition with The School of Accountancy. Many thousands of The School's former students now hold such positions and The School has the finest Examination Record. The School of Accountancy is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for Free 180p. Book "The Direct Way to Success," stating age, education and business experience. The School of Accountancy 794 Bush House, London, W.C. 2.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Clerk Supervisor to the Trans Nzoia District Council. The post will be of a temporary nature pending the return of the Clerk Supervisor who has been called up on active service. Salary £500 per annum subject to one months notice on either side. Applications stating qualifications are to be sent to the Chairman of the Trans Nzoia District Council, Kitale, not later than the 15th February. The successful applicant will be expected to start his work on March 1.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of dispenser with old established pharmaceutical chemists. Apply Voucher 1873.

ASSISTANT Manager, small country Hotel near Mombasa good knowledge of bookkeeping required, furnish qualifications and references to Voucher No. 1261, Mombasa Times.

CAPABLE Lady Shorthand Typist. Must have thorough knowledge of general office routine. Apply giving full details of previous experience, age and whether married or single to Voucher 1883.

ENGINEER, experienced, wanted for sisal estate. Apply Voucher 1893.

EUROPEAN Junior Clerk required for plantation near Nairobi. Salary Shs. 300, house provided. Applications stating full particulars of experience to Voucher 1882.

EXPERIENCED Manager for Coffee Farm in Transnzoia. Reply with references, stating salary required, to Megson, P.O. Box 100, Kitale.

LADY companion wanted immediately on farm, Kitale district. Apply Voucher 1874.

NORMAN Turner wishes to acknowledge receipt of the many applications for the post as farm manager, and notifies hereby that the vacancy is now filled.

NURSE-governess for two boys 3 and 4 years old. Civil servant's family, Lake Province, Tanganyika. Salary £5. Reply Voucher 1864.

WANTED.—Experienced European Nurse for girls, aged four and one. Apply Voucher 1878.

WANTED European nanny immediately live in. Apply Voucher 1870.

WANTED 1st March reliable independent nurse-housekeeper. Knowledge sewing, English, German, Kiswahili essential. Manig, Moshi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AS governess, teacher, companion, etc. German, French, sewing, household, gardening. Educated, reliable, cheerful. Apply Voucher 1897.

AUSTRIAN youth seeks position assistant, hard worker experienced mixed farming. Apply P.O. Box 950.

BRITISHER seeks employment in sisal, maize, or coffee, 18 years farming experience in Kenya, 8 years sisal experience, can show results in both sides of the sisal industry, good with labour willing to go anywhere. Apply Voucher 1876.

ENGINEER British will accept position with good prospects only. Vast experience in sisal, Diesel engines, Diesel Tractors, Motor Cars, able to take entire charge of factories, good offer only. Apply Voucher 1789.

FOR duration of war, lady seeks a post preferably on farm in the Highlands of Kenya. Experienced in poultry. Small salary. Apply Voucher 1861.

FARM Manager, English, 31 years, seeks position, eight years coffee and maize experience, good references. Apply Voucher 1892.

GRADUATED Electrical Engineer, many years experience in all kind of power-current engineering. Also temporarily. P.O. Box 294.

LADY requires post bookkeeping, accounts, knowledge typewriting, etc. Apply Voucher 1891.

SKILLED motor mechanic and electrician, general engineering, married, wants position also up-country. Fixed salary or share. Apply Voucher 1887.

SUDANESE ex-askari seeks work as watchman or as Neapara on farm, can control labour but cannot write English. Apply Voucher 1867.

THE British Legion seeks employment for a number of deserving ex-service men on its books. Those having vacancies to fill are earnestly requested to communicate with the Secretary, P.O. Box 1255, Nairobi.

THE Salvation Army seeks employment for a number of qualified men and women. For particulars apply to officer in charge, P.O. Box 575, Nairobi.

THOROUGHLY recommend first class manager, pyrethrum, mixed farming, horses, good with labour, for further particulars apply Voucher 1882.

Board & Residence

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

ENGLISH lady wishes to be paying guest with private family. Hill District preferred. Apply Voucher 1894.

SOLDIER'S wife with infant wishes share home with other woman needing companion. Apply Voucher 1877.

OFFERED

AINSWORTH Private Hotel, Nairobi. Nearest Board Residence to town. Noted for quiet comfort and good food. Separate entrances all rooms. Terms from Shs. 7/50 day.

CECIL House (Lessee Mrs. H. Touche), Sclaters Road. A good home with good food, bus route, moderate terms, Phone 3450, P.O. Box 1551.

HOME and companionship offered to mother and child or single lady on farm, 56 miles Nairobi in return share housekeeping expenses. Apply Bramwell, Kinangop.

MRS. Nixon Warren House, Woodlands Road, offers double, single accommodation, very comfortable home, good food. P.O. Box 964.

VACANT 1st February suite consisting of sitting room, double and single bed room with private bathroom, Annexe. Fairview Private Hotel.

WEYL'S Boarding House, Salisbury Road, good food, comfortable rooms, £7-10 monthly.

WHERE TO STAY

A comfortable country Hotel overlooking sea, close to town, under personal supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Challis Moorings Hotel, Mombasa.

CARLTON Hotel Mombasa. Fully licensed, running water all bedrooms. Excellent cuisine. Moderate terms, trains met.

DEVON Hotel, Salisbury Road, Nairobi (on bus route) noted for good food and general comfort. Terms moderate.

FORT Portal, Mountains of the Moon Hotel (under management of the Ruwenzori Hotel which has been requisitioned by The Uganda Govt.). Tennis, golf, boating, shooting, etc. obtainable. Ideal for local leave, and touring visitors. Lovely views and grounds. Hotel has its own garage. Petrol permit facilities available for touring District. Direct route Congo and Murchison Falls. Telegrams: Romance.

LAKE Albert Hotel Butiaba for the Murchison Falls and Nile Perch Fishing, good tariff, moderate charges, fully licensed. E. F. Petersen Lessee.

MALINDI. Brady's Palm Beach Hotel for a perfect holiday by the sea. Book early.

PALM Court Hotel, Mombasa. Renovated and now open to the public, fully licensed, very cool, excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. Baggage Agent meets trains and ships.

PLUM'S Private Hotel, opposite Parklands Sports Club. Suites, doubles and singles. Renowned good table.

THE Lotus Hotel, Mombasa. A picturesque building in a quiet road with airy bedrooms and private verandahs. All modern conveniences. Near post office, sea and shops. Apply Miss Shaw, Manageress.

YOU cannot take your family Home for a holiday, but you can come with them to a perfect seaside resort in Kenya. Address: Lawfords, Malindi.

YOU will find a real home, 5/50 day Swiss family, excellent food, clothwashing, baths, light included. Write to Mrs. Ganz, P.O. Hoey's Bridge.

Building Materials

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

MATERIALS FOR SALE

AMPLE stocks available for prompt delivery in Imported Pine Doors, Pine Plyboards, Burma Teak, Mvuli, Podo, Cedar, Mashragi, Mweri, Camphor, Muna, Machined timber, Cedar floor-blocks, Cedar fencing posts, etc. Apply to the African Highland Timber Co., Sadler Street, Telegrams: "Sawmillers," 'phone 2068, Box 340, Nairobi.

ANGLO Baltic Timber Co. Ltd., Nairobi Sole Agents in Kenya for Uganda Timber Sales Ltd. large stocks received mvuli and mahogany timbers all sizes seasoned prices competitive.

BUILDING materials. Comprising Crittalls, Steel Casements and doors, Andersen's Bok Roofing, Damp Course, Bok Mastic, Flooring materials, Siderosthen, Anti-corrosive Paints, Belmura Distempers, Sheeting under roofs, Celotex, Celotex Utility Boards, Sisalkraft, for wall linings, covering coffee etc. Special fadeless Green Paints, Lacquers, Sidol Wood Preservative, Tilley Lamps, Cementone all colours, Oregon pine doors, plywoods, nails, screws, hinges, putty, Glass, timber, etc. Lowest prices. Finest quality. Anglo-Baltic Timber Co. Ltd., Nairobi.

BUILDERS supplies: Ruberoid roofing, flooring and dampcourse; Portland Gloss paints for hard drying washable surface ready mixed paints, roof paint, Sanerex oilbound washable distemper, wire netting, staples, steel wheel-barrows, Treetex termite proof wallboards ½" thick and hardboard for beautiful panelling 3/16" and 1/8" thick. Reliance British steel casements, expanded metal. Kettles-Roy and Tysons (Mas.), Ltd.

SOFT woods, hardwoods and furniture woods. The best from Timsales, P.O. Box 86, Nairobi.

For Sale

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

ABSOLUTE Value. Furniture; Silver; Glassware; Ornaments. Hogg, Sun Building.

AT last it is reduction time at Ritas. Watch Windows for very astounding bargains.

BE sure always to add South African Products to your shopping list.

CAMERAS and a large stock of photographic equipment, including films, printing paper and chemicals. Assistant Custodian Enemy Property, Moshi.

CLASSICAL music suitable schools, also "our Miss Gibbs, Hook of Holland" etc. Box 379, Mombasa.

CLEARING Line. Surplus stocks of the well known "F.M." Brand Cream Cans, superior quality, 5 Gallon 22/50, 6 Gallon 25/-, 8 Gallon 30/-, 10 Gallon 35/-, 12 Gallon 37/50. While they last!! Bullows and Roy, Limited.

CLOSING Down, The Gift Shop, Nairobi. Owing to ill-health I am closing this shop very shortly. From now on all goods greatly reduced in price. This opportunity will not occur again. Doris Stanbrough.

CYCLES, Motor Cycle, Accessories, Tricycles, Perambulators, Singer Sewing Machines, Spares and service, Kassam Kanji and Son, Hardinge Street, Nairobi.

EXPLOSIVES. For Blasting Powder, Gelignite, Detonators, Safety Fuse. Your enquiries to Geo. Blowers, Box 289, Nairobi. Importers

FLOUR Barons Mill No. 2, 24 H.P. and Marshall's Engine 20 H.P. with one wood and iron house, at present in perfect working order. Write Kirij Ramji, Machakos.

FOR Nobels Explosives, Second Hand Machinery. Apply to J. Pollock, Sadler Street, P.O. Box 809, Nairobi.

FOR Safari, Picnics, use in Gardens etc., Special Iron fold-up chairs, canvas seat, two sizes, Shs. 5/50 and Shs. 7/- nett. Special price for large numbers. Anglo Baltic Timber Co. Ltd., Nairobi.

FULL Plate Camera, Lens F.8, 3 double dark slides, canvas case with stand, in working condition as new. List price £30, offering for £16. Enquire P.O. Box No. 25, Rongai.

GENTS Khaki Handkerchiefs just arrived at Woolworths Ltd.

GOOD natured Cheetah, aged five years, guaranteed tame and docile with children, in perfect condition. Apply Voucher 1875.

HARVEY'S (of Bristol) "Gold Cap" Sherry and old Ruby Port 5/50 per bottle, excellent value, obtainable from all stores.

H.M.V. Portable Gramophone, excellent condition, 95/-, 50 records in case 65/-. Apply Voucher 1889.

HUCKABACK Face Towels, extra strong quality at 1/- each at Woolworths Ltd.

HYDRAULIC Lime, with cement setting properties, as used by P.W.D., now available, 75/- per ton or 8/- per bag of 172 lbs. cash with order (weighs 33 lbs. per cubic foot or one-third of cement), Lime Ltd., Nairobi.

IF you have lacked Vitamins—drink "Sunpak" Cordials and you will in a short time note the marvellous change they will make to your health. For your health's sake—Drink "Sunpak" Cordials. They purify the blood and add energy and vigor to your system. Fruit Cordials are a necessity in the Tropics but insist on "Sunpak". No other Cordials are their equal. Lime Juice, Orange and Lemon Squash, Grape Fruit and Passion Fruit. Trade enquiries:—Premchand Brothers, Phone No. 2943, P.O. Box 945, Nairobi.

KAVIRONDO mats Shs. 6/-, large size 7/-; Coffee Baskets Shs. 5/- all per dozen, f.o.r. Chemelil cash. Large quantities quoted for on application to Soyet Stores, Chemelil.

MUSHROOMS. Fresh daily at "Plants", Nairobi, 2 lb. boxes to any station for Shs. 5/-.

ONE Vulcan Ram 36" cylinder, very little used, cost in 1936, £60. Second hand Galvanised Iron Piping in good condition with approximate lengths. 1750 ft. 2½"; 450 ft. 2"; 2750 ft. 1½"; 1250 ft. 1¼"; 1250 ft. 1". A large assortment of fittings including Unions, Bends, Reducers, T pieces etc. in above sizes; also several ¾" taps with removable keys, in addition there are about 188 ft. 4" screwed Black Piping, £475 the lot from Claude Wright, Hoey's Bridge.

BATHING Costumes, children's from 5/- each, grown-ups from 7/25 each, children's trunks 2/- each, grown-ups trunks at 6/75 each, bathing caps at 1/50 and 2/- each at Woolworths Ltd.

PLUMS, Apples, Pears shortly available at ordinary prices, cash with order. J. Abraham, Kweresoi, Molo.

The African Life Assurance Society, Ltd.

Policy No. 167194 £500 on the life of William Percy Macduff Brettell

Application having been made for a certified copy of the above Policy, the original having been lost, notice is hereby given that unless the original be produced at this office within the period of three months of the appearance of the advertisement in the Government Gazette, a certified copy will be issued.

By Order of the Board
(Sgd.) J. E. HONIBALL,
Secretary.
The African Life Assurance Society Ltd.
Corner Commissioner & Kruis Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.

For Sale—cont.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

POSTCARDS, large size for Air Mail (postage 50 cents) approx. 33 square inches writing space, 75 cents per packet of 25. East African Standard, Nairobi.

PRINTING Plant: Hand or electric operated printing press (German). About 450 lbs. miscellaneous type. Hand operated paper cutting machine. Other accessories. Assistant Custodian Enemy Property, Moshi.

SAFES. British 12 corner bent steel. Fire and thief resisting. Cheapest in country. Kettles-Roy and Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd. Box 100, Nairobi.

TANKS, Braithwaites patent standard steel plates; easily erected, extended or removed in sections; 400 to 4,000,000 gallons capacity. Stocks, Kettles-Roy and Tysons (Msa.), Ltd., Nairobi.

TILLY Vapour Lamps and Spares. Admitted the most economic lamp on the market. Burns ordinary paraffin giving white light 300 candle power cents 4 per hour. Ask for Illustrated Booklet. Railage paid on Lamps (Not Spares). Anglo Baltic Timber Company Limited, Box 200, Nairobi or local stockists.

WOOD Wool Packing—Shs. 5/- per bale of 28 lbs. from "Timsales", P.O. Box 86, Nairobi.

Motor-cars & cycles

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE

AT Popular Prices:—Fiat Baby 5,000 miles as new, Morris Tourer 8 H.P. small mileage, first class mechanical condition and appearance, Vauxhall 10 H.P. Saloon, 1938, trial invited. Ford 10 H.P. 1936 Tourer, smart car, nearly new tyres. Dodge 1938 Saloon, 11,000 miles, new tyres, cars for hire. Gibbs Auto Transport Ltd.

MORRIS 8, 4-seater, good condition, £70. Apply Voucher 1888.

AZANIA HOTEL
(Fully Licensed)
ALWAYS COOL AND SHADY
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION UNDER LOVELY OLD MANGO TREES AND OVERLOOKING DEEP WATER CHANNEL AND PORT REITZ BAY
Private Bathing Beach 200 Yards
Reliable Motor Boat Service Day and Night
Ten Minutes Shopping Centre and Cinemas
Electric Light :: :: Wireless
SPEND YOUR HOLIDAY AT THE AZANIA
and be Cool and Comfortable
RIGHT ON THE SEA
P.O. Box 24,
Kilindini

Properties

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

HOUSES WANTED

SMALL house unfurnished and land near Nairobi, outside the Municipal boundary, permanent water essential. Preston Anderson, P.O. Ngong.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE Modern House Muthaiga, furnished. Apply Voucher 1880.

TO LET

FURNISHED farm house 3 miles from Njoro Station, 6 rooms with bathroom. Inside sanitation. Good garden, 120/- a month immediate occupation. D. F. Seth-Smith, The Greenhill Njoro.

MODERN Offices, first floor, Choitram's shop. Apply B. Choitram, Nairobi.

SHOP and Offices in Derby House, next Binks photographer, Reasonable rent, immediate occupation. Apply P.O. Box 458 or phone 3223 after 2 p.m.

TO LET OR FOR SALE

THE Eldoret Hotel with six acres of land, 30 bedrooms, baths, kitchen, billiard room and dining halls. Apply P.O. Box No. 37, Eldoret.

FARMS FOR SALE

1,000 acres or less, altitude 6,450 beautiful healthy, well watered and timbered pasture and arable land, near rail and shopping centre, good road, 20/- per acre or terms. Apply Voucher 1817.

LAND FOR SALE

FREEHOLD Plot 1.66 acres, No. 21/2 (Kirichwa Road), Kilimani, Ngong Road. What offer? Trickey, E.A. Standard, Nairobi.

For COPYING, STENCILING and DUPLICATING by expert Typist apply
TEMPLE COLLEGE
AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU
Complete Secretarial Training under Qualified English Staff.
Principal:
Mrs. M. A. Skelton, O.R.T., P.C.T., F.C.T.S.,
Tel. 3350, P.O. Box [illegible],
Regal Mansions,
Nairobi.

HUGH JONES GARAGE
Phone 2065 Box 600
Victoria Street, NAIROBI
ALL CLASSES OF WORK UNDERTAKEN

Increase Production
By
BONE MEAL
CARCASE MEAL
BLOOD MEAL
Consult
Express Transport Co.
NAIROBI
Express Transport Coy. also pack, store, transport or ship every type of Merchandize.
P.O. Box 433, Nairobi. P.O. Box 39, Mombasa.

"RIVAL"
LOOSE LEAF LEDGER BINDERS
A BETTER BINDER AT NO INCREASED COST
Stock sizes:—
No. R 911—9¼ x 11¼ inches 45/00
No. R 1111—11¼ x 11¼ inches 47/00
No. R 1314—13 x 14 inches 60/00
No. R 1417—14 x 17 inches 73/00
INDEXES TO FIT
SHEETS:
Stock Ruling on Hand.
Special Rulings to Order.
EAST AFRICAN STANDARD LTD.
P.O. Box 380, Delamere Avenue, 'Phone 2461
NAIROBI.

Standard Smalls the recognised medium for successful results

ORDER FORM

Name and address or "Apply Voucher Number" must be paid for.

How much DOES A "STANDARD SMALL" COST?

Below is an abridged "ready reckoner" for readers who have something they wish to sell or buy, accommodation they wish to let or rent, or posts that are sought or situations vacant, etc

	one day	Three days	Six days
6 WORDS	1/- ...	2/- ...	3/50
12 WORDS	2/- ...	4/- ...	7/-
15 WORDS	2/50 ...	5/- ...	8/75
18 WORDS	3/- ...	6/- ...	10/50
21 WORDS	3/50 ...	7/- ...	12/25

Muter and Oswald, Ltd.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

At Our Salerooms Mutos Building, Hardinge Street, Nairobi,

on MONDAY, JANUARY, 22nd, at 10 a.m.

(Catalogues obtainable on Saturday Morning).

MUTER and OSWALD Ltd., Auctioneers, NAIROBI.
Estate Agents.
Approved Valuers,

Muter and Oswald, Ltd.

SALE OF COFEE FARM MACHINERY, etc.

Duly instructed, we shall sell by Public Auction at Spring Valley Farm (about 3 miles from town on the old Kabete Road),

on THURSDAY, January 25th, at 10 a.m.

1 Fairbanks Morse Platform Scale.
1 Pyramid Pumps.
1 Fairbanks Morse self oiling Pump.
Gordon Pulpers A. and B.
1 7 h.p. A.S.E.A. 3 phase 50 cycle, 415 volt, 530 Rev. Motor and Starter.
1 5 h.p. Ransomes 3 phase, 1400 Revs., 415 volt Motor and Starter.
1 Gordon Smout Coffee Huller (incomplete).
20 Hopes Steel Casements (varied sizes).
About 300 Coffee Trays in fair condition.
2 2,000 gall. Tanks.
1 Towner Subsoiler.
1 Road Grader.
Shovel Heads, Sickles, Fork Jembies, Picks, Mattocks, Spray Pumps, Pulley Stands, Shafting, Pulleys and Plummer Blocks, Ground Sheets, Spare Parts of Pulpers. A quantity of 3 inch Steel Piping, Pulley Wheels, old Belting, various Coffee Drying Structures. Galvanised Iron from Boys' Quarters and one old Galvanised Iron Garage.

Goods will be on view on the morning of the sale and will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment of sale.
All Road Machinery to be detached and removed at purchaser's risk and expense.

Estate Agents,
MUTER and OSWALD LTD., Auctioneers, NAIROBI.
Approved Valuers,

T. H. CHETTLE

Among the **many mixed farming propositions** which I can recommended from personal knowledge are

(a) 800 acres proved first class pyrethrum land with good water and some forest near main road, a hundred acres being dotted up with present rains in a popular residential district; sheep, cattle and wheat all do well.

(b) 1,200 acres good grazing and pyrethrum land; good rainfall, squatter labour and fuel abundant, at 12/50 per acre to wind up an estate.

(c) One of the best mixed farming prospects in Kenya; in a most prosperous district on main road, 5 miles from station grows pyrethrum, wheat, maize, etc., etc. A real money making opportunity. 2,400 acres.

Cattle: Prices of breeding stock show a definite tendency to rise and prospective buyers are advised not to delay their purchases. Enquiries from buyers and sellers are welcomed and will receive my careful and personal attention based upon twenty-five years experience of Kenya stockbreeding and farming.

T. H. CHETTLE,
NAKURU.

THE ANGLO BALTIC TIMBER CO., LTD.

P.O. Box No. 200, Nairobi, Telegrams: "Timber," 'Phone 2623.

AGENTS FOR
UGANDA TIMBER SALES LTD.
LARGE STOCKS IN OUR
NAIROBI DEPOT OF AIR
SEASONED UGANDA

Mvule and Mahogany

FIRST GRADE QUALITY
LOWEST PRICES
SEND FOR PRICE LIST

TALKIE CINEMA OUTFIT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following cinema equipment, the pre-war cost price in Germany at the then rate of exchange having been £870.

(1) Cine-Projector complete with sound head, standard size 35 mm., make ZEISS IKON.
(2) Still Projector for standard size slides, complete with arc-lamp, make FILMOSTO DIA/UNIVERSAL.
(3) Arc Lamp 1,000 watts, Transformer, Amplifier, Loud Speaker, Resistance, Screen, Frame, Film-winder, 12 German films, Wiring, Accessories, etc.

THIS COMPLETE TALKIE-CINEMA OUTFIT is almost new and can be inspected at my Offices any time during business hours.

Sealed tenders, marked "CINEMA OUTFIT" should be in my hands on or before 15th February, 1940. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. A. L. HEWER,
Asst. Custodian of Enemy Property, Aruaha.

AUSTIN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and FURNITURE MAKERS.

Always in Stock, a fine selection of Household and Office Furniture, Chesterfield Suites, Writing Bureaux, Fancy Tables, etc., all made of Seasoned Timbers. A call will convince you that our prices are the cheapest in Kenya.
Furniture made to order, under the personal supervision of

SAM LAZARUS

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms CASH.
Opposite Torr's Hotel.
House and other Special Sales undertaken by arrangement.

RUGS AND CARPETS.

We Stock Axminster Carpets in all sizes and colourings also plain. Belgian Carpets in all sizes and colourings.
"Dursley" Reversible Carpets and Rugs.
Stair carpetings, plain, coloured borders, and designs.

E. HUTCHISON & CO.,
Household Furnishers.

GIFTS for the HOME

Dursley Rugs	Wine Cabinets
Wilton Carpets	Bookcases
Sisal Mats	Cheval Mirrors
Devon Pottery	Service Wagons
Coffee Stools	Children's Chairs
Corner Desks	Fireside Chairs
Lounge Chairs	Nests of Tables

ERIC SHIRLEY
Furniture Specialist, NAIROBI.

TRAVEL BY K. P. M. LINE

MONTHLY SERVICE TO:
SEYCHELLES
SINGAPORE
JAVA
BALI
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
MANILA

Motor vessels: "RUYS," "TEGELBERG," "BOISSEVAIN." (14,500 tons).

Through connections to Australia and New Zealand U.S.A. and Canada.

SPECIAL EXCURSION- FARES.

Particulars and Fares on application from:

DALGETY & COMPANY Ltd.
MOMBASA.
And all Principal Travel Agents.

TRAVEL IS One long round OF PLEASURE

Your "voyage" is sure to be "bon" if you travel B.I. No trouble is spared to ensure your comfort and enjoyment from the moment you come aboard.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

TO BOMBAY
TO DURBAN
TO EUROPE via SUEZ

"Regular services are being maintained to United Kingdom, India, South Africa and Coastal Ports. Intending Passengers are invited to register their requirements. All sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice. Please apply to Agents for further information."

Agents: **SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**
Mombasa, Nairobi, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi & Lamu.
Box 120 Telegrams: "Mackenzie" 'Phone 81

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

(Incorporated in France)

MAIL SERVICE FROM MOMBASA TO:
ADEN — DJIBOUTI — SUEZ — PORT SAID — MARSEILLES — LONDON (by rail from Marseilles) ZANZIBAR — DAR ES SALAAM — COMORES — MADAGASCAR PORTS — LA REUNION — MAURITIUS.

For information regarding our next probable sailings and passage rates, prospective passengers are invited to apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Head Agency—Mombasa
P.O. Box 16 'Phone 67 Tel.: "Messagerie"
or to the Company's Agents and Correspondents and to all Principal Travel Agencies.

HOLLAND AFRIKA LIJN

s.s. "NIJKERK" 17th January
s.s. "HEEMSKERK" and February
Loading via Cape for:

Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam

Also for
TANGA ,ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, P. AMELIA MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DURBAN & CAPE PORTS.
The s.s. "Nijkerk" will call at Lourenco Marques.

Limited Passenger Accommodation Available.
HOLLAND AFRICA LINE AGENCY LTD., MOMBASA.
The Company's Agents and Tourist Agents.

THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

SAILINGS via SUEZ and via CAPE.

Passenger fares to ports in the Coastwise range Durban to Port Sudan, inclusive, are surcharged by twenty-five per cent.
All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route, and the route and all sailings are subject to change, deviation or cancellation, with or without notice.

Agents:—Nairobi: The B.E.A. Corporation (1939) Ltd., The East African Estates Ltd. Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.
Kampala: The B.E.A. Corporation (1939) Ltd.
Nakuru: Bell & Co. Eldoret: O'Shea & Sons Ltd.
Kitale: Kitale Motors Ltd. Arusha: F. A. Green, Esq.
Moshi: O.E.A. Trading Co. Ltd.

Head Office for East Africa:
THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 86. Tel. Nos. 107, 108, MOMBASA.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.A.

(Incorporated in Italy).

The following vessels are expected at Mombasa:
s.s. **"Sabbia"** from South on/or about 10th January, 1940.
s.s. **"Palestina"** from North on/or about 24th January 1940.
De Luxe Passengers Vessel "Urania" will effect a Special Voyage Durban/Venice/Trieste, via East African Ports arriving at Mombasa, bound for Europe, on/or about the 13th January, 1940.

Special re-booking rebate of 50% will be allowed on fares between Mombasa/Durban, to passengers returning within 3 months by one of the ships of the Line.

For further particulars apply to:
SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA, AGENTS, MOMBASA.
P.O. 170. 'Phone 35. Telegrams: **"Lloydiano."**
Nairobi: H. D. Kampf, Ltd., P.O. Box 266, Telegs.: **"Kampf."**
Eldoret: M. Rywas & Co., P.O. Box 70, Telegs.: **"Rywas."**
Kitale: Turner Barker & Hatfield, P.O. Box 71. Telegs.: **"Turner Barker."**
Kampala: African Mercantile Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 27. Telegs.: **"Navigation."**
Moshi: Major A. E. Perkins, P.O. Box 1, Telegs.: **"Kibo."**

Hutchings, Biemer & Co., Ltd.

THE FURNITURE EXPERTS

Our Specialities:—

LOOSE COVERS.
CURTAINS.
PICTURE FRAMING.
LARGE SELECTION OF FURNISHING FABRICS AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN ALWAYS IN STOCK.

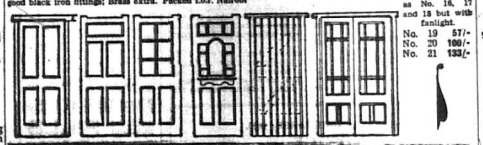
Geo. BLOWERS.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR, MANUFACTURER, and DIRECT IMPORTER.
SADLER STREET, P.O. Box 259, NAIROBI.
Greatly Reduced :: Prices ::
Telegrams: Concrete
'Phone: Works 2434, House 2934.

No. 16 No. 17 No. 18

30/- 58/- 77/50
Made in Cedar or Pedo. Windows glazed and fitted with good black iron fittings; Brass extra. Packed f.o.r. Nairobi

NOTE
Windows shown here same width as No. 16, 17 and 18 but with fanlight.
No. 19 57/-
No. 20 100/-
No. 21 133/-



6-3 x 2-3 Doors 4 panel	6-3 x 2-3 5 panel	6-3 x 2-3 Half glass	Fancy Doors	Batten Door. With frame	Size of Doors 6'-3" x 4'-1"
1½in. 32/-	1½in. 33/-	1½in. 30/-	1½in. 48/-	Hinges and Locks 58/-	French Casement Doors (2 only 68/- Frames 16/- Complete with Frame Hinges, Glass, Bolt and Locks 116/-
1¾in. 28/-	1¾in. 30/-	1¾in. 26/-	1¾in. 31/-		
Door frames 12/50 and 16/-					

NOTE:—All doors, double stock moulded. Without moulding deduct 2/- per door.

CLYMAX FLUSH DOORS.
6'-6" x 2'-6", 6'-6" x 2'-8", 6'-6" x 2'-4".

QUARRY CHIPS.

BLACK TRAP BALLAST.
(Machine Broken and Screened to any size.)

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MOUNTAIN SCENERY, HISTORICAL BURIED CITIES, BATHING BEACHES, JUNGLE & GAME RESERVES.

A holiday can be enjoyed in Ceylon at any time of the year. There is warmth on the Coast or cool breezes in Nuwara Eliya (6,200 feet) and Kandy (1,650 feet) where the climate is like a perpetual English spring.

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UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

TENDER BOARD NOTICE.

ASSORTED SOFTWOOD MAHOGANIES OR PODOCARPUS GRACILIOR TIMBER, 1940.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply, during the year 1940, of approximately 100 tons of timber softwood Podocarpus Gracilior or Assorted Mahoganies.

2. The specification of the timber required may be obtained, on application, from the Director of Public Works, P.O. Box 10, Entebbe, Uganda.

3. Tenderers must quote prices per board foot for each of the sizes shown in the specification f.o.r. nearest K.U.R. and H. railway station, or port. The name of such station or port is to be specified by the tenderers.

4. Prices, together with the guaranteed rate of delivery per month, must be quoted for both seasoned and unseasoned timber.

5. The quantities specified in the accepted tenders may be varied by 25% either way at the discretion of the Director of Public Works.

6. All rejected timber shall be removed from the destination at the expense of the suppliers and the cost of the railage incurred in sending such rejected timber from the mills to the destination specified on the order shall be refunded by the suppliers.

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

8. The tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and will be accepted up to 4 p.m. on the 15th February, 1940. Envelopes should be sealed, registered and plainly marked on the outside "Tender for Softwood Timber."

R. S. PAIGE,
for Secretary, Tender Board.

Accountant-General's Department,
Entebbe, Uganda,
12th January, 1940.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, UGANDA, is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of roofing tiles and ridges during 1940.

2. Quantities will be approximately 800 squares of tiles and 5,000 ridges.

3. Contractors are requested to give a brief description of the tiles and ridges they can supply and to state the covering capacity and weight, the number they can supply monthly and when delivery can begin.

4. Prices should be quoted per 1,000, free on rail or lake steamer, at the nearest railway station or lake port.

5. Tenders must be submitted to the undersigned in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for Roofing Tiles,' not later than the 31st January, 1940.

6. The Tender Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. S. PAIGE,
for Secretary, Tender Board.

Accountant-General's Department,
Entebbe, Uganda,
10th January, 1940.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

TENDER BOARD NOTICE.

HARDWOOD TIMBER, 1940.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of approximately 400 tons of Boards and Scantlings in either Mvuli or Munyama.

2. The specification of the timber required may be obtained, on application, from the Director of Public Works, P.O. Box 10, Entebbe, Uganda.

3. Tenders should state clearly the species of timber offered and alternative prices must be quoted for seasoned and unseasoned timber.

4. Tenderers must quote separate prices per board foot for the classes of timber defined in the specification f.o.r. nearest K.U.R. and H. railway station or port. The name of such station or port is to be specified by the tenderers.

5. The quantities specified in the accepted tenders may be varied by 25% either way at the discretion of the Director of Public Works.

6. All rejected timber shall be removed from the destination at the expense of the suppliers and the cost of the railage incurred in sending such rejected timber from the mills to the destination specified on the order shall be refunded by the suppliers.

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

8. Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and will be accepted up to 4 p.m. on the 15th February, 1940. Envelopes should be sealed, registered, and plainly marked on the outside "Tenders for Hardwood Timber."

R. S. PAIGE,
for Secretary, Tender Board.

Accountant-General's Department,
Entebbe, Uganda,
12th January, 1940.

ISHERWOODS LIMITED

"ENGINEERS TO THE COLONY"

Grams: "Barimar" P.O. Box 78,

NAIROBI

Agents for:

DORMAN, LONG & CO., LTD.,
Iron and Steel Manufacturers,
Middlesbrough, England.

K. F. A. MARKET REPORT

Kenya Farmers' Association market report, dated January 16, is appended.

Flax.—The market for flax is strong and for good quality the price varies between £200 and £250 per ton.

Beans.—Prices are as follows:—Madagascar butter beans £30 per ton, small white Haricots £22, kidneys £25 and Rose Coco £17 per ton.

Peas.—Marrowfat peas handpicked are quoted at £27 per ton, blue peas at £24.

All beans and peas in firm demand.

Sunflower Seed.—The market at the moment is firm. The price of white varies between £12 and £16; striped £14 to £18 and black £14 to £16 per ton.

Wheat.—Purchases made by the Imperial Government are all on an f.o.b. basis: Australian afloat Shs. 26/- per qr. and Manitoba A. Shs. 36/- per qr.

Barley.—For feeds the market is firm at 26/6d. per qr.

The above prices indicate that beans and peas, according to quality, are worth prices varying from 20/- to 40/- per bag f.o.r. sender's station; sunflower seed from 6/- to 11/-, wheat from 8/20 to 12/- and barley 7/30 per bag.

Local Market

Pyrethrum Seed, Shs. 7/50 per lb.

Pyrethrum Powder—fine, Shs. 1/10 per lb. per 100 lb. lots and over cash with order, f.o.r. Nakuru.

Pyrethrum Powder—coarse, Shs. 1/05 per lb. per 100 lb. lots and over cash with order, f.o.r. Nakuru.

White Sunflower, Shs. 7/- per 100 lbs.

Mixed Sunflower, Shs. 6/- per 100 lbs.

Local Broomcorn Seed, 50 cts. lb, Nakuru.

Tobacco Seed, Shs. 2/50 per ounce.

Poultry Laying Meal, Shs. 9/- per 112 lbs.

Teff Grass Seed, 20 cts. per lb.

Purple Vetch Seed, 30 cts. per lb.

Tephrosia Seed (for green manure) Shs. 10/- per 50 lbs.

Cotton Seed, "A" quality is available; market fluctuating; prices on application.

Chickwheat, Shs. 7/50 per bag f.o.r. Sender's Station.

Wheatmeal, Shs. 8/50 per bag, Nakuru.

Rolled Wheat, Shs. 6/80 per bag 150 lbs., f.o.r. Nakuru.

Sunflower and Maize Meal, suitable for Horse or Cattle Feed: 3/- per bag 75 lbs. nett.

Flax

Flax.—It may be of interest to note that a Flax Sub-Committee of the Kenya Farmers' Association, consisting of Messrs. Toogood, Walker and Dawson, three years ago endeavoured to interest the Imperial Government in developing the industry in Kenya and put forward as one of the advantages for Imperial support at that time the value the Flax industry would be to the United Kingdom in the event of war. The authorities at that time considered that, in the event of war, they would be able to obtain ample supplies of flax and, for that reason there was no need to encourage the development of flax within the Empire. The rapidity with which the price of flax is now rising indicates that supplies within the Empire would be of very material advantage at the present time.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL YIELD

The estimated quantity of wool that will be available this season in Australia, together with the carry-over from last season, is about 3,222,000 bales, which at the average price of 13 7-16d. a lb, Australian, should realise approximately £54,000,000.

The magnitude of this total is arresting—last season's was £42,000,000—and as it becomes progressively available the beneficial effects on Australian economy should be considerable.

A wide range of values based on a fixed flat rate for this and next season at least, should bring a measure of strength to the wool growing industry. A price certainty should enable growers to budget ahead to some extent.

—Australian News Letter.

CHURCH NOTICES

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, Jan., 21. (Septuagesima). 7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion 9.15 a.m.—Children's Service. 10.30 a.m. — Matins and Sermon. Preacher: Canon Lesser 11.30 a.m.—(approx.) Holy Communion. 6.30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Canon Lesser

WEDNESDAY, January 24 — 7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THURSDAY, January 25 — (Conversion of St. Paul) 7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion

THE CHILDREN'S CHURCH, KABETE

SUNDAY, Jan. 21 (Septuagesima) 7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion 9.00 a.m.—Children's Service Conductor The Bishop

Norman A. Lesser,
(Rector and Sub-Dean).

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, Jan. 21 —(Septuagesima) 8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion. 9.30 a.m.—Sunday School 2.30 p.m. African Service 6.30 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher The Rev. R. L. Pitkin.

KIAMBU CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, Jan. 21 —(Septuagesima Sunday). 10.30 a.m.—Ruiru—Matins and Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m.—Kiambu. Church of Scotland Service

THURSDAY, January 25.— 4.00 p.m.—Kiambu, Children's Service.

SUNDAY, Jan. 28 — (Sexagesima Sunday). 10.30 a.m.—All Saints Limuru, Matins and Holy Communion, 3.00 p.m.—St. Cuthberts, Limuru, Evensong and Sermon.

S. H. Wingfield Digby,
Chaplain.

ST. CUTHBERT'S LIMURU

SUNDAY, January 21.—3.00 p.m.—Afternoon Service. (Church of Scotland). Rev. R. A. Howieson.

SUNDAY, January 28 —3.00 p.m.—Evensong. Canon Wingfield-Digby.

MOUNT KENYA CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, January 21.—Makuyu, 11.00 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

SUNDAY, January 28 —Thika: 8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11.00 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

J. C. Morgan,
Chaplain.

ST. ANDREW'S (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND) NAIROBI.

Parish of Kenya and Uganda.

SUNDAY, January 21 —10.30 a.m.—Divine Service Preacher: Rev. J. H. Duncan. 6.30 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. A. Howieson 9.00 a.m.—Sunday Schools and Minister's Bible Class.

R. A. Howieson,
Minister.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, KIAMBU

10.30 a.m.—Divine Service. Preacher: Rev. R. A. Howieson.

R. A. Howieson,
Minister.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION KIKUYU

9.00 a.m.—Divine Service. Preacher: Rev. R. G. M. Calderwood.

At the close of the Service there will be a Celebration of Holy Communion.

NAKURU CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, January 21.—11.00 a.m.—Nakuru. 3.00 p.m.—Subukia.

SUNDAY, January 28.—7.30 a.m.—Nakuru. 11.00 a.m.—Ol Joro Orok. 6.30 p.m.—Nakuru School.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY NAIROBI.

(A Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass).

Memorial Hall, Delamere Avenue, Nairobi.

SERVICES: Every Sunday at 11.00 a.m. A Testimony Meeting is held on the second Wednesday of each month at 6.00 p.m.

SUBJECT: Sunday, January 21st: "LIFE."

READING ROOM: Tuesday and Fridays 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Regal Mansions, Victoria Street.

COMMUNICATIONS: Clerk, P.O. Box 925, Nairobi.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Assembly Hall, Government Road.

SUNDAY, January 21.—10.30 a.m.—Sunday School. 5.00 p.m.—Service will be conducted by Major Betts and Major Fairhurst.

EVANGELICAL SERVICE

An Evangelical Service will be held in the Memorial Hall, on Sunday at 5.00 p.m. A welcome is extended to all.

FOR THE PUBLIC

An exposition from the Scriptures or a Bible reading is given every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the E.A.W.L. Rest Room, Memorial Hall, Nairobi.

Diamond Fields Of Africa

TANGANYIKA EXPERT'S HINTS ON PROSPECTING

A bulletin issued by the Geological Division of Tanganyika Lands and Mines Department points out that the occurrences in the Territory form the largest group of diamond-bearing rock-formations outside the Union and South West Africa. Diamonds found in Tanganyika have been of a large size and good quality; the most valuable, found in 1930, was worth £1,699.

Of 155 African diamond-bearing formations reviewed in 1914, however, only 7.1 per cent. had been successfully worked.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Dar es Salaam.

A study of Tanganyika's diamond fields as a whole, and conclusions drawn from it that might assist in the search for precious stones both in known fields and elsewhere in the Territory, has just been issued by the Geological Division of the Department of the Land and Mines.

The study is in the form of a bulletin prepared by Mr. G. J. Williams, Ph.D., B.E., A.O.S.M., D.I.C., A.Inst.M.M., F.G.S. and is based on observations collected in the Shinyanga and Mwanza fields during the field season of 1937 supplemented by those recorded by earlier workers in the same areas and in the Iramba field.

The research was made possible by the Colonial Development Fund in 1935.

In his introduction, Mr. Williams points out that although diamonds have been worked in Tanganyika for 16 years, no comprehensive publication covering the geological and economic aspects of the industry has yet appeared. The mapping of the regional geology over most of the country in which kimberlite (the rock, similar to that worked in Kimberley, which is the source of diamonds) is known to exist, has now been completed so that, it is stated, the present time is opportune for such an account. Moreover, the original finds are reaching the end of their productivity, and if the industry is to survive, it will be necessary to prospect in other areas.

Hints on Prospecting

After an historical review of diamond mining in the Territory, and a description of the different groups of kimberlite "pipes" (the old volcanic plugs in which kimberlite occurs) the bulletin gives hints on prospecting.

"Just as in gold prospecting it is necessary not only to find a quartz reef, but also one that carries sufficient gold, so it is necessary to find a kimberlite that carries workable concentrations of diamonds; many are quite barren. A workable pipe is rare, but the surface concentrations of pipes carrying a sparse concentration of diamonds are often workable.

"In view of the general large size and good quality of the diamonds that have been found in Tanganyika, ground carrying as little as two carats per hundred loads would sometimes be profitable to work..."

Elsewhere it is stated that the largest stone was recovered at Kisumbi in 1930 and weighed 92½ carats, whilst the most valuable stone was found the same year and weighs 37½ carats, valued at £1,699.

The occurrences already found comprise the most extensive group of pipes known outside the Union and South West Africa. The average grade of the diamonds is exceptionally high, but unfortunately none of the pipes yet discovered has been proved to be payable, and through an accident in the geomorphical history of the country there are no extensive true alluvial concentrations of diamonds.

Forty-four separate occurrences of kimberlite have been found in Tanganyika, but, it is pointed out, "it must be remembered that of 155 pipes listed by Wagner (1914) from Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia, South-West and South Africa, only eleven have been successfully worked (7.1 per cent.). Moreover, the Singida group of pipes has not been adequately tested and wide areas of country still remain to be prospected."

Areas Suggested

Suggesting areas for further prospecting, the Bulletin states that "geological knowledge is not of much assistance in locating pipes."

"The art of prospecting for diamonds...resolves itself simply into a systematic examination of soil from pits."

Attention should be paid, it is stated, to the country around Kimali. If the wide areas of the country west and north-west of Shinyanga, closed during tsetse reclamation, are eventually opened for prospecting, they "will be worth examination, particularly the country immediately north-west, north, and north-east of Old Shinyanga. The area... north-west of Tinde should also be prospected... An area to the west of Bukene and Belunde and......south-east from Nzega......is worth examination."

The outlook for the Singida district is not promising, it is stated.

"The prospection of the areas suggested is likely to reveal other kimberlite bodies" concludes the chapter on "Further prospecting." "There is no geological reason why kimberlite should not be found anywhere else in Tanganyika where rocks older than Tertiary are exposed, but widespread prospecting of this nature cannot be regarded as a reasonable commercial risk."

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS FUND

Following is a list of those who have given contributions recently to the Kenya Branch of the British Red Cross Society, towards its Fund for Comforts for the Troops:—

Monsieur and Madame Bertrand; Mrs. Hunter, Gilgil; Kiplangat Arap Mungotet and Kibuto Arap Maini (per Mrs. Hislop, D.V.P. of E.A.W.L., Kericho); Nkana War Service League, (Northern Rhodesia); proceeds of entertainment at Bell Inn, Naivasha; (organised by Mrs. Falconer Taylor and forwarded by Mrs. Mervyn Ray, D.V.P., Naivasha); proceeds of tennis tournament and sale of cakes at Naivasha Sports Club (organised by Mr. B. O. Lea and forwarded by Mrs. Mervyn Ray), Mr. Francis Ryder, Ngobit.

Gifts in kind have been received from: Mrs. Mallet; Mrs. Andrew McCrae; Mrs. Spencer Tryon and Molo Branch of E.A.W.L.; Mrs. Walter Harragin and No. 2 Red X Sewing Station; Messrs. Smith McKenzie & Co., Ltd.; Mr. and Mrs. Stolpe and "Jack Frost"; the Hon. Mrs. Grant, Njoro; Mrs. F. O. B. Wilson, Ulu; the Countess de Perigny, Naivasha; the Women's Institute, Ndola, N. Rhodesia; Mrs. Eisdell Cooper, D. V. P. of E.A.W.L., Koru; Canon Rogers; Dr. J. R. Gregory. Mrs. Greig Forbes, Gilgil; Mrs. Aubrey, D.V.P. of E.A.W.L., Ruiru; Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Nairobi.

Too-old, Worn-out
—be warned of
KidneyTrouble

There are many men and women of early middle age who feel and look too-old. Worst of all, they are told they are too-old. Try as they will, they cannot hide the signs that reveal lost vitality, stiff joints, aching muscles, backache and other troubles which are due to kidney weakness.

When kidneys become weak or sluggish all sorts of complications arise. One of the most disturbing symptoms is urinary disorder. There is too constant desire for bladder relief—especially during the night. Then, again, when kidneys are weak, gravel or stone may form, causing dreadful pain and suffering.

The finest restorative for weak kidneys is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They stimulate the kidneys to cleanse away accumulations of uric acid and pain-causing impurities. These fine kidney pills strengthen kidneys so that they keep you free from the poisons and impurities that cause body pains, rheumatism and kindred troubles.

De Witt's Pills have a distinctly tonic action on the system. They will restore your vigour and vitality and make you once again eager to enjoy your work and share in the pleasures of life. Start to-day with De Witt's Pills. Renew your healthy, happy, youthful feelings, and end for good the dreadful pain, weakness and danger that follow neglected kidney trouble.

DE WITT'S KIDNEY & BLADDER PILLS
Cleanse and Strengthen the Kidneys

Specially prepared to end the pain of Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica and all forms of Kidney Trouble. At all chemists and stores.

THE WATER ORDINANCE, 1929.

NOTICE

Bathi River **Kiambu District.**

Application by Uplands Bacon Factory of Uplands for a Water Right from Bathi River for farm L.R. No. 4768 for 12,000 gallons per day for use in bacon factory.

Plans may be seen at the Public Works Department Office, Nairobi.

Objections stating specific grounds therefor should be filed in duplicate with the Water Board, P.O. Box 662, Nairobi, within thirty days from the date of publication of this notice and a copy served on the undersigned.

The British Colonial Provision Co., Ltd.,
F. J. BICKNELL, Managing Director,
Uplands Bacon Factory.
Applicant or Lawfully Authorized Agent.
Address: Uplands Bacon Factory, P.O. Uplands.

HIRE YOUR

Chairs, Marquees, Tents, etc. for all occasions from

Kenya Fete Supply Limited

For full particulars apply:
SECRETARY
Box 380, 'Phone 2468.

Road And Weather Report

From information received from the Meteorological Department and other sources, the R.E.A.A.A. reports that showers have fallen this week in and around Nairobi and in the Muhoroni - Songhor Valley. Steady rain has been recorded throughout the week in Southern Tanganyika.

In Kenya, the wettest places this week were Muhoroni and Limuru with 1¾ inches, followed by Nairobi, Ngong, Songhor, Sotik, and Kabete with 1¼ inches and Eldoret and Gilgil with 1 inch.

Roads in the Nyanza and Uasin Gishu Districts are reported to be in excellent condition at the present time, but afternoon rain is prevalent round the Lake and chains should be carried in case of necessity.

The Nairobi-Fort Hall road is again very corrugated, the worst section being between Thika and Fort Hall.

Other roads in the Colony are all in fair to good condition.

In Uganda, the only stations recording more than an inch of rain are Tororo and Kampala.

Many of the roads have been cleaned and repaired and all are in very good condition.

In Tanganyika, the heaviest rain this week was at Amani, which records 3¾ inches, followed by Sao Hill and Lindi with 3¼ inches, Songea with 3¼ inches, Iringa with 3 inches, and Kigoma with 2 inches.

Chains should be carried on all journeys and care is needed on many roads at the present time.

Wireless
Kenya Station

1.15/1.45 p.m. Lunch Programme. 1.45/2.30 p.m.—Kikuyu News and Music. 7.00 p.m.—Time Signal. Selections. 7.15 p.m.—News and Announcements. 7.30 p.m.—Talk "Some Aspects of the War". 7.45 p.m.—Sylvia Ballet (Delibes). 8.15 p.m.—Indian Programme. 8.45 p.m.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay. 9.00 p.m.—Local News etc. 9.10 p.m.—Concerto in A Major (Grieg) for Piano and Orch. Arthur Rubenstein and The London Symphony Barbirolli. 9.45/10 p.m.—Dance Music.

WHEN THE KING PAYS £900 RAIL FARES

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

London.

When the King travels by rail he pays his fare just like the humblest of his subjects, and, in fact, pays a great deal more.

"There is a widespread notion that the railways carry the Royal Family for nothing," writes a correspondent. "This idea is completely wrong. The King pays first-class fares for all those travelling with him, and in addition 13s. 4d. a mile for the use of the Royal train. When the Royal Family go to Balater for the annual holiday at Balmoral the cost of the journey is reckoned at £450 each way, this figure including the fares for the personal attendants. An inspector collects the tickets during the journey."

No serious accident has ever happened to a Royal train.

"SUSPECTS" WERE HIGH OFFICIALS

With a range-finder, three men were making a survey of land near a Melbourne munitions factory when they were startled by: "Get out of this. You can't take pictures with fancy cameras here."

It was a woman. She brandished a shotgun.

"Get going," she said.

"But . . . ", said the men.

"Get along," the woman said, and raised the gun. They were forced to enter their motor car and leave.

Soon afterwards the car was stopped by a police patrol. The woman had telephoned the police, after seeing the suspects off the premises. They satisfied the patrol that they were what they claimed to be—high officials of the Defence and Supply Departments!

The woman received a letter from the Minister for Supply (Mr. Casey) congratulating her on her bravery and initiative. The letter was written at the instigation of one of the "suspects."

There's one more point to the story. The shotgun had no triggers, and only half a stock.—Australian News Letter.

BRITISH-ISRAEL NOTE

It has always been a source of wonder to our Federation that the Rev. C. I. Scofield, D.D.—and the seven distinguished scholars and Divines who were his consultants in the task of editing his Reference Bible—was not a believer in British-Israel truth. His Notes frequently are British-Israel teaching pure and simple. For instance take the well known passage in St. Matthew 26 where Jesus instituted the "Lord's Supper." There Our Lord said to His disciples (Moffatt's translation)—"I tell you, after this I will never drink this produce of the vine, till the day I drink it new with you in the Realm ('Kingdom' in the A.V., the R.V. and F.F.) of my Father." Presumably vines do not grow in heaven, therefore Christ meant that He would drink the "produce of the vine" in God's kingdom on earth.

Scofield at this point refers us to his Note on Matt. 3.2 where he writes:—"(1) The phrase, the kingdom of heaven (lit. of the heavens), is peculiar to Matthew and signifies the Messianic earth rule of Jesus Christ, the Son of David. It is called the kingdom of the heavens because it is the rule of the heavens over the earth (Matt. 6, 10). The phrase is derived from Daniel, where it is defined (Dan. 2, 34-36 and 44; 7, 23-27) as the kingdom which 'the God of heaven' will set up after the destruction by 'the stone cut out without hands' of the Gentile world system. It is the kingdom covenanted to David's seed (2 Sam. 7, 7-10,—refs.); described in the Prophets (Zech 12, 8-Note); and confirmed to Jesus the Christ, the Son of Mary, through the Angel Gabriel (Lk. 1, 32-33)."

That precisely is our teaching. The greatest of all the coming events on this earth is the return of Our Lord to His Kingdom. He will then demand from us, both personally and nationally, an account of the use we have made of our talents; what righteous acts we have done to prepare for His coming. Suppose our gracious Majesty King George were coming to Kenya, would we not prepare a welcome, even if it was but to the "keeping of our garments"? Jesus Christ said of His coming:—"Behold, I come as a thief. Blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked and they see his shame." The garments are the "fine linen" which "is the righteous acts of the Saints." (Rev 19, 8).

Advt.

Kenya & Uganda Railways and Harbours

STORES DEPARTMENT. CATERING SECTION

Tenders are invited for the supply of General Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Sweets, Wines, Spirits, Beers, Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., from the 1st April, 1940, to 31st March, 1941.

2. Lists showing the approximate yearly requirements and forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Stores Superintendent, P.O. Box 40, Nairobi, and enquiries for any other information must also be addressed to the above. The Railway Administration does not undertake to order all the items or quantities shown on such lists.

3. Orders will be placed from time to time during the period stipulated for such articles and for such quantities as may be required. In regard to Beer, Wines, Spirits, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Sweets, etc., the Railway Administration does not bind itself to any particular brand or make, but will sell such brands and makes as are selected for the year, as required.

4. Quotations should be for delivery at the Railway Stores, Nairobi, only, and should include cost of packing, etc.

5. The brands, makes and sizes of the packing must be clearly specified against each item and only those sizes shown against the items will be considered. Prices are to include the full quantity in sound condition. Tenders should be submitted for local or British Empire produce as far as possible.

6. Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "TENDERS FOR CATERING STORES" must be addressed only to the Chairman of the Railway Tender Board, P.O. Box 570, Nairobi, and be received before noon on the 10th February, 1940. Tenders received after that date will not be considered.

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

G. D. RHODES,
General Manager,
Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Nairobi,
8th January, 1940.

Correspondence ...

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

In Britain Today

THE FAITH OF THE NATION

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

Sir,—"He calleth to me out of Seir, Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?" The Watchman said, "The morning cometh and also the night; if ye will enquire, enquire ye; return, come."—(Isaiah xxi 11).

Thoughtful people without number, but most particularly all of us who call ourselves Christians, are asking themselves today the above question,—all with anxiety, many in great fear of the future and not a few with grave searchings of heart. Here in England the number of those who advocate pacifism has dwindled almost to zero and the necessity of taking up arms to restrain murderers is admitted practically without question.

Much has been spoken and written on this subject since war broke out. But today the question which rises uppermost to the minds of most men and women after four months' war is that which I have chosen for the heading of this letter. "Is the morning of relief yet on its way?" they ask, and some doubtingly whisper, "Perhaps, but behind is night once more." To others again Shelley's words are a solace, "If winter comes can spring be far behind?"

We do well to remind ourselves of the certainties of Christian faith in days when men's hearts are filled with doubt and fear as they look into the future. Never should we forget the words of the Master, "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." We are all charged with other men and women of goodwill to promote peace and righteousness on earth, but the Christian alone has solid grounds for believing that these things must ultimately triumph. For he alone knows that they are grounded, not in men's hopes and longings, not even in their resolution and goodwill, but in the purpose of God who created man for glory. These latter words appear in an ordination address given on St. Thomas' Day by Canon Hudson in Lincoln Cathedral in preaching on the text "We see not yet all things put under him, but we see Jesus." (Hebrews ii, 8-9.)

Those of you who are living in the sheltered security of Kenya Colony have realised long ere this the intense feeling which binds the unnumbered people of the British Empire and our heroic Allies in their determination to endure to the bitter end the sacrifices which the war is laying and will continue to lay upon us until our goal is reached. We stand shoulder to shoulder to ensure the ultimate return of civilised rule to Northern Europe, the sanctity of national treaties and guarantees and the right of lesser nations to work out their destinies under their own form of government, unawed and free of the threats and menaces of neighbouring bullies. In the prosecution of this aim the heroism of French and British combatants who carry their lives in their hands is such that we recall with confusion how we questioned in past years the will and courage of the rising generation to follow the footsteps of those who died and bled in the Great War. For the young of both sexes have, since war broke out, outstripped, if possible, the sacrifices of their forerunners in 1914-18. Mothers, wives and sisters too are in the home front line, praying and working selflessly for the welfare of those on active service (whose absence and the dangers which they daily run, they are bearing bravely, but not without many a sigh and heart-ache).

The King's broadcast to the Empire on Christmas afternoon touched in "the simplest and most fitting of language those chords which were readiest to respond in the hearts of all his hearers" as *The Observer* remarks: "For there were few hearths by which thought was not playing truant among the shipmen or the fliers or in that host behind the Maginot Line which is as eager to prove itself as its comrades of the sea and air. And the Royal message concluded with a gem of literature almost universally unknown and unmatched in its felicity—'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God'. It is a motto that will survive the war and serve in midst of other woe than ours."

In no other country, known to me, nor to any other listener could the Sovereign or Head of a State broadcast, with equal effect, words such as above. Both the King and Queen are, in every sense of the word, God-fearing and sincerely religious people and their moral influence at home and abroad is far reaching and incalculable.

Yours, etc.,
H. R. TATE.

Shillingstone,
New Year's Day, 1940.

FAMINE AND NATIVE POLICY

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

Sir,—You are to be congratulated on your efforts to induce the authorities to define their Native Policy. At no time in the history of this Colony has there been such an unsteady policy, and this vacillation is reflected in the attitude of the African to authority, and to his own problems. District Commissioners in charge of Native Reserves are fighting an unfair battle, and the many incidents which have occurred recently in the more remote areas are the direct result of unstable administration.

The present time is ripe for the spread of difficulties. A food shortage, the high price of grain, a weak destocking and reconditioning policy all tend to make the natives concerned think that things can be very little worse. There will be a problem when the time comes to collect taxes and in any case a revision of the estimated return from native taxation is indicated. A deficit of 50 per cent will not be far off the mark, and if in addition a large number have to be fed, the resulting shortfall in revenue will have to be met by increased taxation on the non-native population.

We are told that no compulsion will be used to make the native use his goats for food; it is also to be assumed that the provisions of the "Destocking" Ordinance will not be applied, so we can watch thousands of pounds going to Tanganyika for the purchase of surplus stock there whilst our own local natives are daily breaking the law by trespassing in search of grazing after their own lands have been ruined by overstocking.

Yours etc.,
SETTLER.

Nairobi,
January 18, 1940.

POPPY DAY 1939

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

Sir,—On behalf of the Council of the East Africa Women's League, I shall be grateful if you will be good enough to publish the results of Poppy Day in Nairobi, in advance of those from other districts of the Colony, all of which have not yet reached us.

The total amount raised in Nairobi and Muthaiga this year for the Earl Haig Fund for necessitous ex-service men and their dependants is just under £480. Considering that we are now living under war-time conditions, and that so many of our generous supporters are now absent on military duties, this result is more than excellent and a wonderful testimony to the generosity of everyone who contributed.

The amounts are as follows:—

	Sh. cts.
Nairobi street collections	6,735-76
Muthaiga street collections	481-85
Sale of sprays, and donations	2,340-50
	Shs. 9,558-11
	(£447-18)

Owing to the inevitable dislocation of shipping at the beginning of the war, it was found impossible for Poppy Day supplies to arrive in Kenya before the 11th November, and in consequence the usual orders for wreaths could not be fulfilled. The Earl Haig Fund is deeply indebted to all Associations, Societies, and private individuals who placed their usual orders, and were willing to give as generously for a spray of Poppies as for the customary wreath. The organiser of the wreath-making Depot, and her band of helpers performed wonders with the limited materials on hand, and many beautiful sprays were produced to fulfil these orders. The work of making frames for these sprays was most kindly done by Mr. George Blowers, to whom the organisation is greatly indebted.

Our Council is grateful to His Excellency the Acting Governor for graciously extending his patronage to the Organisation throughout the Colony, and for having, with Mrs. Harragin, made a generous donation to the Fund. It acknowledges with gratitude, the whole-hearted work of the organisers of Poppy Day, both at Nairobi and Muthaiga; to all the workers at the Depot in Stanley House, who gave so many days to the making of sprays; and to the indefatigable army of street sellers, both in Nairobi and Muthaiga, whose enthusiasm and hard work realised such splendid results.

It is impossible to mention by name all who gave such willing service to the cause, but grateful thanks are due to Mrs. Tate for the loan of the Depot in Stanley House, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and especially Mr. Killick for his services in counting the collections; the Postmaster General for so generously allowing all correspondence to go free through the post; Messrs. R. B. Duncan for the frequent use of their telephone; and to all who assisted with regard to publicity, and especially Cable and Wireless and the *East African Standard* for their helpfulness and generosity.

Nairobi's contribution, together with the total amount from Kenya, will be given as usual to the Earl Haig Fund of the British Legion, from which the Officers' Association, St. Dunstan's and the Benevolent Committee of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion obtain funds for the assistance of ex-service men and their families in the Colony.

Yours, etc.,
AILSA TURNER.
President E.A.W.L. and
Chairman, Kenya Poppy Day
Organisation.

Nairobi,
January, 16, 1940.

SALE OF ENEMY PROPERTY

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

Sir,—The harmonious tranquillity of life of Arusha has been broken somewhat recently, by the Chameleon-like policy of the custodian of Enemy Property in regard to the ex-enemy stores. "We must get the maximum prices" he said opening the shops in September and offering the magnificent discount of 10 per cent off cash prices for wholesale business. The following day this policy had been scrapped, shops were closed and stocks were to be auctioned—however that was far too direct a procedure, and never materialized.

The next decree stated that under no consideration could articles be sold if procurable elsewhere in the Territory. The C. E. P. now became very strict, frivolous requests for shirts and such like were frowned upon and as for purchasing really essential articles for the shamba—first one must comb Mombasa, Nairobi, Tukuyu, and even, the duka in Unianpiti; drawing blank in all these the C. E. P. would unbend and reluctantly disgorge.

All this was at least consistent but as Christmas drew near and certain persons wished to obtain bon-bons and what-nots, an inexplicable change took place. The shops were opened and Christmas merchandise released for sale regardless of the fact that at least four local firms were selling similar goods. Food, tools, medicines, clothing etc., could not be obtained, but Thank God,—we could get our Christmas crackers.

Yours, etc.,
SHIRTLESS.

Arusha:
Jan. 12, 1940.

STOCK FROM SAMBURU

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

Sir,—A letter appearing in your columns from Mr. Dykes describes as a misconception "a commonly held opinion that cattle movements ...... are restricted from what are described as political reasons"—He states that the Veterinary Department are trying to force a stock route through Laikipia to Thomson's Falls Station. And he also asserts that "if opened now, Samburu will be opened for what are called political reasons."

Mr. Dykes surely knows that during the last four months 600 head of Samburu cattle have been railed at Kampi-Ya-Moto and nearly 1,000 head have gone by road from Samburu through Central Province to the meat factory at Athi River.

Assuming that Mr. Dykes' remarks about political movements are correct then these two cattle routes were obviously not used from political reasons. That these movements have taken place, clearly indicate that Samburu is already open for cattle export. Therefore, Mr. Dykes' assertion that the opening of Samburu would be for political reasons must also be a misconception.

It is indeed news to me that I am in a minority of one in Laikipia on this subject. It is worth while recalling that about five years ago a largely attended meeting at Thomson's Falls passed a resolution suggesting that Samburu bullocks for shipment to the Italian army should be railed at Solai station and not at Thomson's Falls—veterinary reasons alone influencing the meeting—Solai cattle presumably being impervious to the risk of contracting pleuro-pneumonia. In other countries, particularly Queensland, cattle move long distances from pleuro-pneumonia quarantine areas, but only after undergoing the necessary periods of quarantine and having received the prescribed inoculations. The same system is employed here and I maintain that if movement can be undertaken without risk the conditions of movement should apply equally to all routes.

Mr. Dykes concludes with the information that in 1938 Mwanza natives were getting Shs. 5/- or Shs. 6/- per head for their cattle. Without details regarding their size, quality and condition it is not possible to estimate whether these cattle were cheap or not. At the Kamba auctions some animals sold as low as one shilling per head, but to describe them as cattle is flattering to a degree.

Yours, etc.,
H. D. WHITE.

Rumuruti:
January 15, 1940.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Sir, — Reverting to Mr. R. S. Weston's letter published in your issue of the 11th inst., I fully concur with him that Goans are preferred in this Colony rather than British-born subjects in many commercial enterprises, and more particularly in Government Offices.

I have very often applied for jobs advertised in your column entitled "Situations Vacant" and at times I take the applications by hand to the firms concerned, but I have never succeeded in obtaining a billet. I have very often noticed that either a Goan has already been taken up or I am given to understand that they would prefer a Goan.

Particularly, in these critical times, when Government require the aids of the other parts of the British Empire and employ British subjects all over, I wonder why a preference is given to the Goan community in Kenya, when the Government is fully aware that they are Portuguese subjects. I consider that a British-born subject is more entitled to the preference under the British Flag than a Goan.

Yours, etc.,
"A BRITISH-BORN SUBJECT."

Nairobi,
January 17, 1940.

FAMINE

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

Sir,—In your week-end issue of January 12, I read with interest the interview your representative had with the Hon. E. B. Hosking, the Chief Native Commissioner, in connection with the famine threat and also your Editorial on the same subject.

The partial failure of short rains in this part of the Colony has, no doubt, had some effect on food and cash crops. In spite of this, there is ample supply of food in the Native Reserve to carry the population through and in some parts there is fairly big surplus of maize, wimbi, etc., which is being supplied to the famine-stricken area.

Apart from the food supply, the failure of short rains had a serious effect on the cash crops. In my view, the harvest of the cash crops in the Native Reserve would not exceed 50 per cent. The recent rise, however, in prices would compensate the Native. Hence he would be able to pay his taxes and the surplus would be utilized for other family requirements. On the whole, therefore, Natives in Nyanza are in happy position.

It will interest your readers to know that, in spite of locust infestation and partial failure of short rains, Nyanza Province is self-supporting, because during the last year I saw a circular issued by the Senior Agricultural Officer, Nyanza, in which he strongly advised the Natives to grow mohogo and other drought-resisting crops as a precaution against locusts and droughts. Accordingly in many locations large acreage of such crops are visible. The timely advice and encouragement of the Agricultural Department has in my view helped the situation.

During the recent Budget Session of the Legislative Council, I stressed the point of employing a sufficient number of Agricultural Officers to look after the agricultural development in the Native Reserves. The African grower is still in a primitive stage and therefore the present number of Agricultural Officers employed in the Reserves is hopelessly inadequate.

It is obvious if spending power of our millions of African population is increased by encouraging them to improve agriculture, it will naturally increase the prosperity of the Colony.

His Excellency Sir Henry Moore, our new Governor, during his previous stay here, as Chief Secretary, has seen ups and downs of the Colony and we all Europeans, Indians, and Africans, are fortunate in having a Governor who has wide previous local experience.

The Indian community sincerely hope that His Excellency will consider the question of the Indian settlement scheme in which the Indians can share in the land development of the Colony.

Yours, etc.,
RAHAMTALA KASIM.

Kisumu,
January 15, 1940.

RATES OF MILITARY PAY IN EAST AFRICA

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

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday's date I note that Mr. Newmark has forsaken his beloved sewerage, lighting, milk, profiteering, and other problems, to tilt a lance at military anomalies.

Personally, I am not enamoured by the expression of his regard for those "over the rank of corporal". He is, apparently an advocate for better pay conditions, when—as every reasonable person must realize—those conditions are already out of all proportion to the recipients' military value to the Colony.

Here follows a short table, comparing the pay of three ranks in the British army of 1919 (when I left it) with that of similar ranks in the Kenya Regiment:—

Regimental Daily Pay (Infantry).

Arm of Service	Private	Corporal	Sergeant
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Infantry (British)	1 2	1 8	5 0
	s. s.	s. c.	s. c.
„ (Kenya Colony)	4 0	6.52	16.43

Note.—A few pence per day, additional to British regulars' pay, may be granted for clothing, service and proficiency.

It appears to be an established principle (one which reacts to the British regulars' disadvantage, and causing much dissatisfaction when Home regulars and Colonial troops are in the same area) that Colonials be paid on a generous scale. Four shillings a day, for a private soldier, is a very handsome remuneration; but Shs. 16.43, for a sergeant, is utterly absurd. Comparing his pay with that of a corporal, supra, the difference is so great that I cannot understand how the authorities arrived at it!

A point requiring ventilation is: the recruitment of unskilled and untrained local youths for the K.A.R. I am acquainted with several young men who have joined this Regiment, been given sergeants' stripes immediately, and whose pay commences at £25 per mensem. The boosting-up of pay may, superficially, be regarded as a means whereby a generous Colony can express its appreciation of service willingly given; but, those services should be adjudged strictly from the military standpoint, and not from any consideration affected by the recruit's civilian occupation. Equity of sacrifice for all in uniform will be appreciated by the soldier, if not by the civilian. Until the military authority refuses to have anomalous conditions forced on it by the Colonial Office, until it brings the pay and conditions of service in this Colony into line with those formulated for units elsewhere, we are not likely to bring home to civilians that contentious

—(Continued in next column)—

criticism on military matters implies dissatisfaction in an armed Force, where no such thing should exist.

Yours etc.,
A. MACDONALD.

Nairobi,
January 17, 1940.

E. A. APPEAL COURT

Cases Pending At Nairobi

Appended is the list of appeals for hearing in the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Nairobi.

Criminal Appeals

On Monday, January 22, at 10 a.m.
Before Sir J. Sheridan, P., Whitley, C.J., and Thacker, J.
Rex vs. Ruvuzo s/o Bwasibwahu.
Rex vs. Muganda s/o Lugendera.
Rex vs. Dingeyo Aumi s/o Opiyo.
For hearing as from January 23:—
Before Sir J. Sheridan, P., Whitley, C.J. and Webb, C.J.
Rex vs. Fateh Ali Shah Mushhad.
Rex vs. Salim s/o Sefu.
Rex vs. Kamruddin Karim.
Rex vs. Iburabuza bin Kinyoni.
Rex vs. Rusasira bin Muramira.
Rex vs. Welwel s/o Wamunga.
Rex vs. Qabuyan s/o Awaki.
Rex vs. Sungare ole Sheshe.
Rex vs. John K. Shokole.
Rex vs. Ndete ole Kipera.
Rex vs. Longonyek bin Leyana.
Rex vs. Ngatara s/o Kinasha.
Rex vs. Mree s/o Msami.
Rex vs. Mweki s/o Mbubi.
Rex vs. Wefwafwa Mapuru.
Rex vs. Odiero s/o Ogwati.
Rex vs. Musila wa Mukulu.
Rex vs. Ondogo s/o Olchoe.
Rex vs. Mitilande.
Rex vs. Chuma rap Mengech.
Rex vs. Kipkoech arap Rabany.
Rex vs. Sefu s/o Nasibu.
Rex vs. Mashika s/o Ngila.
Rex vs. Amge arap Tuitaek.
Rex vs. Chesang arap Tuitaek.
Rex vs. Lolingindir s/o Serbano.
Rex vs. Muhati s/o Ochami.
Rex vs. Josiah s/o Zachariah.
Rex vs. Kisigo s/o Muyaga.
Rex vs. Ndenge bin Shika.
Rex vs. Mota Singh s/o Bachant Singh.
Rex vs. George Haynes.
Rex vs. Ngoyani bin Ledama.
Rex vs. Yokana Kirya.
Rex vs. Kayongo s/o Belemazi.
Rex vs. Buluba bin Mkumi.
Rex vs. Lowoliyang Ilukol.
Rex vs. Ndyoka s/o Muhigo.
Rex vs. Kanymebwa.
Rex vs. Yakobo Balaba.
Rex vs. Hassani bin Mohamed.
Rex vs. John Mukasa.
Rex vs. Farau.
Rex vs. Moto s/o Bemwamba.
Before Sir J. Sheridan, P., Webb, C.J., and Bartley, J.
Rex vs. Kasolo s/o Mukofu.
Before Whitley, C.J., Webb, C.J. and Bartley, J.
Rex vs. Kwesi s/o Ekutan.

Civil Appeals

Before Sir J. Sheridan, P., Whitley, C.J., and Webb, C.J.
H. D. Hasmani vs. The Trustee of the property of H. D. Hasmani, bankrupt (application).
F. King vs. I. Elsie May R. King and another.
Chet Ram vs. Bhag Singh and another (application).
Ganeshilal Lalsingh and Co. vs. Mistry Nika Singh and Son.
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Erroll vs. The Commissioner of Income Tax of Kenya.
Ali Abdi vs. Khadija binti Mahamood Farak (application).
For Hearing on February 7:—
Before Sir J. Sheridan, P., Whitley, C.J. and Webb, C.J.
Nazarali Mulji vs. Rambhai S. Patel.

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ELDORET MUNICIPAL BOARD

APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

APPLICATIONS are invited for the part-time post of Medical Officer of Health to the Town of Eldoret. Applicants must be legally qualified Medical Practitioners and should possess the Diploma of Public Health.

Terms of Appointment: To take effect from 1st June, 1940.

Salary: £300 per annum.

The appointment is subject to the Medical Officer of Health's Rules, 1929, of the Colony of Kenya (Government Notice No. 629 of 1929).

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience and supported by copies of testimonials must be received by the undersigned not later than **10th February, 1940.**

Canvassing either directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

G. M. JACK,
Town Clerk.

Standard Diary

Today:

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce annual and monthly meetings, 4-15 p.m.

January 27:

Cabaret Dance in aid of the Red Cross Funds, Vermont Memorial Hall.

February 15:

Annual meeting, Y.W.C.A., Windsor House, Kirk Road, Nairobi, 6 p.m.

CAPITOL

TODAY at 5-15 and 9 p.m.

MATINEE, Saturday 3-15 p.m.

NAIROBI'S FAVOURITE

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NAIROBI.

The East African Standard

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1940.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM

The Mombasa Strike Enquiry

The Report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government of Kenya to investigate the labour conditions in Mombasa, and the causes of the strike in July-August last year, is a frank document in its exposure of the social problem among the native population in Mombasa. The principal value of the Report lies in that exposure. The major recommendations for a solution of the housing problem, based on the assumption that drastic and menacing handling of large employers of labour is the best if not the only way to improvement, are both illogical and immoderate.

The immediate cause of the strike is clear enough. It began among the Government's own labour staff in the Public Works Department, who apparently suddenly demanded Government housing and better wages. Their demand was promptly met by the granting of a housing allowance on the insistence of the Principal Labour Officer, who discovered that the P.W.D. had been ignoring the provision of an Ordinance which places an obligation on employers either to supply 'proper housing' or an allowance adequate to rent it, a provision which the Report shows to have been generally neglected in Mombasa except by the Railway. Immediately after this allowance was granted to P.W.D. labourers the strike spread. The Commission has been unable to verify the official belief that the trouble was fomented or caused by agitators from outside or by political organisations.

The political influences hardly matter. It seems clear enough that the stress of living in Mombasa for a large section of the native population was a sufficient explanation of dissatisfaction. The P.W.D. housing is described in scathing terms by the Report, but it is by no means the worst among Mombasa's hovels.

But the African's own low standard is no excuse for a continuation of these conditions. One of the soundest recommendations, and one we hope will be applied at once, is a drastic reduction in the number of casual labourers congregated in Mombasa far in excess of the demands of the labour market. That change should be brought about by all the means of control Government possesses. It will have two immediate and desirable advantages. It will at once reduce to some extent the present overcrowding which, the Medical Officer asserts, is largely responsible for disease prevalent in native Mombasa, and it will ensure that those who remain have a more regular share of the work available and consequently more money to improve their conditions of life. If the labour supply is properly controlled—and elasticity to meet growth or exceptional demand is not difficult to ensure—this one measure alone will have far reaching economic results and go a long way to put the whole problem on a better foundation for the future application of a policy of social improvement on permanent lines.

The improvement of housing is a long range problem which cannot be solved in a few months. It is particularly difficult in the circumstances of today. And it is obviously illogical to argue that a big employer of labour, or a company, should have responsibilities to provide housing which are not equally laid on the shoulders of the man who keeps a small dairy or a vegetable garden. Actually we will find, if we look elsewhere, that there is a great body of experience available to guide us on this subject of housing the working classes, and even special information on the social problems of the world's great ports. And all experience today points in only one direction, that the provision of decent housing for the poorer classes, and the expense of keeping housing abreast of other social changes and advances, is a responsibility not of the individual, and the outworn and suspect landlord system, but of the community. In the case of Mombasa we should say it is a responsibility of the Local Authority, aided so far as finance is concerned by the Government in the floating of the necessary loans. But the provision of money is only a means to an end and that end, the gradual building up of a self-respecting community based on decent home surroundings, is a subject which needs close and special enquiry if it is to be wisely achieved instead of being content with rows of barrack-like buildings which may be an advance on the present but are likely to be condemned by the advancing African himself in another generation or less.

Not the least surprising fact in this report, additional to the revelation that Government has sinned as openly and as long as the private individual, is the apparent ignorance or inaction of the Provincial Authorities and others responsible for Native Administration in Mombasa, regarding social conditions which were admitted at once as soon as the Government was faced with trouble. The evidence showed that in eighteen months there had been thirteen different District Officers appointed to Mombasa, a weakness in the Colony's administrative system with which everybody is familiar both in settled and native areas. It is a sufficient comment on the results to quote, without amplification, the statement made in his report by the Colony's Principal Labour Officer who, of course, is one of the authorities concerned directly in social problems: "It was evident to me that the Mombasa native is becoming distrustful of Government, and that some action should be taken to restore his faith in the Administration."

Tanganyika Red Cross

The 14th list of contributions to Tanganyika Red Cross Fund brings the total (up to January 13) to Shs. 131,132 cts. 87.

Y.W.C.A.

The annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association will take place at Windsor House, Kirk Road, Nairobi, on Thursday, February 15, at 6 p.m.

East African Flax

Messrs. Dalgety and Co. have received advice from their head office, London, that further consignments of flax and tow have been sold at the following prices on behalf of clients:—Flax, £160, £150, £140, and £130 per ton; Tow, £100 per ton.

Illegal Liquor

An Abyssinian named Heli s/o Mahomed was charged in Nairobi District Officer's Court yesterday with being found in possession of about three gallons of Nubian gin near Walji Hirji Buildings, River Road. He received the maximum sentence, a fine of Shs. 1,000/- and six months' hard labour, with a further six months' in default of payment of fine.

"The Crooked Billet"

Owing to an outbreak of influenza at the Prince of Wales School, the performance of "The Crooked Billet," arranged for December 13, had to be cancelled. In response to numerous requests, it has now been decided to present two performances, on Friday and Saturday, January 26 and 27, at 9 p.m., at the School.

Woman's Guild

The St. Andrew's Woman's Guild whist drive, which was to have been held on Saturday, has been postponed to a date which will be announced later.

Returned to Nairobi

Dr. R. Ribeiro, O.B.E., who, it will be recalled, was seriously ill in Nairobi some months ago and went on a health trip to India, has now returned restored to health.

Nairobi Rover Scouts

Mr. D. Broad, Commissioner for Rovers for Kenya wishes to meet all Indian and African Rovers at the Central Rover Crew's Den (opposite the Salvation Army Headquarters) at 6.0 p.m. today, when important business is to be discussed. He will also be pleased to see on that occasion any members of the European Rover Crew who may be in Nairobi.

Natural History Society

The annual meeting of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society, to be held at 9 o'clock this evening in the Coryndon Museum, will be preceded by a short talk by Dr. V. D. van Someren on "Birds of the Bass Rock," illustrated by films.

Coffee Planters and Maize

It is learned that the Chief Secretary yesterday received representative coffee planters to discuss the maize price question.

Goan Circle

The Goan Academic Circle tomorrow (Saturday) celebrates its fifth anniversary by an "Evening-at-home" in the Goan Gymkhana Hall, commencing at 8 p.m.

MORE SHIPPING LOSSES

January 18.

The British steamer, Cairnross, of 5,500 tons, was lost last night when she struck a mine off the west coast of England. The crew of 48 were landed safely at a home port by a British warship, which picked them up after they had been in the boats for three hours.

A Norwegian ship of 1,100 tons was torpedoed and shelled off the north east coast of Scotland today by a U-boat. Eight of the crew reached the coast in a boat and the remaining eight were picked up by a British trawler.

The German steamer August Tyssen, which tried to pass through a mine field near the Aland Islands without a pilot struck a mine and sank. A number of the crew in a lifeboat were caught in an ice-flow and a Swedish steamer is going to their rescue.

The small Swedish steamer which was captured and taken to a German port yesterday has now been released. (Reuter).

ONLY 1.8 PER CENT REGISTERED AS "CONSCIES"

London, January 18.

The Minister of Labour in the House of Commons this afternoon said that only 1.8 per cent. of the men registered under the Military Training Act at the outbreak of war registered as conscientious objectors.—(Reuter.)

COMMENT ON CONVERSION LOAN

London, Jan. 18.

The large conversion operation announced yesterday, although it has nothing to do with new loans to finance the war, is regarded by the Press as a useful test of the conditions in which those new loans must be launched.

There is general agreement that the Government were well advised to take the first opportunity of liquidating the 1924 loan. As to the terms of conversion, the Times, which describes it as real economy, says that it cannot of course be pretended that the new offer does not rely to some extent on patriotic sentiment, but such sentiment is a factor in market conditions, on which the Government has as a duty to count to a greater extent than was done in the last war.

It adds that it would be unsafe to take the character of the new two per cent security as any indication of the terms on which future loans will be offered, but it can be said that this addition to the volume of low yielding government securities redeemable at a fairly early date, should not be unwelcome to large financial institutions, and should be easily digestible by them.

The Financial News, on the other hand, fully accepts the implications contained in the terms of the new offer. It says: "There could be no more convincing affirmation of the Government's cheap money policy than the conversion operation which is announced today. It is significant that the only recent precedent for a conversion of this kind, to which no cash offer to the public is attached, was the Great War loan conversion, which ushered in the initial period of cheap money.—British Official Wireless Service).

Foundations Of Co-operation

Jan. 18.

Allied peace aims were discussed by the British Ambassador to France at a luncheon at the American Club today. He said the new order must be raised on the widest foundations of co-operation and mutual help, and all nations which were prepared to play their part might be expected to share in the benefits.

He went on to say that the Anglo-French decision to pool their resources might prove to be the first step on the road to a more generalised system of mutual help.

"Whatever the sacrifices, Britain and France are determined to pursue this war until the German people realise that the doctrine of force and the lust for domination will not pay," he concluded.—(Reuter).

"Holds Up" In Swamp Road

Two Indians are reported to have been stopped in Nairobi streets this week and relieved of money and valuables.

One Kanji Panji, was stopped by three natives in Swamp-road at about 4.50 a.m. on Tuesday and Shs. 5/- stolen from his person.

The second, Gulam Hussein, was also stopped in Swamp-road at about 5.20 a.m. on Wednesday, by three natives and his watch and cash to the value of Shs. 40/- stolen.

Both cases are under investigation.

BRITAIN'S TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH 14 COUNTRIES

London, January 18.

Britain is negotiating war time trade agreements with 14 countries, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Iceland, Spain, Switzerland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Italy and Greece.

—(Reuter.)

Skating Again In Britain

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

London, January 6.

Ice skating racing took place on the Fens this week.

Mr. L. B. Carter retained the Morley Cup for an amateur one mile skating race at Lingay Fen, near Cambridge, covering the mile in 3 minutes 14 1/5 seconds. R. G. Saint (Somersham) was second in 3 minutes 29 1/5 seconds, and A. H. V. Bloom (Oakington) third in 3 minutes 32 1/5 seconds. Carter's time was better than that of Fred Slater, of Wisbech, winner of a professionals' mile race at Cowbit Wash, Spalding, who won in 3 minutes 22 seconds.

The South African Red Cross Society has trained nearly 13,000 men and women in first aid and other emergency work this year. The Secretary has stated that the enthusiasm of the public to play a part in the national war effort has been responsible for the rapid expansion of the Society's work.—(S.A.P.A.)

JUVENILE'S APPEAL

"Fishing" Tackle In Blackout

It was disclosed in the Court of Appeal, sitting at Nairobi yesterday, that shortly after the outbreak of war detainees at the Approved School at Kabete (the Reformatory) were released in anticipation of the internment of enemy aliens.

One of these released juveniles now appeared before Mr. Justice Thacker and Mr. Justice Bartley. With a self-confidence not usually found amongst natives facing scarlet robed members of the Bench, he voiced his appeal against a sentence of four years in the Approved School from which he had been so recently released.

The youngster had been found wandering around at Mombasa at night during the war-time Blackout with an instrument believed by the police to be suitable and efficient for fishing articles out of rooms with open windows.

"It was an umbrella stick", declared the Native, when asked to substantiate his appeal yesterday morning.

The iron rod was produced.

"That is not the one", declared the appellant.

Without calling upon Mr. Stacey, who appeared for the Crown, the Court dismissed the appeal.

In reply to Mr. Justice Thacker, counsel explained that at the outbreak of war the internees in the Approved School were released on the presumption that the premises would be required immediately for German internees.

An official of the Reformatory added that some of the inmates who had been sent to the school on September 1 were, as a result, released on the 4th.

Mr. Justice Thacker: It looks as if some of them are coming back.

MINING REPORT

Edzawa Ridge Mining Company issue the following report for December:

Main Shaft: No further sinking of shaft was done during the month. West drive on waste: No further advancing was done on this drive. West drive on Reef: Advanced from 215 feet to 260 feet. Footage 45 feet.

Raising—West drive on Reef:—

No. 1 Raise extended to 30 feet through to 115' level Footage 20'.

No. 3 Raise extended to 31 feet through to 115' level Footage 12'.

No. 4 Raise started and extended to 16 feet Footage 16'.

No. 5 Raise started and extended to 12 feet Footage 12'.

Total footage in raising 60 feet.

Raising—East drive on reef:—

No. 2 Raise extended to 28 feet through to 115' level Footage 18'.

Three other stoping raises were started Footage 16'.

Total footage in raising 34 feet.

Ore Milled: 312 tons of development ore (from west drive on reef and raises west drive on reef) were milled during the month.

Gold recovered 218.53 ozs. smelted gold.

Air Training Scheme's Huge Scope

London, Jan. 18.

Some idea of the tremendous size and scope of the Empire Air Training Scheme is given by figures from a Canadian source quoted in London last night.

At least 30,000 airmen and nearly 3,000 officers will be needed in addition to 5,000 civilians and a maintenance staff of over 1,000. There will also be some 70 new instructional schools.

It is announced that Air Vice-Marshal G. M. Crayle, Chief of the Canadian Air Staff, will be head of the Air Training Scheme.

Proposals by Great Britain and France to triple their present order for American war 'planes were discussed yesterday by President Roosevelt and other Government officials.

According to messages from Washington, Britain and France are said to have notified the United States that they intend to order some 8,000 planes and even more engines for rapid delivery.—Reuter.

ARTICLE REPUDIATED

January 18.

In the current issue of the Russian paper, Comintern, which is the organ of the Third Internationals, there is a repudiation of the article which was printed last month and which caused a sensation at the time.

It will be remembered that in this article the opinion was expressed that Rumania would best serve her interests by entering immediately into a mutual assistance pact with Russia on the lines of those imposed by Moscow on the Baltic States. The article was promptly disowned in Moscow as not representing the views of the Soviet Government.

The editors of the journal now write: "We consider it was a mistake to have printed the article". (Reuter).

DOCTORS FOR E.A. FORCES

Released by S.A. Government

The response to the Government's decision to release 30 young medical practitioners for service with the East African Forces has been most satisfactory.

Since an announcement of the decision was made about a dozen medical men have applied for leave to go, and enquiries at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria show that most of them will be accepted. Further applications are receiving immediate attention.

The men will leave for the north soon. The rate of pay will be for a lieutenant £600 (married) and £456 (single) and for a captain £664 (married) and £520 (single). There will be an adequate uniform allowance and free quarters and rations.

Dr. C. L. Leipoldt, Secretary of the S. A. Medical Association, has been complaining against the Government's refusal to allow South African doctors, not needed by local forces, to serve with the British Army overseas; but Dr. J. H. Pirie, President of the Association, points out that of the 2,000-odd doctors in the Union the Defence Department will want at least 500 in the event of mobilisation.

More than 1,800 have agreed to undergo military training.

—(S.A.P.A.)

WEEK'S RAINFALL

Rainfall was recorded at certain stations in Kenya for the week ended January 17 as under:—

	Jan. 11 to Jan. 17	Jan. 1 to Jan. 17
Chemelil' Plantations	0.23	0.76
Cherangani, Kipkoitet	0.05	0.53
Donyo Sabuk, La Finca	0.00	1.35
Eldama Ravine, Ett. Est.	0.45	1.02
Eldoret, D. C.	0.97	2.38
Equator, Meteo. Station	0.07	0.85
Fort Hall, D.C.	0.04	2.36
Fort Ternan, Kipteris	0.25	1.28
Gilgil, E.A.L.& D.C.L.	0.90	2.05
Hoey's Bridge, H.P. Hill	0.60	1.28
Kabete, Observatory	1.22	1.90
Kaimosi, Kapwarren	1.41	1.75
Kericho, D.C.	0.78	2.20
" Jamji Estate	0.65	2.46
" Kaisugu (House)	0.56	1.22
Kiambu, Anmer Estate	0.50	0.77
" D.C.	0.60	1.39
" Kamundu Estate	0.71	1.27
" Mararui Estate	0.44	0.66
Kijabe, Bamboo F. Farm	2.30	2.78
Kilifi, D.C.	0.00	0.00
Kipkarren River, Olemu.	0.41	0.62
Kitale, D.C.	0.12	Inc.
Koru, Nigirimori Estate	1.47	3.21
Lamu, D.C.	0.00	0.00
Limuru, Mabrouki Fac.	1.78	2.58
Lumbwa, M'taragon	0.26	2.09
Machakos, D.C.	0.69	1.09
Mackinnon Road,	0.25	0.78
Makindu, Meteo. Station	0.05	1.77
Makuyu, Sisal Ltd.	0.01	2.19
Malindi, D.C.	0.00	0.00
Menengai, Vron Farm	0.27	1.31
Meru, D.C.	0.65	1.80
Mitubiri, Nanga Estate	0.13	3.17
Miwani, The Mill	0.00	0.24
Moiben, Spring V. Est.	0.16	1.62
Molo, Murimani	0.34	1.44
Mombasa, Meteo. Sta.	0.01	0.84
Muhoroni; K.U.R.	1.82	2.19
Nairobi, K.U.R.	1.38	1.69
Naivasha, E. St. Maur	0.22	1.03
" Sterndale	0.23	1.65
Nakuru, D.C.	0.33	0.89
Nakuru, Solai M. Crater	0.88	1.14
Nandi, D.C. Kapsabet	0.24	0.59
Nandi, Escarp. Kimuten	0.09	1.90
Nanyuki, Silver. Hotel	0.00	0.95
Narok, Meteo. Station	0.51	1.03
Ngong, D.O.	1.24	1.50
Njoro, P. Breeding Sta.	0.44	1.23
Nyeri, Mweiga	0.97	4.11
Nyeri, P.W.D.	0.48	3.18
Ol'Kalou, Ol'Gojera F.	0.61	1.84
Rongai, Miti Mingi	0.26	0.91
Ruiru, Kahuguni Planta.	0.00	0.75
" Kamiti	0.24	0.61
" Kesima Estate	0.05	0.85
" Marula Estate	0.00	1.01
Rumuruti, D.C.	0.03	1.44
Sagana, K.C.& P.C. Ltd.	0.00	1.52
Simba, K.U.R.	0.00	1.82
Songhor, Kamarero Est.	1.22	4.06
Sotik, Craigmore	2.90	5.11
Sotik, Kivoga Estate	1.13	1.97
Soy, Soy Estate Ltd.	0.06	0.56
Taveta	0.26	2.42
Thika, Avontuur	0.12	2.78
" Chania Estate	0.02	2.76
" D.C.	0.03	3.88
" Karamaini Estate	0.02	1.87
" Kitimuru Estate	0.09	3.14
Thomson's Falls, Mar.	0.55	3.38
" " W.A. North	0.85	2.00
Timboroa, K.U.R.	0.56	1.12
Tsavo, K.U.R.	0.00	1.02
Turbo, V. M. Estate	0.11	0.57
Voi, Meteo. Station	0.06	0.19

The Weather

The British East African Meteorological Service yesterday supplied the following note on the weather:—

There have been fairly general showers in Southern Tanganyika, weather elsewhere having been generally fair with only very scattered showers. Principal falls of rain reported this morning were Sao Hill and Tabora each 0.4 in., and Kigoma and Iringa each 0.3 in.

Weather will continue mainly fine over Kenya, with only very scattered afternoon showers. In Uganda there will be some scattered thunderstorms with otherwise fair weather. Conditions will be drier than of late over Tanganyika, although there will be local thundery showers in most areas, mainly in the afternoon.

How Rationing Is Working Out In Britain

New-Born Babies Entitled To Bacon

The East African Standard's London Correspondent describes below how various aspects of the rationing regulations are working out.

A typical problem for officialdom is to decide whether the public should be charged 3½d.—one-eighth of a penny too much according to the fixed price for the ¾-lb. ration of sugar.

Another interesting discovery is that additions to the family in Britain will now be popular with brothers and sisters possessing big appetites as infants are entitled to a full ration of bacon, butter and sugar.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

London, January 5.

Although the food problem doesn't really worry us much, if at all, it affords us—like the weather (which the newspapers are not allowed by the Censor to discuss)—a means of pleasant discussion.

We start next Monday with sugar, butter and bacon rationing, but the authorities are still experimenting.

Local education authorities who need sugar for cookery classes will be able to get it. The Board of Education has announced a temporary plan pending a scheme which will apply to all rationed foods. The emergency allowance of sugar will be one ounce per child or student for each practice class, and two ounces for each demonstration during the next six weeks.

Sugar Price Puzzle

Representatives of the National Federation of Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Associations went along to the Ministry of Food yesterday to help solve the Great Sugar Puzzle. When rationing starts an allowance of 12 ounces, based on the current price of 4½d. per lb., will cost 3½d. The Ministry's mathematicians have been wrestling with this poser. But long after the black-out hour the matter was "still being considered" and "there was no statement to make." If it should be decided that three-pence-halfpenny will be the price of weekly sugar rations it means that every individual in the country will be "taxed" an additional sixpence a year.

In the kitchens of luxury hotels, fashionable restaurants and popular cafes, chefs are experimenting to find tasty dishes to put on their menus when meat rationing starts in a few weeks. New dishes will be made up of ration-free food such as oxtails, liver and kidneys. Fish, poultry and rabbit will figure on the menus, and there will be vegetarian dishes also. So thousands of workers who eat out will not be greatly inconvenienced even though their ration coupons will only permit them to buy four meat meals a week. At the Savoy Hotel, London, Mr. Francois Lutry, the chef, has just returned from France and brought back some useful vegetarian dishes. Yesterday he made six different dishes, all tasty, out of the common swede.

Another feature of our war-time menu will be bortsch. Bortsch is made with beetroot, meat stock, salt and pepper. Sour cream is added before serving.

Advice to Visitors

People who will be staying away from home after January 8 are reminded that they must take their ration books with them. A few simple hints on the subject have been issued from the Ministry of Food:

"If you are proposing to stay in a boarding-house, residential hotel, or similar establishment," it is explained, "you must take your ration book with you after first recovering from your retailers any pages of coupons deposited. On arrival you should hand book and pages over to the proprietor. He will then use your coupons with those of the other guests in purchasing supplies of rationed foods. The coupons will be detached by the retailer supplying the goods and not by the proprietor of the establishment. Do not forget to recover your ration book at the end of your stay.

"If you are going to stay in apartments or with friends or relations and to purchase your own supplies, you should take your ration book with you. On arrival at your destination present it at the local food office. The address is obtainable at the Post Office. You will then be given an emergency ration card entitling you to buy the rationed foods for one week in the local shops with which you must register. You can get further emergency ration cards for each week up to six that you stay in the locality. Before returning to your home town you must call at the food office, hand in your current emergency ration card and recover your ration book for use at home. If you are moving permanently to a new address in a new district you should take your ration book to the food office on arrival. You will then be told how to re-register with retailers."

The Ministry of Food announces that arrangements are being made to ensure an adequate supply of meat to retail butchers when control is instituted on January 15. Local officers have been instructed to obtain particulars of each butcher's trade, and forms have been distributed. Information now urgently called for will form the basis for the distribution of meat until the full results of registration are available. Liver, kidneys, tripe and other eatables classed as "offals" by the butchers are likely to rise sharply in price when meat rationing starts — probably at the end of February. The fewer animals slaughtered the scarcer will these goods become—but moves are in hand to increase their import from the Dominions and the Argentine.

If you are not registered you cannot get your ration. And parents ought not to forget to register new-born babies as soon as possible. For every infant is entitled to a full ration of bacon (or ham), and butter and sugar. Which ought to please the rest of the family.

Snacks Without Coupons

A welcome announcement to those who have to buy meals and snacks away from home has just been made with regard to rationing. A worker may order, say, bacon and eggs, a roll and butter and tea, without parting with any coupons and, in addition, will have sugar supplied with the tea. This will apply whether the snack is taken in a restaurant or canteen, coffee-stall or club.

The butter supply to caterers will be calculated on the basis of one-sixth of an ounce per meal, and the sugar basis will be one-seventh of an ounce plus another seventh to sweeten each cup of tea, cocoa or coffee. Some caterers thought this was not exactly generous, but others thought it quite fair in the circumstances. It will probably mean 2 lumps for a man who wants a cup of tea, and 3 lumps for the man who orders a pot.

It was originally intended that customers should surrender a coupon or half a coupon in exchange for bacon and ham served at meals in catering establishments, but there has been such a large development of industrial canteens at which workers obtain meals away from home that the new regulation has been introduced. It is experimental and will apply only to bacon and ham consumed on the premises.

The Ministry of Food has also announced new maximum prices (retail) for bacon and ham to operate as from January 8, as follows: shoulder meat 1/6 per lb; streaky, thin green 1/2 lb; smoked 1/7 lb.; middle through cut, smoked 1/11; gammon or ham 2/1. These prices show reductions on the prices now current in many places. The weekly ration of uncooked bacon or ham will be 4 oz. per person and of cooked bacon or ham 3½ oz.

A Corner in Haggis

Many London restaurants and hostelries, which have been accustomed in past years to feature haggis on the Hogmanay menu, were sadly handicapped this festive season by a shortage and in some cases a complete lack of the mysterious article. Urgent messages were sent to Scottish suppliers, but the results were not very satisfactory, and many London Scots had to go haggisless to bed. Too late restaurant proprietors learned that the available supplies in the city had apparently been cornered by one firm."

Hungry days are ahead for dogs unless they become vegetarians for part of the week. When meat rationing begins in earnest there will be little left over for the dog from the Sunday joint except the bones. Dog owners, many of whom are in the habit of buying the cheaper cuts of meat for their pets, are wondering how they will manage.

It has been reported that in Germany ration cards are to be issued for dogs that are more than 16 in. high. Under existing regulations these dogs can be requisitioned for military purposes. In Britain, however, the Government have no intention of issuing ration cards for dogs, an official of the Ministry of Food stated. "Unless they can find a substitute, people will have to rely upon butchers' offal, which will not be rationed, but some of this may be rather expensive," he explained.

Butchers' offal includes scraps trimmed from joints and from bones. There are likely to be fewer scraps when rationing begins, a butcher said, because butchers will be careful to throw away as little as possible. An official of the Canine Defence League said that horse-flesh and cow meat, which are not considered fit for human consumption, would still be obtainable for dogs, though it might have to be ordered in fairly large quantities.

IGNORANCE AND APATHY

Settler's Plea For Tanganyika

Mr. Maxtone L. Mailer, of Ayr, Scotland and Tanganyika, whose son, Pilot-Officer M. E. G. Mailer, was killed on active service in December following his selection earlier in the year by Sir Robert Brooke-Popham for a commission in the R.A.F., is now in Scotland and has been asked in several quarters to speak on Tanganyika. He was formerly assisted by his son on his estates near Arusha and Amani.

"I have been surprised," he writes, "at the ignorance of a number of people about Tanganyika and their apathy towards its future."

In a report of Mr. Mailer's address to Dumfries Rotary Club, the Dumfries and Galloway Standard says:

Practically all the male Germans who were in Tanganyika at the outbreak of the present war had been comfortably interned. He used the word "comfortably," as that was the word used in our British announcement. The German women were allowed to be free and to live on their shambas or wherever they were at the outbreak of hostilities. The British Government was looking after the education of their children.

Vastly Different

Very vastly different treatment that was to the barbarous manner in which the Germans treated our countrymen and countrywomen during the last war, when they marched women long distances under the tropical sun under armed native escort. When their footwear wore out, they were forced onwards on their bare feet. Our countrymen were forced to do manual labour in the streets of the coastal towns under blazing tropical conditions under natives armed with rifles and bayonets. Housing conditions were appalling, and sanitary arrangements—if one could use the word "arrangements"—were too revolting for language. And there were worse happenings and worse treatments of which he could not tell them there.

Most of them knew how before the present war Germany was continually clamouring for the return of her colonies, most especially for the return of Tanganyika, which she well knew was by far and away the most valuable and important of them all. They would also have read how since the present war Germany repeatedly stated that any peace settlement must take into account the return of her colonies.

Let them consider for a moment what would have been the result today if Tanganyika had been returned to Germany. Tanganyika Territory adjoined Kenya Colony on the north, and had the Indian Ocean, with the two seaport towns of Dar es Salaam, the capital of the country, and Tanga, on the east. Kenya would have been hemmed in by Italy in Abyssinia in the north, and by Italian Somaliland also in part of the north and in part of the east, and by Germany in Tanganyika in the south. The all red British route between the Cape and Cairo would have been severed and our communications broken.

Commanding the Indian Ocean

Germany would have erected huge aerodromes for her Air Force, vast naval bases for her Navy, and harbours of her merchant fleet. Indeed, she would be endeavouring at this moment by her bombers, destroyers, U-boats to command the whole of the Indian Ocean, and would now be wrecking our communications and interests throughout the Far East. And not only there, but also all down the east coast of Africa and round by Capetown.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Mailer, "Tanganyika Territory must never be returned to Germany. The mandate must be done away with; and the sooner the country becomes an integral part of the British Empire and a British Crown Colony the better."

In conclusion, Mr. Mailer gave a graphic account of lion hunting by camera in the Serengeti Plains.

FRANCE INVITES JAPANESE MILITARY OBSERVER

January 18.

For the first time in twenty years France has invited Japan to send a Military observer to attend the manoeuvres in Indo-China which begin on Sunday. A Japanese war office official is leaving today. (Reuter).

£1,668

Another Reminder To Kenya People

The Kenya War Relief Fund ends the Sixth Week with still more generous donations, notably one from one of the Colony's leading sports organisations which thus sets an example and makes a practical suggestion to the others.

The average rate of accumulation has not been maintained this week, the additions only amounting to about £180, whereas over the period the average has been about £300 a week.

This coming week, therefore, when it is added that so far subsc[...] be seen that though the individ[...] the number of donations is by [...] Colony or indicative of public unc[...] the Fund either for local or over[...]

Donations shoulc[...] Hon. Tre[...] Kenya War W[...] P.O. Bo[...] NAIR[...]

This is the Sixth List:
Previously acknowledged
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. A. Hime
Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Ridley
Mr. C. R. Lockhart ... ...
Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Be[...]
Mr. and Mrs. Keith McKenzie[...]
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mortimer[...]
African Mercantile Company[...]
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Rosenst[...]
Mr. Alibhai Ghulam ...
Messrs. Bewick Moreing and [...]
Brownie's Cathedral Service [...]
European, Asian and African Branch, Cable and Wirele[...]
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Nealon, [...]
Major and Mrs. A. J. Pelling[...]
Church of Scotland Woman's (Nairobi Branch) Saint A[...]
Mr. T. N. Derby, Kericho ...
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Anderson[...]
Mrs. A. E. Phelps, Ngare Nair[...]
Colonial General Stores Limi[...]
Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club[...]

[...] shot an elephant, with a fine [pa]ir of tusks, and was photographed [si]tting proudly on its head. Returning later, he found that it [h]ad disappeared. It had regained [co]nsciousness and lumbered off, [w]ounded, into the jungle.

[O]wner [Ri]vals

THERE ARE SEVERAL elderly women owners who race exclusively under National Hunt rules and who have never [be]en in the least interested in flat [ra]cing.

Among them are Lady Lindsay, [M]rs. H. M. Hollins and Mrs. Violet [M]undy. And they have been rivals [at] Windsor last month.

On December 27 Mrs. H. M. Hol[lins]'s Psychic Cid outpaced Mrs. [M]undy's Custom House in the last [st]ride, after the two horses had [ru]n head and head for at least [ha]lf a mile.

These women owners have un[fla]gging enthusiasm and excellent [ju]dgment.

Mrs. Mundy is known to everybody and delights in conversation. [M]rs. Hollins is shy, reserved, and seldom seen talking to anyone [bu]t her trainer.

Lady Lindsay, no less reticent, is [a] woman of wealth who has a [pr]ivate trainer for her horses. At [on]e time they were trained at her [es]tate in Scotland, but a few years [ag]o she removed to Melton Mowbray, mainly because it made less [tr]avelling for the horses.

[I]n two [S]ides

THE DUAL INTERESTS of a number of M.P.s are causing some confusion in public life.

One minute these M.P.s must face [th]e demands of their hotel-keeping [c]onstituents. They are called on to [c]omplain to the Ministries about [w]asteful commandeering of hotels [fo]r the use of Civil Servants.

The next minute it is the turn of [t]o shopkeeping constituents. They [d]emand that pressure be put on

Today's Cause List

In His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya at Nairobi.
Before the Chief Justice.
In Court No. 1 at 10.30 a.m.
At Hearing.
C.C.—Thomas Francis Pinto vs. Simon Medicks.
Before Mr. Justice Thacker.
In Chambers No. 14 at 9.30 a.m.
C.C.—Nagina Singh vs. G. Monkman.
In Court No. 2 at 10.30 a.m.
For Ruling.
C.C.—Taveta Sisal Estate Limited vs. The Hydraulic Engineering Company Limited.
For Hearing Application.
B.C.—Re: Ishwerbhai Desaibhai Patel—Debtor.
For Public Examination.
B.C.—Re: Velji Mepa—Debtor.
Before Mr. Justice Bartley.
For Hearing Application.
B.C.—Re: Charan Singh Sira—Debtor.
For Hearing Motion.
C.C.—Hazara Singh vs. Karson Gopal.

King's Visit to Army

London, Jan. 18.

The King spent Wednesday in a Southern Command establishment, where he inspected a Division which is shortly to go overseas, and in the afternoon visited an aerodrome, where he was warmly greeted by 3,000 men. (Reuter).

Gives More

Prod[...]
Concess[...]
Th[...]

For the prosecution it was stated that the prices of potatoes were fixed by the District Officer on January 2 at 28 cents a kilo or 13 cents a pound. Baloo was alleged to have sold a kilo of potatoes at 50 cents a pound.

Mr. Satchu pointed out that the offence had taken place only a few days after the price of potatoes was fixed, and the actual sale was effected not by accused himself but by his mother.

Accused was only 18 years old and had just started in retail business. He was fined, as stated Shs. 20/-.

A similar summons for an offence committed on the same date was brought against the firm of L. D. J. Patel and Co., for whom Durla J. Patel, a partner, appeared and pleaded guilty.

It was stated for the prosecution that the defendant firm had been in business for many years and should know better.

A fine of Shs. 20/- was imposed.

Foreign Minister to Make Next Speech

London, January 18.

Lord Halifax, the Foreign Minister, is to address a public meeting in the North of England on Saturday. This is one of the meetings in the series recently arranged to be addressed by each Member of the War Cabinet in turn.—(Reuter.)

R.A.F. FLYING SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED

Pilots To Be Trained For Service Overseas

A site has been acquired adjacent to Nakuru for the purpose of establishing a Royal Air Force Flying Training School.

Pupils who have received ab initio flying training elsewhere will receive intermediate and advanced training as Pilots for service with the Royal Air Force overseas.

It is anticipated that construction on the buildings will be commenced shortly.

Fivefold Tragedy

VIOLENT DEATHS AT KAMITI

A gruesome story—the committal of four murders followed by the suicide of the murderer—comes from Kamiti.

The murderer—a native—washed the blood of the victims from his person and then hanged himself from a tree. He was found suspended over the water a hundred yards from the Kamiti bridge and eighty yards from the Fort Hall Road.

In a hut on a nearby farm, four dead natives were discovered under a bed. Three of them were male juveniles, the other a male adult. They had met violent deaths. An axe was found close by.

The police are almost satisfied that the Native found hanging over the river killed the four natives and hanged himself after washing the blood from his person in the river.

LIMURU'S NEW CHURCH

A Monument To Local Effort

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The new church at Limuru, which is now nearing completion, should be of interest not only to residents of the district but also to people living anywhere in this Colony.

It is perhaps striking that it is being built in the style of the village churches at home, as can be seen from the picture on another page of this issue. Some points are of particular interest; for example, the fine woodwork of the roof has been selected from trees grown from seed locally by a well-known settler still resident in the district. The shingles from which the roof is made have been presented. A number of people, working under the guidance of one, have been at work for months past carving sections of a very beautiful reredos. The covers for hassocks and other needlework is being undertaken by many ladies in the district.

This manifestation of local effort takes us back to the craftsmanship displayed in the building of our churches in the Middle Ages and, when completed, it will remain with us as a lasting tribute to the spirit in which it was achieved.

But people who live afar off, when next they are passing along the main road, should stop to admire for themselves the actual work of construction; there they will see beautifully carved capitals on the pillars and ornaments over the arches. In the tower, which may be ascended by a spiral staircase, there is a musicians' gallery which may well recall to their minds Thomas Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree."

It has long been the wish of all that the church should be consecrated before Easter of this year. Up to the present date the Building Committee has spent £745 and another £250 is still required. Should anyone who reads these words feel inclined to help, contributions will be most gratefully accepted and acknowledged by Mr. S. Ball, the Hon. Secretary of the Building Committee, P. O. Box 1, Limuru.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS ENQUIRY OPENS AT MOMBASA

Surprise Tactics In Zanzibar's System Explained

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Mombasa, Tuesday.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the questions of fraudulent evasion of Customs duty, began hearing evidence publicly on Monday morning in the Board Room at Mombasa.

The Commissioners first discussed points arising out of their visit on Saturday to Mombasa and Kilindini about the system in practice for the clearance of goods.

The first witness was called in the person of Mr. Cony Pereira de Lord, senior clerk in the Zanzibar Customs, who explained the system followed in Zanzibar.

He read a statement suggesting some improvements in the system which he believed should be adopted to avoid fraud. These were: Numbering of entries by the cashier, the addition of landing charges for the collection of customs duty, stamping of entries, examination of goods in the delivery sheds and checks through mainfests and invoices.

Surprise Examinations

In the course of his evidence witness explained that in Zanzibar they had a person with a knowledge of ruling prices and the standard packing of goods who was able to check invoices presented or statements made. The delivery clerks had general orders to detain any packages and examine them if fraud was suspected. This was general, and surprise examinations took place at any time either by the Superintendent or others.

Replying to Mr. Pandya, the witness said that the work of valuation was done by an experienced Indian officer in close touch with the market.

Replying to Mr. Nicol, he said that the clerks in Zanzibar were given a training in the matter of ruling prices and packing in various cases. Further examination was resorted to in the case of cargo on which refund of duty was obtainable.

Witness said that there were four clerks in all in this department. There were no European officers to check the entries, which numbered some thirty to forty in a day.

During his term of service, amounting to eighteen years, he had not come across any instance of evasion of Customs duty and the Department was efficiently run.

This was due, he said, to the element of surprise in the checking of goods and examination at the delivery sheds. They had orders to examine ten per cent. of the goods and in several cases this went to even one hundred per cent. In the delivery section there were one third grade clerk and three fourth grade clerks and there were no Europeans. They were under the Parsee direct supervision of the Superintendent. Monthly clearance of goods from Zanzibar Customs was approximately 6,000 packages. One special man checked entries with manifests.

There were three Europeans on the staff. One was the Senior Customs Officer and the other two were connected with Port work, which was recently joined with the Customs work.

Could Not Be Done

Answering Mr. Folkes, witness thought that in Zanzibar the frauds would have been either detected in the Declaration Branch or at the delivery shed by actual examination of the goods. He thought that the Mombasa Staff in the Declaration Branch was sufficient to deal with the amount of business, but at Kilindini the case was quite different if 300,000 packages, which passed through the Customs every month, were to be actually examined. With the present staff it could not be done either effectively or efficiently.

Asked whether the frauds could have been detected even if there were collusion between the staff and the importers, witness said that this was provided in the element of surprise examination by the delivery staff as well as by the Superintendent himself.

Asked by Mr. Pandya whether there were not any cases of genuine mistakes in packing which they came across in the course of their actual examination of goods and if so how were they dealt with, witness said that in such a case the importer was asked to explain the wrong declaration and if they were satisfied by the explanation afforded, additional duty was collected and the goods given delivery.

Debarred From Business

Mr. Folkes asked whether clerks or officers were doing business in Zanzibar or investing money or some such thing, to which the witness replied that they were debarred from doing so by the Customs Ordinance and that they were required to take an oath in that respect when joining the service. He admitted that this oath was not periodically renewed.

The Chairman asked whether there was a running audit and was told that the auditor occasionally came to check the Customs accounts. Asked whether there were any cases of fraudulent evasion of Customs duty in Zanzibar which he had heard of or remembered, witness replied in the negative and said that there was only one instance of misappropriation of Customs money but in it only the clerk in question was involved and merchants had nothing to do with it.

The Commission will resume the hearing of evidence today.

Johannesburg Stock Exchange

Following are prices of selected stocks on the Johannesburg Exchange on January 2, 1940, "b" signifying buyers, "s" sellers, and "ss" sales, the quotations being in South African Currency:—

African and European	not quoted
Anglo-Alpha Cement	s 5/-
Anglo-Transvaal	not quoted
Anglos	ss 34/3
Assd. Manganese	b 5/-
Atkinson	not quoted
Blyvoor, G.M.	not quoted
Brick and Potteries	not quoted
Cons. Dias. Ord.	not quoted
Cons. Dias. Pref.	not quoted
C.M. Reef	b 37/-
Daggafontein Mines	not quoted
Durban Deep	b 24/6
East Dagga	s 2/3
E. Rand Cons.	b 45/-
E.R. Prop. Mines	b 28/9
Government Areas	s 87/3
Grootvlei	s 10/6
Laces	s 8/-
Libanon	b 18/9
Luipaards	ss 16/10½
Marievale	not quoted
Middle Wits	not quoted
Modder East	b 1/-
New Cent	not quoted
New Eland	s -/9
New Machavie	b 20/-
New Modder	s 60/-
Nigel	not quoted
Palmiet	b 95/-
Pretoria Cement	not quoted
Randfontein	s 3/10
R. Broken Hill	not quoted
Rhodes Anglos	not quoted
Rhokhana Corp	b 14/-
Rhod. Sel.	b 1/-
Riet No. 11	b 60/-
Rob Deep B.	ss 92/-
S.A. Lands	b 4/10½
S.A. Torbanite	b 6/3
S.A. Towns	s 18/9
Simmer and J. Mines	b 3/-
Spaarwater	b 23/6
Springs	not quoted
Van Dyk	s 35/9
Venterspost	ss 14/3
Vlakfontein	s 21/9
Vogels	b 5/-
Welgedacht	s 37/-
West Rand Cons.	s 12/6
West Reef	not quoted
West Vlaks	not quoted
West Vlaks Opt.	not quoted
West Spaars	b 42/6
West Springs	s 65/-
West Wits	not quoted
Wit Nigel	
U.S.A. local stocks:	
3½ per cent 1948/58	b £99¼
5 per cent 1940/50	not quoted
Johannesburg Mun. 5 per cent	not quoted

NAIROBI TRAFFIC BY-LAWS ARE NOW IN FORCE

New Speed Limit Of 30 m.p.h. In Commercial Area: Parking Defined

Nairobi Municipal Council has in preparation a local highway code which, when completed, will be distributed among the population. In the meantime, however, new by-laws relating to traffic regulations have been passed by Council, were published in a recent supplement to the Kenya Official Gazette and are now, it is emphasised in force.

The streets in which cars may be parked and the period of parking allowed are set out in three schedules. An important move is the definition of "parking" which, in the by-laws, means the drawing up of a motor vehicle and leaving it stationary in a public street or thoroughfare for a period exceeding 30 minutes. The expression "draw up" means to draw up a vehicle in a stationary position on the left-hand side of a road with both near wheels within nine inches of the kerb or other line demarcating the road side.

The new by-laws state that horse, mule or oxen-drawn vehicles shall not be driven in Government-road (between Queensway and River-road), Hardinge-street and Eliot-street. The one-way streets are also set out in the schedule.

Vehicles without rubber tyres are not allowed to be driven in Girouard road between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Speed Limits

The by-laws then give the speed limits for motor vehicles in the town. Old limits of 25 miles per hour and, in parts, of 15 miles an hour are abolished and the new limit for what is virtually the whole of the commercial area is 30 miles per hour.

The boundary for the 30 m.p.h. limit runs approximately from Parklands Police station down Kikuyu road, then to Ainsworth Causeway, taking in the junction between Salisbury road and Limuru road, along the Railway Reserve to its junction with Whitehouse-road, along the main Railway line to its junction with Workshops-road, along Workshops-road to its junction with Machakos-road, joining up with Mincing Lane, Landhies road, to Racecourse-road, Ngara-road, Park-road, Swamp-road, Forest-road Limuru-road, Masari-road and then along Sclaters-road to the point of starting.

Motor buses or lorries on any road shall not exceed 20 miles an hour; if the tare weight of the bus or lorry exceeds 30 cwts. the speed at which it may travel shall not exceed 15 m.p.h.; if it draws a trailer the speed shall not exceed 12 m.p.h. Speeds above 12 m.p.h. are prohibited for any vehicle in the City Park.

Vehicles are not allowed to draw up within 30 feet of a road corner, on either side of an authorised notice demarcating a bus stopping place, or on any position of a road way one side or kerb of which is formed by a traffic island.

Nakuru Gymkhana Race Meeting

ORDER OF RUNNING AND ENTRIES FOR THE 8 EVENTS TOMORROW

Eight races will be run at the Nakuru Gymkhana Race Meeting tomorrow. The first race starts at 2-30 p.m. and the others follow at intervals of half an hour. Following are the races, order of running, entries and weights:—

Relay Race
(1½ Miles)
2-30 p.m.
School of Instruction Team
Molo Team.
Nakuru Polo Team.
The Quartermaster's Team.
[illegible]

RACING: GRAND NATIONAL ENTRIES

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]
London.

Fifty-nine entries are recorded for the Grand National, to be run at Aintree on April 5. Although the total is ten fewer than last year it is very satisfactory in the circumstances.

Previous winners in Royal Mail, who was successful in 1937, and Workman, who gained an easy victory last March, are amongst the entry. Royal Danielli and Macmorfat, runners up respectively in 1938 and 12 months ago, are also nominated. Miss Dorothy Paget has the strongest entry numerically with Kilstar, third last year; Le Gyne, Roman Hackle and John Chinaman. The only other owner with more than two entries is Mr. James V. Rank, who has nominated Timber Wolf, Young Mischief and Arran Peaks.

American interest in the race shows no sign of waning. Mr. F. Ambrose Clark, whose colours were carried to victory by Kellaboro Jack in 1933, can be represented by The Ulsterman, a winner over part of the course, and London Town; Mr. J. H. Whitney has entered Nationalist, Light and Knightsbrook, and Mr. Louis Stoddard's hopes are centred in Milnes. Canada will be powerfully represented, in addition to Workman and Royal Danielli by West Indian, Hopeful, Sterling, Duke and Shaun Peel.

By the way, Lord Allerton's Bachelor Prince, who has been entered for the Grand National, is offered for sale with his engagement. He is a thirteen year old gelding and is advertised as "having run repeatedly at Liverpool and has never fallen. He is believed absolutely sound, is in training and fit to run now." He is trained by Rivell at Upham on the Wolds, Melton Mowbray. He has been third in the Grand National.

This year the stewards of the Grand National insist, for the first time, that all riders must have run at least five steeplechases before they take a mount in the greatest race of them all. This innovation is welcomed and has often been advocated before. It is possible, however, that it will cause a race of one of its most popular features for the crowd—the unhorsed rider who hunts the horse round in a shower of mud and bruises.

Yorkshire C.C.'s Good Season

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]
London.

It is rather extraordinary to read about the sports happenings of the summer, but none the less it is good reading that the report of the Yorkshire County Club is satisfactory. The county were champions for the 21st time, finished fifth last year as sound as ever financially.

Revenue from gates showed a reduction of £3,368 last year, when the Australians were here, and instead of £3,745 from Test matches there was only £377 when England and West Indies matches was only £190. Moreover, had weather affected the attendances until August. Members paid £200 more in subscriptions and gained £1,400 to the Improvements Fund. Accumulated funds amount to £23,261.

Owing to the war the Committee regards county cricket this year as uncertain, but hopes that the support of members will keep the club organisation in a satisfactory state. All members of the county team are either serving in the fighting forces or taking part in other forms of national service, but Yorkshire has some very promising young players needing little further experience to make them ready for first-class cricket.

Sir Stanley Jackson is nominated as president for the second year. A. Wood, the wicketkeeper, will receive £2,561 for his benefit. The annual meeting is to be held on January 18.

Regional Competitions

Mr. A. F. Davey, the Surrey Secretary, is in touch with the various county clubs and he expects to know by the end of the month the possibilities of county cricket next summer. He advocates regional competitions. Many more county officials are in favour of first class cricket being played than was the case in September, when Mr. Davey first approached them on the question of how to keep the game going.

In an interview Mr. Davey said: "Club members who have cricket watches are necessary to keep the matured players up to form and to train on the youngsters. Surrey has received offers for the use of grounds in many parts of the county."

TANGANYIKA AS ASSET TO WAR EFFORT OF THE EMPIRE

Is It An Aim That Can Be Realised this Year?

In the closing stages of the Budget debate in Tanganyika Legislative Council there were references to two optimistic views of what part the Territory was able to play in the Empire's war effort.

The Chief Secretary, in an allusion to His Excellency's hope that the Territory might be an asset rather than a liability, declared that so far as could be foreseen, that hope was not likely to be fulfilled in the present year.

Other views, however, with regard to the prospects of the country's expanding production, were of a more reassuring nature.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]
Dar es Salaam

Speaking on the Appropriation Bill in Tanganyika Legislative Council, the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Wakefield, recalled that the Financial Secretary had said that it was expected that there would be five million pounds worth of produce in 1940. That worked out at £1 per head of the population and the country had to be run on the profit which accumulated locally on this £1 per head. It just could not be done.

Furthermore, of that £5,000,000 £3,000,000 was produced by plantation crops, or non-Native enterprise. Some £50,000 were employed in such enterprise and that left £2,000,000 of produce spread over 5,000,000 men, women and children.

This worked out at Shs. 6/- per head. That was a very poor effort which they could be improved upon very considerably. They had taken people without selection and, with no great exhortation and with just a little guidance and encouragement, they had increased their income to between Shs. 200 and Shs. 500 a year on the values of 1937 and 1938. He did not think any one of them would be satisfied until they had doubled and redoubled their output. Certainly, until they had done that, they would not see education and medical facilities given to the peasant as they would like to see them given.

A Serious Charge

Later in the debate the Chief Secretary spoke first of the alleged lack of cooperation between the Provincial Administration and European communities in the provinces. That was a very serious charge and no evidence had been produced to substantiate it. He was prepared to say that Government recognised the gravity of the charge and would take, and give, an opportunity for investigating the reasons for it, and in so far as Government might be persuaded that the charges were well-founded he need hardly say that all possible steps would be taken.

He was at least happy that a similar accusation had not been levelled in respect of relations between His Excellency's officials and non-officials. He thought himself extremely fortunate in finding a measure of frankness and mutual understanding between officials and non-officials which, as far as he could judge, was without parallel (hear, hear). He paid a tribute to the spirit of mutual helpful cooperation by His Excellency's unofficial advisers.

The matter to which he wished to refer was the question of revenue and expenditure. The estimates, in spite of most stringent economy in expenditure, and in spite of increases in direct and indirect taxation affecting all classes of the community, called for a deficit of £250,000. They were based, admittedly, on data rather more speculative than usual and it might be that when they realised their increased production and when their external trade revived, the year's working would prove that the deficit was reduced to less formidable proportions.

For this reason the Council had not been invited to consider in detail measures whereby the expected gap between revenue and expenditure was to be filled, but he thought it none the less obvious that insofar as their improvements during 1940 might prove inadequate they would have to turn for relief in one way or another to His Majesty's Government and to seek to transfer the burden to the shoulders of the people at home.

Liability to Empire

The Governor continued: "In the message which Your Excellency addressed to His Majesty's Government in the early days of the war, you expressed the hope that this Territory might become an asset rather than a liability to the Empire. That hope and intention are shared by every thinking person in the Territory but the Chief Secretary is not so far as at present he foretold that hope might not likely to be fulfilled nor that Tanganyika would be in the year that lies before us.

"Our contribution to the common cause is necessarily limited. Its commodities, we hope to achieve much. I should like to say now that there is no more so far as at porter of the increased production campaign than myself. What are we producing for? We are not giving away our produce, we are selling it.

"To come back to the real question of finance—in so far as this Territory, through no fault of its own, has to go to another country for financial assistance—to that extent it is not an asset to the Empire.

"It is a fact that we have no right to disguise from ourselves that every pound that is contributed to supporting this Territory is a pound diverted from the Empire's immediate purpose of winning the war. To put the matter in its crudest sense: supposing for the sake of argument—I am quite sure that the people of this Territory, sheltered as they are not only from the ravages but even, from minor inconveniences, cannot regard such a situation with satisfaction or complacency."

Mr. Preston went on to say that he did not suggest that it was their immediate duty to do more financially than they had done. He regretted this because it was clear that was as satisfactory as it was possible to devise in the present circumstances. He would merely ask the reminder that they were not yet within measurable distance of achieving the ideal which His Excellency had set before them, and to suggest that they had no right to be content or complacent because they had imposed upon themselves increased measures of taxation which, when set side by side with the crushing sacrifices of their fellow-countrymen at home, were inconsiderable.

For reasons which they were not in a position to control they were not yet able to pull their weight and that fact should, he suggested, act as a powerful corrective to any tendency on the part of individuals or of the state to sit back in a spirit of satisfaction and self-righteousness. They had done their part for the time but they had still a very long way to go.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Replying to the debate, the Financial Secretary, Mr. H. F. Sandford, pointed out that if the Territory could find means of increasing its revenue it would receive a price considerably higher than the prices ruling before the war and it would therefore be acquiring wealth in terms of sterling. It was also would be able to buy, among other things, to finance the purchase of greater quantities of machinery they had to obtain from overseas. If one assumed that the time lag would be overcome then at any range the added wealth of the country would bring in as much revenue in the period in question as it would have had been no time lag.

Their exports, expressed in the terms of tons, were expected to increase as a result of the stimulation of production. He confidently hoped that in both respects they would exceed all previous records in 1940 and again in 1941. If they could import from the overseas sources of supply, if shipping were available to the same extent as before the war, he would be looking forward to 1940 as a year in which the revenue would exceed the revenue of every preceding year.

Mr. Sandford continued:

"We must face the facts of the situation. The position is at war with a country which before the war ranked third in the list of countries from which we derived our imports, whose ships took more produce away from this country than any other single line. There has also been a diminution of neutral shipping."

Manufacturers' Chance

Trade, so it seemed to him, must take place. He hoped that the new conditions necessitated by the war. For this reason, revenue must suffer from the war. He hoped that the results of the position was correct and that trade would adjust itself quickly to the new circumstances and that they would find new sources of supply earlier than he at present thought possible. It seemed to him that there was a golden opportunity for British manufacturers to secure an indomitable position in Tanganyika trade providing that they studied the needs of the local consumer and that the war allowed them the chance of taking advantage of it.

A number of members had referred to the question of direct taxation on the Natives. It hardly British statement from him to emphasise the fact that this was a matter which His Excellency had under constant consideration and was a fact also that when the Government was considering revenue measures by which it could seek to improve the financial position of the country the question of further taxation on the African inhabitants was fully considered. The view taken by His Excellency was that in the present circumstances it would be unwise and impolitic to make any general increase in the rates of Native taxation.

Africans and Revenue

That did not mean that Government felt that the African stood in a position far removed from the consequences of the war, because there could be no doubt that the African was vitally interested in the preservation of those social and other services provided from revenue of the country and therefore he had a direct interest in assuring that the revenue was adequate for those purposes. It was felt that a general increase in rates might very well be beyond the taxable capacity in the present circumstances.

Hon. members had already noted that in connexion with indirect taxation commodities such as cigarettes and tobacco were of high Native consumption. The African taxpayer therefore by no means escaped.

HIS EXCELLENCY

His Excellency, winding up the debate, stated with regard to the revenue of the Territory:

"I share with you the conviction that it would not have been prudent to budget for a larger revenue but I need hardly share with you the view expressed that poverty may say we have been somewhat pessimistic in framing this estimate.

"I think every member who has spoken has referred to the importance of increased production. I agree with all that has been said about it and I wish to add on my own behalf that I have the greatest confidence in the amount of the measures which are now being initiated in order to increase the production of this Territory and the source of that confidence is the great appreciation of the knowledge and ability of the Director of my hon. friend the Director of Agriculture.

I wish to express my agreement with that view that something in the nature of something more nearly approaching to a system of graduated poll tax—which has been in force sometime with regard to adult Natives—might well be introduced for the African population. That is a measure which, as hon. members doubtless know, has been under the consideration of the Government in the past but it not hitherto been found practicable to introduce a measure of any form of graduation but I can assure Council that Government has not lost sight of the desirability of introducing some such measure if it should be felt to be practicable.

Settlement

"I was greatly interested in what was said about Native settlement, but I do agree that it is our duty to do our utmost to help—rather than to coerce—the African to make a better and incidentally a more economical use of his land. and I am firmly of the opinion that all inhabitants of this country will thereby benefit. As regards the availability of land for Native settlement. I do not agree with the suggestion that the principle fault committed in the past has been to keep land locked up. On the contrary, I consider the great fault of past administration has been unwise alienation of land, alienation which has been the subject of great regret, alienation which in some cases it has been possible to undo and in others it has in cases rectification has not been possible.

"More than one member spoke of the attitude of members of the Provincial Administration and Government officials in Tanganyika and to some extent there was in these statements a suggestion that whereas the attitude of the central Government was recognised to be one of cooperation, experience shown that in the provinces there was a failure loyally to accept that policy of Government.

"Since the last budget session I have had the privilege of meeting the greater number of members of the Provincial Administration of this Territory and I wish to take this opportunity of denying most emphatically that there is in that service any thought of going otherwise than in strict accordance with the policy of Government with regard to cooperation with the unofficial community".

Council then took the second and third reading of the Appropriation Bill, which thus passed into law, and adjourned *sine die*.

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A RUN GIVEN.
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ARMY SOCCER INTERNATIONAL

Selecting the British Team

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]
London.

The Army Football Association now functioning busily again, have invested down by 17 the players from whom they will pick the British Army team to play the French in Paris on February 11. There are—

Goalkeepers:— Riley (Liverpool), and Gilles (Queen's Park Rangers).

Full Backs: — Sproston (Manchester City), Beattie (Preston N.E.) and Hall (Sunderland).

Half Backs: — Copping (Leeds United), Cullis (Bolton Wanderers), Cullis (Wolves) Mercer (Everton).

Forwards: — Fagan (Liverpool), Stephenson (Leeds United), Cunliffe (Hull City), Bassett (Bolton Wanderers), M. Edelston (Reading), Lawton (Everton), Welch (Charlton Athletic) and Denis Compton (Arsenal).

Apart from the Commission of the Army and he will be there by the time the French are played. It is possible that while they are in France the Army-team will play two other matches against French club sides.

In France the match is being awaited with the keenest interest. Two interesting selections are Allen, the Queen's Park Rangers' goalkeeper, and Denis Compton, the Arsenal outside left and England Test cricketer. When football broke up because of the war neither had established a definite position in his club's first team.

TRIPLE DROWNING TRAGEDY

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]
London, Jan. 1.

A father and a mother died under the eyes of their children in a tragic drowning tragedy at the week-end. The third victim was a boy who died despite a heroic fifteen-minute struggle by a school-girl.

The dead were Mr. and Mrs. A. Reveleiffe Dam, Fragley, near Bradford. Some children were playing there when one fell in. The screams of playmates brought Mrs. Reveleiffe, of Bradford, and Mr. Ernest Bewell, also of Bradford, to the rescue. They were both drowned. Watching on the bank were the eight-year-old son of Mr. Bewell and a small daughter of Mrs. Gath.

The third victim, of Bradford, lived by Jean Cartwright, a schoolgirl. She held the boy up as she tried water.

MUTHAIGA CLUB NOTES

Full details of the results of the mixed foursomes match Muthaiga versus Royal Nairobi, last Saturday, have already been published, being a win for Muthaiga by 6 points to 4. Considering the climatic conditions, our visitors were loud in their praise regarding the condition of the Muthaiga course and told me that they thoroughly enjoyed their afternoon's golf.

The most important item of news for Muthaiga members this week is that our "At home" and annual meeting will be held tomorrow. The "At Home" is timed to start at 6 o'clock when several golfing competitions, such as we have had in the past, will be held, and the meeting which will take place after these competitions are finished, is timed to start at 6.30. I do hope that every available member will turn up; the principal business before the meeting will be the election of officers for the coming year.

Owing to the "At Home" the January happy spoon will be played for on Sunday morning, when the ladies also have an L.G.U. competition.

The Muthaiga Committee have given the courtesy of the course to the Caledonian Society for the purpose of playing for their annual trophy, on Saturday, January 27.

It is usual at this time of the year at Muthaiga to adjust members' handicaps, and I would advise all members to verify their handicaps before going out to play, especially if they are competing in the happy spoon on Sunday morning.

POLICE AND R.A.F. DRAW

Kenya Police drew 3-0 with an R.A.F. team at hockey on the Railway ground yesterday afternoon. The Police scored within a minute of the bully-off and by the end of a keenly-contested first half they led by the odd goal in five. There were many raids on both goals in the second half, but it was not until towards the end of the game that the Police were managed to force a draw.

Ladies' Match

The following will represent Parklands Ladies in a hockey match —(Continued in next column)—

against The Hill Ladies on Gymkhana grounds tomorrow:—

Mrs. Flint, Miss Donald, Mrs. May; Miss A. Wood, Miss Epps, Miss Silvey; Miss P. Keeling, Mrs. White, Mrs. Goldhawk; Miss H. Keeling, Miss Duncan.

NAIROBI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The annual and monthly general meetings of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce will be held this afternoon. The annual meeting will begin at 4.15 p.m. and the monthly one immediately thereafter.

The agenda for the annual meeting includes the presidential report and annual summary of accounts and the election of President, Vice President, Hon. Treasurer and Committee.

On the agenda for the monthly meeting are subjects including Municipal Rates, the Council serving with H. M. Forces, Tenure, the Transport Licensing Ordinance and the Municipal By-laws in regard to traffic regulations in Nairobi.

Leaves from A LONDONER'S DIARY

future home

THE DUKE OF KENT has paid several visits to Kensington Palace since the death of Princess Louise. He goes as an executor, but he has also a personal interest.

The palace is regarded as the future home of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The Princess knew this before she died and approved. It was for this reason that she left the bulk of her private fortune to the Duke of Kent.

It will cost at least £10,000 to recondition the palace, put in modern lighting, heating and such comforts as a lift, a telephone extension on to the upper floors and comfortable bathrooms.

The apartments would also need extensive refurnishing; there have been no substantial purchases or renewals since long before the death of Queen Victoria.

Most of the furniture is Crown property and belongs to the Office of Works.

The extent of the Princess's fortune is still not known and it will be many months before her estate is fully settled. But the amount is large and death duties will be heavy.

embassy memories

SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, Britain's ex-Ambassador to Berlin hopes to complete a full account of his stay in Germany early in the New Year.

His discerning and witty Blue Book on the outbreak of war brought him to the notice of publishers.

He was bombarded by offers from firms in the United States and this country. And the proposals were as generous as they are insistent.

But there was a snag. Sir Nevile is only fifty-seven.

He has not reached the pensionable age of the diplomatic service. And there is a proper and just rule that no serving diplomat can write memoirs.

The difficulty in this case has been overcome.

telling the world

MR. CHURCHILL has accepted the policy of good propaganda for the men of his Navy.

The stories of Kennedy of the Rawalpindi, Harwood of the Exeter, and Jolly of the Mohawk are the beginning. Others will be told.

But the Air Force remains obstinately anonymous. And at least one magnificent story of the raiding airplane that reached home with a dead crew, remains untold — no doubt until the Air Minister is ready to unfold it on the radio.

preparing for battle

I AM TOLD that Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Harwood had trained his South Atlantic squadron with polo team proficiency for the battle which ended the Graf Spee.

He always believed that some day he would be fighting one of these formidable ships. And he exercised his cruisers for many months in the tactics they would adopt.

The ships and the men knew their duties and their positions exactly.

And when the day came Sir Henry had to make few signals during the action.

knows the secrets

THE SECRETARY of the War Cabinet is Mr. Edward E. Bridges. He knows more State secrets than anyone else in the Civil Service.

He is an intellectual, tall, slim, 46 years old, son of the late Poet Laureate.

He prefers the country to the social life of London, likes to paint, and has his father's devotion to books and classical scholarship.

He had served twenty years in the Treasury when he succeeded Lord Hankey eighteen months ago. The Cabinet had no secretary until Mr. Lloyd George created the job in December, 1916 and gave it to Maurice Hankey.

But Hankey's considerable influence began some years earlier, for he had been secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, a body with more influence then than now.

at the foreign office

IN CRISIS days before the war the watchers in Downing Street saw a neat and correct figure with a bundle of papers walk many times daily from the Foreign Office archway into Downing Street.

Few knew him or the considerable part he was playing. For Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is not a great public figure.

But he is one of the wisest men in the Foreign Office. Reserved in manner, unemotional in temperament, reasonable in conversation, he has a severe expression which lights up unexpectedly with a smile.

At the outbreak of the last war the Permanent Under-secretary was Sir Arthur Nicholson, later Lord Carnock.

He was small, fragile, diffident yet courteously impressive, a diplomatist of the old school who preferred diplomacy to the Foreign Office.

In 1914 he found himself out of harmony with war-time politics. He hated the blockade, the secret service, the propaganda. And he was tortured, too, by arthritis.

He sought retirement, and in 1916 he was succeeded by Lord Hardinge.

behind the ministers

THE BIGGEST of the men behind the Ministers is Sir Horace Wilson because he is behind the biggest Minister, Mr. Chamberlain.

He is head of the Civil Service and Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. His counterpart in the last war was the present Lord Bradbury.

The public thought more of a Bradbury than they do of a Wilson, for the name of Bradbury passed into currency when Treasury notes were issued with his signature.

Bradbury was secretary to Asquith; Wilson was discovered by Mr. Lloyd George, lent to Downing Street for services with Mr. Baldwin and retained and promoted by Mr. Chamberlain.

There has never been a Civil Servant who has touched so many phases of public life as Sir Horace.

He advises Mr. Chamberlain on foreign policy and on almost everything else. He is in touch with City finance and is able to deal with Mr. Montagu Norman and the heads of the Joint Stock Banks.

He remains a shy man, and looks mournful.

His dress is as quiet as his manner. That could not be said of Lord Bradbury, who defied the conventions of Whitehall by going to the Treasury on summer mornings in a frock coat and a straw hat.

money from mining

SIR CHARLES MARKHAM, burly Derbyshire baronet, inherited, at the age of seventeen, a fortune made by his family from coal-mines.

Today, at the age of forty, he has prospects of making his own fortune from a different mineral. He has found magnesite in East Africa, and is mining it in person.

Sir Charles is an ex-diplomat and a captain in the Derbyshire Yeomanry. But, owing to the importance of magnesite to the armaments industry, he has been given an enforced exemption from joining his regiment.

Sir Charles has been shooting big game in the jungles of Africa since he was a boy. It was on a caravan trip from London to Nairobi three years ago that he first started to prospect for magnesite on his present site.

He made money out of his African big game expeditions in the days when ivory was still valuable.

On one occasion he was foiled. He shot an elephant, with a fine pair of tusks, and was photographed sitting proudly on its head.

Returning later, he found that it had disappeared. It had regained consciousness and lumbered off, wounded, into the jungle.

owner rivals

THERE ARE SEVERAL elderly women owners who race exclusively under National Hunt rules and who have never been in the least interested in flat racing.

Among them are Lady Lindsay, Mrs H. M. Hollins and Mrs. Violet Mundy. And they have been rivals at Windsor last month.

On December 27 Mrs. H. M. Hollin's Psychic Cid outpaced Mrs. Mundy's Custom House in the last stride, after the two horses had run head and head for at least half a mile.

These women owners have unflagging enthusiasm and excellent judgment.

Mrs. Mundy is known to everybody and delights in conversation. Mrs. Hollins is shy, reserved, and is seldom seen talking to anyone but her trainer.

Lady Lindsay, no less reticent, is a woman of wealth who has a private trainer for her horses. At one time they were trained at her estate in Scotland, but a few years ago she removed to Melton Mowbray, mainly because it made less travelling for the horses.

on two sides

THE DUAL INTERESTS of a number of M.P.s are causing some confusion in public life.

One minute these M.P.s must face the demands of their hotel-keeping constituents. They are called on to complain to the Ministries about wasteful commandeering of hotels for the use of Civil Servants.

The next minute it is the turn of the shopkeeping constituents. They demand that pressure be put on the Government to get more Civil Servants, and their pay packets, into their communities.

Between the campaign and the counter-action the minds of these members are filled with perplexity.

taken over

ALL THE HOLIDAY camps owned or controlled by Mr. W. E. Butlin, the "amusements king," have now been taken over by the Government.

Mr. Butlin and his friends have more than £1,000,000 invested in these camps.

Their trade last year amounted to £750,000, and they paid out £100,000 in dividends on their shares and debentures.

Under the Compensation Defence Act Mr. Butlin is entitled to be paid the rent that he could have obtained for his camps in the open market before the war.

This rent covers only the empty building. It does not compensate for the loss of catering profits.

A committee are now considering this aspect of the problem. In the meantime no compensation has been paid.

It is said that Mr. Butlin may not be paid more than £10,000 or £20,000.

troopship luxury

I AM TOLD that some of the seamen in the Canadian troopships received propaganda letters from Germany warning them not to sail. The letters declared that they would never reach England.

In fact, the voyage was as comfortable as the luxury liner-troopships could make it.

The rank and file shared state rooms, with stewards to wait on them and fine wines to drink.

One morning an officer met a steward carrying a loaded tray: "Is that for the general?" he asked. Oh, no sir," said the stewart, "it's for Sergeant—. He always likes his breakfast in bed."

The convoy was guarded in the early stages by the Canadian navy, for the Deutschland had been reported off the Newfoundland coast.

The British warships which escorted them on the last part of the journey arrived out of an early morning mist, converging impressively from every side.

Airplanes dipped in salute overhead. And the Canadians crowded the decks and roared their cheers.

anthony fokker

A FORTUNE made from flying never cured Mr. Anthony Fokker of timidity while he was in an airplane.

He admited that he was frightened and he avoided flying as often as possible.

When he did travel by air he insisted always on occupying the seat near the door. And he braced himself with his feet both on landing and on taking off.

Mr. Fokker, who died last month in New York, was a man of attractive manners, rubicund, stocky and abstemious—except in sugar. He ate sugar in every form and in large quantities.

He did not believe in working too hard or too long and he liked to spend as much time as possible at his St. Moritz house.

He made his biggest success just before this war as agent in Europe for Douglas airplanes. He sold all the Douglas machines used on the air lines here.

When rearmament was started on a large scale he wanted to build an airplane factory in England. And the late Captain Frederick Guest, a former Secretary for Air, was associated with him in the plan.

But they could never reach a satisfactory arrangement with the Air Ministry.

eye of an eagle

IN THE WINTER of 1917, during a lull in the fighting on the Danube, a sea eagle circled 1000 feet high above the opposing Russian and German troops.

Time after time the Germans shot at it. Calmly it continued to hover overhead.

Suddenly there was a single shot from a section of the Russian trenches, occupied by Finns. And the eagle fell dead, behind the German lines.

It was picked up. The captain, a famous huntsman, sent out a patrol that night to leave the eagle on the wire entanglements with the note: "To the Finnish enemy comrade, with admiration and envy."

A few days later the captain himself was shot through the heart by a Finnish marksman.

The story was told to me recently by his friend.

He told me, too, that they called the Finns "the Red Indians of the North."

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Africa GSC 9.58 Mc/s (3.32 m.)
Canada and N. America:
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.)
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)
South America (south of R. Amazon):
GSF 15-14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
West Indies, South America (north of R. Amazon),
GSB 9-51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

NEWS BULLETINS in Foreign Languages

The times of the bulletins, together with the frequencies on which they may now be heard are:—

Afrikaans: 7.15 p.m. on GSV and 9.15 p.m. on GSI and GSD.
French: 3.00 p.m. on GSH, and 11.45 p.m. on GSC.
German: 3.15 p.m. on GSH, 10.15 p.m. on GSI and GSD, and 12 midnight on GSC.
Italian: 3.30 p.m. on GSH and 9.15 p.m. on GSC.
Portuguese: 3.45 p.m. on GSH.

IN ENGLISH

Fourteen news bulletins in English are broadcast each day on all scheduled frequencies in the six transmissions of the B.B.C.'s Overseas Services. Supplementary news, if any, is given at the beginning of each transmission and at clock hours.

News bulletins in English are broadcast as follows:
On GSA and GRX: 9 a.m., 10.45 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 8.45 p.m., 12.45 p.m. and 3.15 a.m.
On GSW and GSO: 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 4 p.m., and 6.45 p.m.

TALKS

The B.B.C.'s new series of talks, 'What is this Freedom?'—in which Sir William Beveridge will discuss freedom as understood in a democracy and its place in everyday British life—is being broadcast in the overseas programmes on Mondays at 4.15 p.m.

Reproductions of these talks, which are to be given weekly, will be broadcast on Tuesdays at 11 a.m. and 9.30 p.m., and on Wednesdays at 5.45 a.m.

The following series of Talks are at present regular features of the Empire Programme: (Local Time).

"Background to the News": on Thursdays at 5-45 p.m. Reproduction: on Fridays at 3-45 p.m. and 9-30 a.m.

"Cards on the Table": on Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. Reproductions on Wednesdays at 3-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

"World Affairs": on Fridays at 4-15 p.m. Reproductions on Fridays at 9-30 p.m. and on Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

"The Empire at War": on Mondays at 5-45 p.m. Reproductions on Monday at 9-30 p.m. and on Tuesdays at 3-45 a.m. and at 9-30 a.m.

"In England Now": on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5-45 p.m. Reproductions on the same days at 1-30 a.m. and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11-00. a.m.

"Matters of Moment": on Wednesdays at 5-45 p.m. Reproductions on Wednesdays at 1-30 a.m. and on Thursdays at 7-15 a.m. and 11-30 a.m.

"London Log": on Saturdays at 10-15 a.m. Reproductions on Saturdays at 5-45 p.m. and 1-30 a.m. and on Sundays at 7-15 a.m.

ADVANCE PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Although present conditions make it impossible for details of the programmes in the main Transmissions of the Overseas Services to be publicised in full several weeks in advance of the date of broadcasting arrangements have now been made for the published programme schedule to be elaborated in a broadcast, to be given in each Transmission on Sundays, in which full details of the ensuing week's programmes will be announced. The broadcasts, under the title of "The Week's Programmes," will be heard at 3-45 a.m., 4.45 a.m., 8.45 a.m., 2.45 p.m., and 9.30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Short religious services are broadcast on Sundays at 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m., and on Mondays at 5.45 a.m. The Epilogue is broadcast every Sunday at 1.30 a.m.

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Kenya Station

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21.

6.30 p.m.—Service from the Cathedral.
7.40.—Songs from "In a Persian Garden" (Fitzgerald and Liza Lehmann).
8.00.—Time Signal. News etc.
8.10.—Orchestral Concert.
8.45.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay.
9.00.—Instrumental/Vocal Items.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22.

1.15 p.m.—Lunch Programme.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15.—News and Announcements.
7.30.—Light Music.
8.00.—Vocal Items by Paul Robeson.
8.15.—Indian Programme.
8.45.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay.
9.00.—Local News etc.
9.10.—Serenade (Beethoven op. 8). The Pasquier Trio.
9.45.—Light Piano Selections.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.

1.15 p.m.—Lunch Programme.
4.00.—Demonstration Programme.
5.00.—Swahili News and Music.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15.—News and Announcements.
7.30.—Miscellaneous Concert.
8.15.—Instrumental/Vocal Items.
8.45.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay.
9.00.—Local News etc.
9.10.—Organ and Vocal Recital.
9.45.—Dance Music.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

1.15 p.m.—Lunch Programme.
6.45.—Religious Service.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15.—News and Announcements.
7.30.—Book Review by Mr. B. Barton-Eckett, A.L.A.
7.45.—"The Mist of the Years", B.B.C. Recorded Programme.
8.15.—Indian Programme.
8.45.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay.
9.00.—Local News etc.
9.10.—Sonata in C Minor (Pathetique) (Beethoven) Mark Hambourg.
9.35.—Light Operatic Selections.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

1.15 p.m.—Lunch Programme.
4.00.—Demonstration Programme.
5.00.—Swahili News and Music.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15.—News and Announcements.
7.30.—Musical Comedy Selections.
8.00.—Variety Items.
8.30.—Cinema Organ Solos.
8.45.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay.
9.00.—Local News etc.
9.10.—Symphony No. 1 (Szostakowicz).
10.0.—Leopold Stokowski and The Philadelphia Orchestra.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

1.15 p.m.—Lunch Programme.
1.45.—Kikuyu News and Music.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15.—News and Announcements.
7.30.—Talk "Some Aspects of the War."
7.45.—Dance Music.
8.15.—Indian Programme.
8.45.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay.
9.00.—Local News etc.
9.10.—Concerto No. 23 in A Major (Mozart) Marguerite Long (Pianoforte) and the Orchestre Symphonique.
9.45.—Light Music.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27.

1.15 p.m.—Lunch Programme.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15.—News and Announcements.
7.30.—Variety Concert.
8.15.—Light Music.
8.45.—B.B.C. News Bulletin Relay.
9.10.—Dance Music.

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ROME STATION

Station 2.R.O. operates on 25.4 metres 11.810 Kc/sec until 10.40 p.m. and on 31.13 metres, 9.635 Kc/sec from 10.40 p.m. until 1.45 a.m.

The English News Bulletin is broadcast each day at 12.25 p.m. on 25.4 metres.

The special broadcast to Italian East Africa runs from 7.00 p.m. to 7.40 p.m. and generally consists of the news in Italian, opera concerts, other musical items, sports news and concludes with the Latest News.

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BRUSSELS STATION

Wavelength, 29.04 Metres.
Daily Programme (Kenya Time).

9.45 to 10.45 p.m.—Musical Programme.
9.15 p.m.—News in Flemish.
9.30 p.m.—News in French.

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PARIS MONDIAL

The French Government Short Waye Station "Paris Mondial" operates on Wavelengths of 19.83 metres (15.130 kc) and 25.24 metres (11.885 kc).

The Programme specially directed towards East Africa runs from 8.45 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. and from 6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

The news is broadcast in French at 8.45 a.m. and at 6.00 p.m. and in English at 11 a.m.

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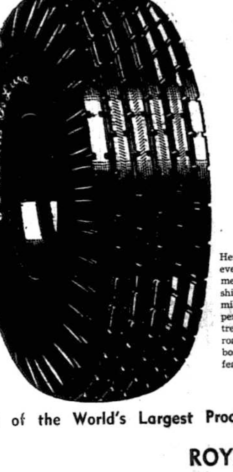

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CITIES AND SPACES...

"WE ARE ONLY AT THE BEGINNING OF THINGS —*Rudyard Kipling*

SOUTH AFRICAN SCENE

THE New Year lull continues, broken only by the Losberg Provincial by-election and the whirlwind of furious dust which still swirls about the Johannesburg headquarters of the African Broadcasting Corporation—whence last week, the Police so suddenly whisked away Mr. Wiesner, Afrikaans announcer, on an internment camp.

To take the bye-election first, this is regarded as the first real test of strength between General Smuts's reformed United Party and the Hertzogite and Malanite oppositions, for it is the first Plateland (i.e., rural and therefore almost wholly Afrikaans-speaking) constituency in which there has been an election since the war broke out.

The United Party says it is confident of victory. Every party always says this before an election; but there are signs that in this case there may be a little more basis to the claim than can usually be seen. As previously reported, the Hertzogite Volksparty and the Malanite Republicans have an electoral agreement whereby, before nomination day arrives, a joint committee will decide whether the opposition candidate is to be a Hertzogite or a Malanite. It is said that both parties are working as hard as they can to ensure that theirs shall be the man, which is enough to show, in the course of this manoeuvring two things are becoming clear which may have a country-wide significance. They are, quite simply, that the Hertzogite party is falling between two stools—and that the Malanites well know it.

The choice is clear-cut between the policy of Smuts and the policy of Dr. Malan. (According to Mr. G. A. Heard, the well-known political correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, some of General Hertzog's followers will join Malan but most will come back to the United Party under its new leadership.)

The Malanites' awareness of all this is shown by the uncompromising tone of their terms for union with the Hertzogites, who must abandon Hertzogism entirely and swallow the Malanite policy.

Nomination-day for the election has had to be postponed because of an official mistake in announcing that the formal proceedings will take place at Pietchestroom—which is outside the constituency. The error has been put right by a Provincial Gazette Extraordinary, substituting Fochville.

STATE BROADCASTING!

The broadcasting scandal, so partially revealed by the Board's Enquiry and then more thoroughly exposed by the action of the police, has resulted in a demand among Rand United Party circles for a critical folk for the State control of broadcasting itself. The argument begins by recalling the sorry history of the affair: first Mr. Heard's allegations in the *Sunday Times*, then the answer of Professor Botha, Chairman of the Board, asserting that they were groundless, then the report of the Board's own Enquiry Committee which grudgingly admitted that they were too, and finally the police action as aforesaid. Prominently displayed in the *Sunday Times* are three questions:

"What does Professor Botha say now? Is he still of the opinion that the allegations were groundless? Does he still hold the position of Chairman? If so, why?"

The *Rand Daily Mail* agrees that the matter cannot stand as it is. It asserts that the judgment of the Chairman of the Board has been proved seriously at fault, and that on a subject absolutely vital; and says that the action of the police has proved that dangerous activities were being carried on at a boy-point of the Union's broadcasting structure. "Such a state of affairs cannot be tolerated in a State at war and, if the authorities in charge of South African broadcasting were not aware of it, the conclusion is very clear . . . No real recognation has been effected since the publication of the Committee's report . . . Big changes are now desirable."

The suggested change—State Control—was discussed by Mr. J. G. N. Strauss, M.P., in an address to the Germiston branch of the Women's United Party. He doubted whether it would be desirable, pointing out the grave risk that State Broadcasting might be regarded on the Plateland as mere machinery for United Party propaganda, with the result that a lot of people would be still more encouraged to listen to Zeesen instead. He congratulated the Press on exposing the state of affairs within the A.B.C., a public utility corporation akin to the Electricity Supply Commission, said he thought the Board's Enquiry Committee had been "a most inadequate body" which had not fully probed the matter, and felt that the public would not be satisfied until an impartial commission had been appointed to sit under the Supreme Court Judge. After this proposed body had done any necessary cleaning up, broadcasting would be best left under the existing form of control.

Mr. Heard reinforces Mr. Strauss by asserting that no reorganisation has taken place at Broadcast House at all and none is likely to take place. The appointment of a superintendent of news and talks, he says, has not arisen out of the Committee's report, having been under consideration before.

Apart from the internment of Mr. Wiesner, which was not carried out by the Broadcasting authorities but in spite of them, the only "reorganisation" so far has been the transfer of an English-speaking announcer to the minor sub-station of Grahamstown, Cape Province.

It is pointed out that at present the Board of Governors is politically balanced on fifty-fifty lines: between supporters of General Smuts and those of Hertzog and Malan. Presumably, if the Government took over control, all anti-Government members would be displaced. It is argued against State control that the Board is now giving general support to the Government's war policy, and that the disadvantages of State Control, with its inevitable elimination of political opposition, would have more drawbacks than advantages. In that, as stated, it would destroy all hope of preventing the backwield to listen to the programmes.

Senator Clarkson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, says that the State has power to take over, but is satisfied that there is now "no fear of anything resembling the public through the microphone that may embarrass the Government or cause damage to the State." He has summoned Professor Botha and Mr. Heard, Capture, Director of Broadcasting, to meet him at Capetown to discuss measures taken or proposed by the Board at the instance of the Committee's findings.

On the whole it seems unlikely that the "big changes" demanded by the *Sunday Times* and the *Rand Daily Mail* will occur.

S.A. SHIPPING.

The Union's one war-prize, the Hagen, has now been officially recognised as such by the Prize Court in Pietermaritzburg. Despite this addition, the fleet of the S.A. Railways and Harbours Administration is still too small to cope with Government import-needs of steel and iron products, grain bags, fertilisers, timber, and so on, and the Government will probably try to charter two more ships. The present fleet consists of four merchantmen, the Erica, Alice, Dalia, and Hagen (renamed Ixia). They are also used for the export of South African produce, including coal, for which there is a potential market as far north as Aden.

WAR SIDELIGHTS

The first relaxation of the Union Government's prohibition of outside volunteering will already have been reported in the Kenya Press, for it has permitted the departure of thirty doctors for Kenya. Dr. C. L. Leipoldt, Secretary of the S. A. Medical Association, has been complaining against the Government's refusal to allow South African doctors, not needed by the local forces, to serve with the British Army overseas; but Dr. J. H. Pirie, President of the Association, points out that of the 2,000-odd doctors in the Union, the Defence Department will want at least 500 in the event of mobilisation. More than 1,800 have agreed to undergo military training.

In a few remarks made at Kimberley on his way to Capetown for the forthcoming Parliamentary Session, General Smuts repeated his view that there was no demand for South African man-power overseas at present and that there might still be a demand for it in South Africa.

Meanwhile Sir Charles Smith and Mr. George Crookes, two Natal sugar-magnates, have given a donation of £1,000 to the Royal Navy, as "an appreciation of what the Royal Navy means to the Union and in recognition of the services in keeping our trade routes open and helping to achieve the security of our country . . . The gift is worth between £10,000 and £15,000.

South African lead-mining, an industry first started by the Voortrekkers but latterly in decline, is being revived as a war-industry. The chief deposits are in Rustenburg and Transvaal Lowveld districts. In 1924 the output was worth as much as £140,000. The chief buyers will of course be the new munition-factories, but there is also a demand from paintworks, plumbers' and printers' trades, and scale lead-pipe manufacturing also goes on at Modderfontein on the Rand.

SIR EDWARD HARDING

Sir Edward Harding, His Majesty's High Commissioner for the Crown Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, and also the representative of the British Government in the Union, arrived on January 6 to succeed to Sir William Clark and has been sworn in by Sir Walter Hugnard, Judge of the Protectorates' High Courts.

S.W.A. TRIBAL INCIDENT

When a civilized race lives cheek-by-jowl in the same country with primitive ones and is responsible for their well-being, "incidents" such as the recent one in Chief Martin's territory in South-West-Africa, West Africa, must be continually on the point of breaking up to the surface but usually they are settled by the tact and strength of mind of local native affairs and police officials. This incident, however, was complicated by the fact that a man wanted for murder happened to be the heir and successor to Chief Martin himself.

Under Union rule as developed in South West African native areas, the chiefs are allowed to exercise almost complete legal jurisdiction over their people, the only ex-

(Continued in next column)

EVENTS IN INDIA

from New Delhi

I AM VERY FOND of carpets," confessed Mr. Jinnah, president of the All India Muslim League, to pressmen who saw him on his 64th birthday. "I love Persian carpets and I cannot simply resist it, if I see a good one. However hard up I may be, I buy it." Mr. Jinnah spent his birthday quietly in his house receiving friends and colleagues who felicitated him on the event and congratulated him on an even more important event which should have given him special satisfaction. Only three days previously Mussalmans in many parts of India had, at his behest, celebrated the "Day of Deliverance" from the "oppression" of the Congress ministries which had resigned.

Charges of oppression have before and since then been made and repeated by Muslims and refuted warmly by Congressmen who have declared that the Governors of the Provinces had special responsibility and power to safeguard the rights and interests of minority communities and had had no occasion to use these powers during the time the Congress was in power. Mr. Jinnah in reply has simply included the Governors also among the "accused", and demanded a Royal Commission of enquiry. Mr. Fazul Haq, Premier of Bengal, has followed with the publication of a large "charge sheet" giving instances of "atrocities" against Muslims in Congress governed provinces.

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THE PERSONAL TOUCH

The Civil and Military Gazette, a paper with generally pro-Muslim sympathies, commenting on the indictment says: "For the most part Mr. Haq's charges, if true, appear to be based on acts of commission and omission by petty officials who have sought to consolidate and improve their own position by proving themselves 'good Congressmen' in the worst sense of the word. But we would stress one point. Because the majority of the cases cited by the Bengal Premier are petty in nature and because the officials concerned are unimportant, they must not be airily dismissed solely on these grounds. We are so often told that it is the villagers who are the backbone of the country; and to the villager the petty official is the Government. Ministers, Secretaries and Heads of Departments generally mean nothing in the village. Laws may be made and policies changed but far more important to the villager is the personal attitude of the local official and its effect on the daily round".

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"The latest report of the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg—a depressing record of Indian trade in retreat, of markets lost and of the inability of Indian exporters to withstand the assault of autarchy—serves to emphasize one feature of our trade with European countries which needs urgent attention", writes *The Hindu* (Madras). It is:

"The bulk of India's export trade," he points out, "is confined to less than half a dozen commodities—jute, cotton, tea, groundnuts, hides and skins. As primary commodities, they have suffered doubly during the past nine years. Every depression has hit primary products more severely than manufactured goods. Secondly, the drive towards self-sufficiency in nearly all European countries has meant an irretrievable loss of markets to primary producers in countries like India. These developments of recent years call for a new policy in the field as much of foreign trade as of internal economic development".

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FILM PROPAGANDA FROM GERMANY

An article in *The New York World Telegram* reveals that American cinemas are being flooded with German news reels of the war that are so good and so interesting that they have got to be used," writes *The Times of India* (Bombay). In consequence American companies trying to appear neutral and to show both sides of the war have had a tough time getting Allied films with which to balance what comes from Germany'. The Nazi Government, it seems, have not opened the door to independent and neutral cameramen but have assigned their own photographers in profitable with the result that most of the war pictures are just what Goebbels wants them to appear.

'They are the livest, most dramatic and highest in human interest of any shots from the war'. News reel men estimate the ratio of German to British war films to be about three to one—a quantity basis; for interest 'it is like the difference between the German army and the British'. And so the gallantry of the German soldier has come into American consciousness. Instead of Belgian atrocities, the U.S. cinema goer sees German soldiers lading out soup for the Polish children, Polish officers permitted to retain their swords after capture, and Hitler saluting Piłsudski's bust.

The effect on the cinema-going public in America is incalculable; against their will they are being persuaded that the German fighting forces are officered by men of outstanding chivalry and that the German troops are at once virile and gentle. The American audiences realise that the propaganda is grossly distorted and highly dangerous and they are pleading with the British makers to release something to offset it. Here, surely, is a matter for the Ministry of Information to look into without delay.

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"Money is a wonderful solvent of many difficulties", said Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore State, in an address in Madras recently. "Politics divide people but industrial enterprise unites them, perhaps more than anything else. In my view, therefore, large-scale industries, cottage industries and all kinds of industries in which people of different castes and creeds can be associated for their mutual gain should be undertaken with foresight and intelligence. This will help not only to fill many a starving mouth and to raise the standard of living in a country where it is appallingly low, but also what is perhaps, even more important, to bring about a fusion of diverse groups and a diminish the inter-tribal antagonisms which we in India are apt to lay on our religious and cultural differences".

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GRAF SPEE RESURRECTIONISTS

The comments of one section of the British press—and strange to relate, of Mr. Winston Churchill in his broadcast—on the "suicide" of the Grap Spee leave a bad taste in the mouth, (writes *The Civil and Military Gazette*). "Ignoble" is certainly not the word to apply to the self-inflicted end of the German pocket-battleship, whatever adjective might be used to describe her wart-time career. Mr. Churchill would have had her submit to internment or invite certain destruction by challenging the British vessels awaiting her outside the River Plate estuary. Internment would of course have enabled Britain to claim the purchase of the Graf Spee's closely guarded secrets for which any of the great naval Powers would give much. An engagement with the British ships would have been tantamount to a death sentence for every officer and man on board. Captain Langsdorff entered that his ship should carry her secrets and his men their lives. His was undoubtedly the better course.

For her size, as compared with the Admiral Graf Spee, the "Emden" during the four or five months of her career as a commerce raider, captured many more ships than has the pocket battleship. The exploits of the Emden were marked by a daring and yet humanitarian considerations which won for her commander, von Muller, the tribute of a cartoon from "Punch"—one of the British merchant ships captured by the Emden in the Bay of Bengal was an Indian boy who was given a comfortable berth with his mother on the Emden. As the Emden was lying in wait for the fish ships, her boy refugee amused himself by playing at soldiers. With his toy sword, he was going up and down the deck of the Emden when the Commander caught sight of him. "What are you doing?" he asked the boy. "I am going to kill Germans", the boy, and received as a gift of chocolates from the Commander of the Emden.

SCIATICA

No trace of it—my legs are as good as new now thanks to SLOAN'S.

You will remember or native police supply SLOAN'S. Just put a little on the pain—and it soothes and gives relief. Rub it in briskly and gives stimulating smart.

SLOAN'S is a household word in every part of S. Africa. Remember, Remember, Lumbago, Neuritis—quick action, lasting surprisingly painful.

Attach the pain where the pain is—then follow the whole system.

All Stores and Chemists.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT KILLS PAIN

He had to apologise for his wife!

OUR MOTHERS USED TO CALL THEM BLOUSES →

We call them TOPS

Twenty-five years ago our mothers smartened up their war-time wardrobes with tailored blouses. We will do the same, but go one better. This page helps you to choose blouses that help the figure.

Drawn by ROBB

FOR good all-round economy there's nothing to beat a blouse: easy on the purse to begin with, time-saving to get into, cheap at the laundry. And they stand alone for picking up a tired suit.

But for all that they are not so easy to wear; because they end at the waist they cut your figure in half. If you are tall that's a good thing, but not many of us have mannequin figures. If you are on the plump side the average light silk blouse gives something of the effect of a skin on a sausage. If you are thin, "sloppy" is the word that rushes to the mind.

But there is no need for these drawbacks. Learn the principles of the kind of blouse you should wear off by heart, and you will feel as comfortable in a blouse and skirt as you do in your dressing-gown. If you can't buy just the thing you want, a few home-alterations are worth while.

There are four types of women who think they were hard done by when measurements were handed out—the tall and well-built (she's a fine figure of a woman) type, the short and plump (a real motherly woman) the tall and bony, and the small and slight.

Look at Robb's drawings on this page and you will know, for ever, the kind of blouse you want; minor fashion points will change, but these are the basic types for you.

★No. 1 shows the type for you if you are tall and generously curved. Pick out these points in every blouse you buy: Narrow V neckline to slim your throat; main vertical panel to flatten your front; slight vertical shirring to disguise the bust; plain, not-too-light sleeves to make as little as possible of your arms; long wrinkled cuffs to slim large wrists and flatter large hands; jumper rather than tuck-in waists to give a softer look over tummy and hips. Choose plain darkish colours—never stripes—in thin materials; not for you husky woollens, fancy cloques and the like.

★No. 2 picks out the points for the short and stocky. In addition to looking thinner, your aim is to look taller, too. Look out for: Narrow V necks or narrow square necks; plain shoulders (exaggerated shoulder width makes you look stockier still); plain sleeves with, if possible, pleated cuffs to make your arms look longer; a vertical line of buttons, embroidery or what you will down the front to give length; pointed waistcoat fronts to disguise your tummy and give a longer line. You, too, should choose darkish colours in thin fabrics, and a small broken pattern is a good idea.

★No. 3 is the one for you if you were ever called "lamp-post" or something similar. You can go all out for plaids and checks and bold patterns: they help to break your height up and disguise your thinness.

And look out for these points: sleeves fitting tightly at the wrist (wide cuffs make wrists look thinner); sleeves fitted but not too tight; high necklines—Eton collars, turtle-necks, bows and scarves; squared shoulders to "broaden" you up; panels or some interest to accent the bust; a fitted waist to make the top half look bulky in contrast; fabrics with "body" that help to fill you out—jerseys and velvets and woollens.

★No. 4 shows pointers for the small, slight woman who finds it easy to look like a schoolgirl in a blouse. You want to look plumper and to gain height at the same time. Watch out for: vertical lines—stripes are fine—to give you length in the bodice; but see that some of the stripes go the other way to broaden you too; squared shoulders to make you look more important; high, but not too severe, necks; some of your throat should show; high-waisted blouses (have your skirts cut high) to give you a long-legged look; fairly full sleeves to round your arms out.

ELIZABETH KENDALL.

1 *This is a blouse to shade away the inches—both of height and breadth; of course, it is perfectly lovely in chiffon—shirred over the bust and with a soft neckline.*

2 *Simplicity should be your aim if you are small and plump. A blouse like this aims you and gives length; of soft crepe patterned in blue, mist and rose.*

3 *This type of blouse cuts down the height and gives you weight if you are tall and bony; of red and green plaid in thin wool, with a front panel and a silk scarf.*

4 *To round you out and give you importance. If you're what's usually called a "slip of a thing", choose a blouse like this; of mauve and white striped silk with square shoulders, a yoke and neat collar.*

PARTY AT NJORO

ALTHOUGH 1940 is nearly three weeks old, Father Christmas, who might be expected to have done his 1939 duties by now, loathe to pass by such a pleasant place as Njoro, visited the Njoro Country Club on Thursday, January 11, where he received a wildly enthusiastic reception.

The occasion of his visit was the Annual Njoro Club Children's Christmas Party, which was this year augmented by the Njoro Settlers' Association and the Rongai Settlers—who were joint hosts.

The Settlers' Banda, next to the Club House, was completely transformed into a perfect, enchanted, fairy wood—Green, sweet-smelling pine branches seemed to grow actually to grow out of the tall cedar posts that support the roof; huge vases of lilies and orange flowers lent a note of colour; while the Christmas Tree itself was beautiful enough, to take the breath of others beside the small guests. Mr. St. Maur and his daughter Gemma, had spent a busy morning—and the shouts of delight that greeted their artistic efforts must have showed them that their labours had not been in vain.

When eventually the 90 or so little guests, ranging from babies-in-arms to the real he-man of 14 or so and 'senior-school-girl' had all arrived, TEA was the order of the day. Then, when everyone had been completely satisfied and the crackers had popped off and a few balloons exploded—or not rushed everyone on the happy news that "Father Christmas is coming!" Sure enough—away behind the sheaffe patch at the back of the Club, a curious rumbling noise was to be heard, to be followed by a large tractor driven by two serious faced natives, and standing up thereon was the benign red and white figure of Father Christmas himself. At length, after much shouting and welcoming, Father Christmas disappeared into the Banda, which was immediately filled to overflowing by his admirers and their grown-up belongings.

After the handsome assortment of presents had been given out, the great man vanished, possibly to colder climes—and the children overflowed into the Club grounds to sample such delights as Pony-riding, airgun shooting (under Mr. Best's supervision) Cocoa-nut shies (put up by Mr. Beckett and supervised by Mrs. Best in powder blue tweeds, and John Dudgeon). Paper Chases (led by the Misses Beth and Bell Dawson) See-saw and Chute (put up by Mr. Beetson) and races of every variety (run by Miss Sutherland, helped by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Corbett, in pink, royal blue-and-white, and fawn-grey costume with yellow jumper, respectively) Prizes, mostly of the eatable variety were presented. The memorable day concluded for the little ones in a grand scramble for sweets and more and more and more balloons! though some of the grown-ups lingered on to 'talk it over', tidy up, or take a well-earned rest on the verandah, sustained by plates of "cold party".

clothes-line

Among those who worked hard supplying cakes, charming presents and sandwiches and such thankless tasks were Mrs. Beetson, the convenor and moving spirit of the party, wearing gaily flowered silk, the Hon. Mrs. Grant, in dark-brown coat and skirt, Mrs. A. J. Stewart in royal blue with a smart off-the-face hat, Mrs. St. Maur in navy and white with a wide green hat, Mrs. Kinsey in flowered silk, Miss Emily Dudgeon in a "new-green" suit, Miss Pamela Scott in lime green tweeds, and Mrs. Loder and Mrs. Hill from Rongai.

Mrs. Kilkelly made a gracious hostess, and was accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Barclay, who wore a lime-green wool frock and small matching hat. Mrs. Hughes wore a green tweed skirt and lighter jacket; Mrs. Thornton was in grey with a dark green blouse. Mrs. Brown of Nasia, whose husband was a most successful Santa Claus, was in skilfully blended stripes of green-brown and violet, and had small "Miss Christmas" with her in primrose yellow. Mrs. Charters wore very smart green and white, while Mrs. Hamilton of Elburgon was in a navy gown scattered with brilliant flowers and wore a big hat of navy blue straw. Mrs. Campbell looked dashing in dark-brown and white check tweeds, her hair neatly 'clubbed'; Mrs. Moodie chose an effective dress of cyclamen kasha.

—Continued in next column—

PERSONALLY SPEAKING

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and Lady Moore made their first informal public appearance last week when they attended "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" at the Empire Theatre on Saturday afternoon with a small party. On Sunday His Excellency presented the Barth Cup at the Royal Nairobi Golf Club, and he was accompanied again on that occasion by Lady Moore and by Captain Oliver, the aide-de-camp. Tomorrow Mrs. Hathorne Hall, the wife of the British Resident at Zanzibar, is expected in Nairobi, and, with her two children, will be a guest at Government House for a few days.

Tomorrow is, of course, the day on which the marriage takes place between Miss Katharine Harragin, the smart and attractive elder daughter of the former Acting Governor and Mrs. Walter Harragin, and Captain Michael Biggs of the Royal Engineers, recently seconded to the K.A.R. The wedding is to be at the Cathedral of the Highlands and will be followed by a reception at Government House, which His Excellency and Lady Moore have very kindly offered to lend for the occasion.

hostess and countrywoman

Lady Moore is, as yet, too busy settling into her new home and getting acclimatised to have had time to consider any aspects of women's work that she may presently take up. She is, of course, President of the K.W.E.O. but does not intend to take any active part in the organisation immediately as, naturally, she first wishes to learn more of the problems of the country; she is also President of the Kenya Girl Guide Association and was formerly Commissioner for the Colonies at Guide Headquarters in London, where she was also responsible for A.R.P. work in Chelsea. Lady Moore's chief social interests are in the welfare of women and children of all communities and she hopes that, in time, she will be able to help existing organisations in these matters.

A charming and friendly person, Lady Moore has had an affection for Kenya ever since she first knew the Colony and says that she thinks it "one of the few really democratic places". Especially so as she is a country-woman in her fondness of riding and polo; tennis, golf—she loves the country atmosphere of Kenya. Lady Moore dresses smartly but simply (if those words are not already synonymous) and is a talented painter, using preferably oils as her medium, though with her many social duties it is doubtful whether she will find the time to work at her painting as she would wish.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Moore have two daughters, the Misses Deirdre and Jo Moore, who have travelled out with them and who will shortly be going to school in Kenya.

naval wedding

Owing to the exigencies of war, the marriage took place much sooner than anticipated of Marriage between Lieutenant Walter Fenton, R.N., second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fenton of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, and Beatrice, elder daughter of Captain H. Rawson, R.N., and Mrs. Rawson of Naivasha.

The service, at which the Rev. Canon N. A. Lesser officiated, was in the Cathedral of the Highlands, beautifully decorated with flowers, and in spite of the fact that it was only possible to issue the wedding invitations that morning very many friends of the young couple were present.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a very smart dress of heavy crepe in an attractive shade of cranberry-red with a small tricorne hat of dark shiny straw; she carried a bouquet of white-pink Matinaisies.

Mrs. Rawson was elegant in a black dress sweet in gold-thread with a bayadere flower design and carried yellow roses; while the bride's sister, Miss Evelyn Rawson, wore powder-blue crepe and had a bouquet of deep rose carnations.

Mr. G. H. S. Thacker was best man. Mr. Norman Hewitt was at the organ.

The reception was held at the Muthaiga Country Club, where the toast to the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Brigadier Berehard.

dance—cabaret

Everyone is talking about the Dance Cabaret in aid of the Red Cross Funds under the auspices of the Jewish League which will be taking place in the Vermont Memorial Hall, on Saturday, January 27.

Apparently almost all Nairobi's leading artists are taking part in it and everything is being done to ensure its success. Apart from an attractive variety of dances and music, there are to be some priceless comedy turns and very clever impersonations.

I hear that Helena Davies, who has been down sunning herself at Mombasa, has now returned in time for rehearsals and will be responsible for one special group of songs; Mrs. Stewart Hudora is also taking part, and there will be extracts from opera. At midnight there will be a cavalcade of war songs presented by Mrs. Atwill, dating from the Boer War till the present time.

Green seemed to be the predominant shade worn that day, among those who chose that colour were Mrs. Lewin, in a pale pastel frock, Mrs. Adams in pale dotted silk, as was Mrs. Mackinlay (her sister, Miss Jane Birbeck looked gay and smart in red), while Mrs. Broatch of Njoro accented her brown wool jumper and with linen.

I also saw Mrs. Banks in white with blue dots; Mrs. Maclean of Nakuru in chic wasp-yellow silk dicel with black was wearing furs. Mrs. Howell wore 'parson' grey with black and a smart black silk hat, Mrs. Morrall and her sister were both in red coat and skirt—one, Mrs. MacDonald wore a multi-coloured striped dress under a vibrant blue coat, and Dr. Yvonne Petrie honoured her country in kilt and trim kilt jacket. Mrs. Ralph Usher, in navy blue and scarlet, came with her husband and sister, Mrs. Clelland, and Mrs. Rutherford from Molo was striking in a checked tailor-made with dashing black Tyrolean hat. Mrs. Kresger from Molo had a dark blue 'Delly Varden' hat trimmed with velvet flowers with her blue suit. Miss Stevens from Rongai wore gay tomato-red silk; Mrs. Jaffray and Mrs. Ann Walsh with *wore* grey suits, Mrs. Crawley was in flowered silk under a dark coat; and Mrs. Le May up from Nairobi, was in fuschia silk with a lace front.

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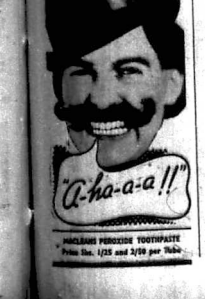

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EAST AFRICA IN PICTURES

Remarkable pictures of an elephant undisturbed by the camera whilst drinking. Photo: R. Medcalfe.

Soda rising from Lake Nakuru during the recent drought. Photo: John K. Edwards.

Left: The new church building at Limuru nearing completion. A description appears elsewhere in this issue. Photo: A. B. McDonell.

An artistic view of the Birchenhough Bridge near Umtali in Southern Rhodesia. Photo: L. E. Adkins.

A water carrying camel on the Northern Frontier. There are four vessels to the load. Note the numnah which become part of a hut when not on the move.

The Naivasha Polo team, winners of the Connaught Cup for 1940. The names are: (l. to r.) Capt. S. Tryon, Messrs. H. C. Ferguson, T. S. Mason and R. D. Scholes.

The Mau Molo team, winners of the Junior McMillan Cup for 1940. Names (l. to r.) Capt. S. Tryon, Messrs. G. Alexander A. Miller, and F. Porter. Photos: Mrs. V. P. Ferguson.

Mr. Ernest C. Hellsten and his bride Miss Joan Jerome after their wedding at Kampala on December 16th. Photo: D. J. Patel.

The Somali hut made of camel mats used also as a numnah on the camel. Photos: S. R. Cleland Scott.

The Kenya Police Depot team, winners of the General Edwards' Musketry Cup for the fourth successive year. Photo: Binks.

A giant mushroom from the Meru forests. Photo: E. G. Barrs.

A spelling error which has since been rectified. "Isiah" on the Galton-Fenzi Memorial. Photo: A. C. Tannahill.

WHAT ! NO UMBRELLA YET ?

(Copyright in All Countries)

LELAND STOWE, our Special Correspondent in Finland, Writes about—

The Red Army On The Finnish Front

By Telegram:
With the Finnish Army on the Karelian Isthmus Front.

THE Russian Troops which the Kremlin High Command have thrown against the eastern side of the Karelian bottleneck are probably the most miserable looking creatures to be seen in uniform in this part of Europe since Napoleon's half-starved latterdemalions straggled back from Moscow. The only differences seem to be that Bonaparte's men were largely excellent soldiers, whereas Stalin's conscripts have struggled up from Leningrad to fight the Finns without a shadow of adequate training for their very tough job.

This is not anti-Bolshevist propaganda, but hard fact. It may go far to explain the extremely unflattering reports which the Soviet forces have made (after the Finns in the seventh day of war) it is also probably the only way to explain the Red troops' contrived air of being more terrified of their own officers than of bullets or bombs during the agony of your own eyes.

Repeatedly we have seen and talked to Russian prisoners at the moment they were just brought in from the front lines. Yesterday we have conversed with other Soviet infantrymen on two vital points of the western side of the Isthmus. All important details of these Red prisoners were identical as to appearance and condition. It is impossible to describe them otherwise than as helpless tragic wretches. Looking at them I wondered whether Soviet Russia could possibly be as brutal a shell as these poor devils seemed to indicate. I also wondered whether Josef Stalin, instead of being the diabolically clever dictator, not have heard so much about, was simply crazy.

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THESE were samples of the army which Moscow sent out to conquer all Finland—as one of them later explained—by December 23, as a birthday present for Stalin. The Finnish Colonel led us into the room where prisoners sat with their heads bent, looking forward like typical hobo derelicts in a Borough Court: "These are the men who are supposed to bring us culture," he said curtly. All wore steel helmets with the Red Soviet star painted on them. All but a few had faces of men who had never had a chance in life, of simple sentiment who were minuscule parts in a gargantuan incomprehensible machine. The twisted features of six of them were definitely subnormal. The seventh's eyes gleamed continuously with a wild fanatical light.

The Russians were army overcoats of cheap part-wool mixture and uniforms of quilted cotton—the latter peculiarly suitable for pneumonia traps at 40 degrees north in mid-January. None of the men saw fur-lined high boots, but they have leather shoes—and several of them as a result had their feet so frozen that they could scarcely walk. Another of the Red prisoners seen by our colleagues had shoes so shabby that his toes stuck out.

One of the correspondents questioned the prisoners in Russian and without any interpreter. None of them admitted belonging to the Communist Party. All said they were reservists, mostly of the 1925 class, and had been called up only three months ago. Although from different points of Russia by birth they had all been employed in the Leningrad district. They said they had been told that the Finns had attacked the Soviets and that they must fight to protect Leningrad from the capitalist invaders.

We asked a Leningrad restaurant waiter whose name was Dimitri about his cotton uniform.

"No, it is not warm," he said.

"Don't you freeze?" we asked.

"It all depends on how cold it gets," he replied, with the only faint trace of humour discernible in any of the seven. "Yes, very many are frozen, we all have frozen feet."

Dimitri also told us what the Russian soldiers are being fed on as fighting rations in this bitter northern winter. Once a day a bowl of barley porridge, he said, and about two and a half pounds of bread for five men or half a pound apiece per day.

"They told us we would get as grams of meat a day, but we never saw it," Dimitri said. He is still carrying in his bag of tobacco twenty-eight cigarettes he said he had been issued only. He said he had been issued one such cigarette a day at intervals during the three months in the Russian army.

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WHAT about pay? One of the prisoners declared that when drafted he had been promised half the amount he was earning as stevedore, i.e., one rouble forty-five. "I have only got ten roubles," he said dully. We pried out of him the fact that he had left his wife and his three children in Leningrad. Most of these men were between 27-40 and most had one or several children. Tears ran down the cheeks of one man when first he was asked a direct question. They had deserted together by crossing the Taipale River at night in a boat.

The Red prisoners said they had been well treated by the Finns, nor was there any indication to the contrary. They were simply pitiful human wrecks—nearly without hope—creatures who obviously had been cowed long before they ever crossed the Finnish lines. They were painful to look at, painful to converse with—purely among the most discrediting articles any government could export in its army.

Since this type of Soviet soldier has been taken prisoner from one side of the Karelian Isthmus to the other, the Finns have been completely mystified by the calibre of the Soviet troops which have been fighting here. They do not understand how the Kremlin could send such ill-equipped, half-trained men into a major offensive against the strongest fortified sector of Finland and one which strategically is the most difficult to penetrate. Finnish officers are even more baffled that Stalin could risk the prestige of his much-vaunted Red Army with a definitely large percentage of very inferior troops.

The Finnish Colonel in command on this eastern side of the Isthmus said to us: "The men who attacked here are no army. They are cannon fodder, but not soldiers."

"When the Red tanks came forward," he said, "the Russian soldiers tried to hide behind them. Such an infantry we have never seen. Maybe the Soviet have an infantry which attacks by itself, but until now we have not seen it."

The Finnish officers insist that the Russians are afraid to move in the forests at night and many of their simple-minded soldiers are convinced that the Finns are in league with evil spirits, thereby explaining how the Finns glide noiselessly through the forests by day and night and raid their camps like American Indians. According to general testimony, the Russians have no stomach for this type of warfare, a method in which the Finns are masters.

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ANY number of Finnish officers told us that the political army of the Ogpu was extremely active behind the Russian infantry. When the Reds were repulsed they often heard machine-guns soon afterwards in the Soviet rear. One captured Red army sergeant is quoted as saying: "It is impossible to fight when being shot at from both front and rear." Perhaps this helps to explain the disjointed groups of prisoners we interviewed here.

In some sectors, fresh troops replaced those which the Russians first threw into the war in the Karelian Isthmus. Presumably some of the new Soviet forces must have been drawn from regular reinforcements. But it is not clear that the Russian units will make a much better showing before long, for they will now be compelled to attack Finnish positions which are carefully chosen and expertly prepared for defensive warfare—and they will have lost entirely the possibility of developing momentum for their thrusts.

To most observers it appears that Soviet Russia has thrown into the Finnish Army in a highly fortified sector with fourteen-to-twenty-to-twenty-five-to-one odds against it. Yet it may not be the best human material to have put into the Karelian Isthmus. The Finnish officers are unanimous in declaring they cannot understand why Soviet Russia chose the last day of November to launch a war in snow-protected Finland. It remains incomprehensible to them that the Russians should have attacked at a time with various fodder instead of best soldiers.

The Finns are about ready to believe that after all the Russian Army is, or perhaps that, like Hitler, he has merely found a von Bildungsfer.

(World copyright)

Viborg Castle, one of the fortified points on the Karelian Isthmus Front.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Being extracts from The East African Standard (founded 1904) of twenty years ago.

THE ratification of the Peace Treaty on January 16, and the resumption on the following day of diplomatic relations with Germany gave a special point to the following time limits which the Allies have fixed upon Germany, namely, in ten days Germany must evacuate Schleswig, in ten days they must evacuate Western Prussia. In one month they must hand over all Germans charged with war crimes; in two months they must dismantle all fortifications in Western Germany, in three months to reduce the army to 200,000, and in six months to reduce the fleet to the stipulated maximum strength.

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A comprehensive account of the great influenza epidemic has been issued in a report of the Local Government Board. The writer, tracing the origin, points out that the epidemic of influenza was prevalent in China and Japan in March, 1918; but was not reported in Spain until May, 1918. He is of opinion that the disease originated in China, came to Arabia, and passed thence to Europe; or it alternatively originated in Arabia proceeding then to the East and West. In Britain, the Grand Fleet and the Army were the first sufferers and Glasgow was the seat of the first civilian outbreak in May.

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Reuter learns from Mexico City that earthquakes have occurred in the north-west of Vera Cruz. Eight villages have been overwhelmed and an immense lake is now stretching over the devastated area. A new crater has been opened in the volcano of Orizaba where the hill was split open, sulphur fire and lava being thrown long distances. In the state of Puebla, which has been devastated, the dead are officially estimated at 3,000 and scores of injured perished after the earthquake from starvation.

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Reuter learns from Paris that a meeting of the League of Nations is being convened by President Wilson next week. The meeting is to be public and somewhat informal and is not to be considered as the official inauguration.

◆ ◆ ◆

Reuter's Berne correspondent learns from Berlin that the police losses in the disturbances before the Reichstag were two killed and 40 wounded. Herr Ebert has proclaimed a state of siege throughout Germany, except Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Baden, and the vicinities.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mr. T. A. Wood, who is a candidate for Legislative Council, in the course of manifesto states that he is not in favour of high protective tariffs. He would only join in protecting local industries useful to the community as a whole and which were shown to be in danger of extinction failing such assistance. Some form of taxation was, of course, passed on by the trading community so they should be called upon to pay an income tax graduated according to income. He favoured a tax on genuine unearned incremental values.

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The scare among the natives at the present time is an imaginary stimulated one. It is real terror. A representative of The East African Standard went freely among rickshaw boys and the motley throng usually seen in the streets yesterday making enquiries as to the cause of the fear. But being told that a gang of "bad" men were out killing and had already killed five men, no definite reason for the alarm could be ascertained, nor could anyone say what tribe the "bad" men belonged to.

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Information has been received at Headquarters to the effect that on January 11, serious disaffection broke out in a Somali platoon of the 5th King's African Rifles which was stationed on the Dpaia River in Northern Jubaland. It is deeply regretted that the Officer Commanding the detachment, Lieutenant F. Dawson-Smith was murdered by the mutineers. The platoon consisted of 44 men, the majority of whom are stated to have deserted and fled north, presumably with the intention of returning to their homes which are situated in Northern Somaliland. All necessary measures have been taken to deal with the situation which is considered to be well in hand, and no further developments are anticipated.

CONVERSATION PIECE

"Only human things displeased truthfully—that is to say, in their grandeur, their variety, their inexhaustible beautifulness—have the right to please the reader and do actually retain him."
—M. THIERS, in a letter to Sainte-Beuve.

QUESTION AND REPLIES. Recently it was my duty to take part in a discussion of the draft of a Land and Water Preservation Bill which will soon be introduced to Legislative Council. During the course of the discussion I asked why it was that administrative officers of the Government so rarely seemed to regard the preservation of the natural resources of the countryside as a first duty to the people in their charge. The replies given to me by three men of varied and wide experience are, I think, worthy of mention. Firstly, I was told that administrative officers are so preoccupied with routine, with tax collection and with magisterial duties that it is virtually impossible for them to devote adequate attention to the real problems, to the true weal, of the people. Secondly, I was told that many administrative officers lacked the knowledge, and the experienced advice, to recognise the misuse of land and to organise and direct remedial measures. Thirdly, I was told that it was utterly impossible for administrative officers to enforce the mass of legislation already in existence; and fourthly, that much of the fault lay with the unofficial community which was generally opposed to any increase of administrative personnel. And there we were discussing the enactment of further legislation which will give administrative officers additional powers to preserve the land—if they have the time and the means to exercise those powers!

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THE FIRST DUTY. In the course of a letter which Sir Albert Howard wrote to *The Times* last August, he maintained that "the problems of soil fertility, soil erosion, and malnutrition must be considered together and not as isolated and independent fragments as is now the case. The correct relation between mankind and the soil must be the first duty of the Administration." We know that in Kenya the greatest of all the problems of Africa is considered fragment by fragment and the whole is seen only through a glass darkly. We know that it is not the first duty of the Administration; that the conscientious District Commissioner in the Native Reserves cannot make it his first duty; for he is shackled by a mass of clerical work most of which could well be dealt with by a clerk and by a mass of court work most of which could well be dealt with by a junior magistrate. A District Commissioner has usually been expensively educated; he has served the State for many years and his emoluments represent the wealth from a surprising number of native shambas. The day will surely come when the people will ask whether the Tax and the Pax Britannica are not inordinately expensive. A District Commissioner who really knows the land and the people is worth a score of men who are expert in the direction of a system which does little to preserve the land or advance the weal of the people. Kenya has too long suffered from the same inertia of bureaucracy that Lord Curzon found in India and somewhat impetuously shattered—an inertia which has frustrated the constructive plans of a hundred pro-consuls throughout the history of the Imperial Colonies.

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THE REAL DEMAND. Almost every letter which I receive from a farmer, almost every article which appears in the District Notes published in the Agricultural Section of this paper, refers to the lack of an agricultural policy in Kenya. When this consensus of opinion is analysed it is clear that the real demand is not for an agricultural policy, but for the restoration of the profit margin to farming. Letter after letter demands that the Government of Kenya in general, or the Settlement and Production Board in particular, should guarantee markets and remunerative prices, although anyone who devotes his mind to the problem must realise that neither the Board nor the Government can do either of these things. Everyone must recognise that in general terms the agricultural prospect of Kenya is, at present, gloomy. I believe that, so far, no farmer has suffered more from the drought than from the incidence of war, but, unfortunately, when the farmer's case is represented the two causes of disability are frequently confused. I read and hear many claims that the cost of production has increased by amounts which vary from ten to thirty per cent; claims which are rarely supported by the facts and the figures necessary to convince an agricultural economist. I am afraid that few farmers in Kenya really know what are their costs of production, per acre, bag, gallon, or beast; in consequence a case, sound in reality, becomes weak for the lack of precise evidence. And there is generally this confusion between rising costs due to drought—for she fall in production caused by the drought distorts the ratio of costs to returns—and rising costs directly attributable to the war. Nevertheless the agricultural industry is faced by a crisis which would be all the more imminent and evident if the military expenditure in Kenya did not convey a false impression of financial buoyancy. In the past Gold and Diamonds have lured the public mind away from the inevitable consequence that this debt-ridden Colony cannot achieve financial security by exporting fertility to fatten the vampires of bureaucracy and of the City of London and its satellites. Today the military expenditure is acting as a similar will o' the wisp; but a day of reckoning must come. There is less and less fertility to export and farmers, presently in His Majesty's Forces, will soon day return to their farms and no longer receive a pay-cheque larger than many of them have ever previously cashed.

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AN INGUBUS TO THE EMPIRE. For many years past Major E. S. Croxan, and those who support his views, have assured us that devaluation of the East African shilling is the sole effective means of restoring the margin of profit to the agricultural industry. The Government of Kenya has appointed a Committee of Enquiry which may well be handicapped by Kenya's stupid negligence in failing to maintain vital statistics. In 1935, the Economic Development Committee encountered that handicap and by now the lack of the statistics required to present the argument must be more exasperating, the but as it may, it needs no statistics to prove that unless the profit margin is restored Kenya will become, indeed it is rapidly becoming, an incubus to the Empire. In terms of effective aid our economic contribution to the Imperial effort is at present negligible We have agreed to increase the Colony's military vote by 25 per cent which probably represents less than 1 per cent of the military budget in East Africa. Some hundreds of the white population of Kenya, and some thousands of natives, are serving in the military forces and the majority seem well satisfied with their pay although there are cases of financial sacrifice by the individual. The policy of the Imperial Government, by controlling the price of the farmer's products whilst little or no control is placed on the supplies which he requires, is crippling production. The farmer is reduced to impotent patriotism and the prospect of profit is the only stimulant which will restore virility to the agricultural industry. The issues at stake are clear. Either the Imperial Government must pay more for the farmer's output, or the shilling must be re-valued in terms of sterling, or the Imperial Government must admit that they care little or nothing for the economic or social weal of the land and the people of Kenya. The most patriotic farmer in Kenya cannot maintain, never mind increase, production at the only result of his efforts is an increase in the crippling burden of existing debt. No policy can alter that fact. Already the costs of production have been reduced to a limit where inefficiency intervenes. Further deflationary measures, frequently advocated, or subsidies from the Kenya State, can only exercise ephemeral effect. Agricultural planning, whether it be devised for pig, maize, butter, or coffee, must be largely negative in effect so long as profit remains a Scarlet Pimpernel, found only where the daisies grow.

Pigrifor

Charles Wilks
TAILOR

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1940.

THE SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF LIVESTOCK

ON this page there is published the first part of the Annual Report of the Veterinary Department for the year 1938. The Report is dated August 21st, 1939 but it was only published a few days ago by the Government Printer. No doubt the outbreak of war imposed a greatly increased volume of work on the staff of the Government Printer but the long delayed publication of reports of this nature detracts from their value and further limits the small public which they reach. In fact the whole question of Departmental publicity might well be examined for annual reports are of scant value unless they are read: in many cases they are not read and so they represent a waste of time, money and human effort.

It will be a great pity if this particular report is not read because it contains a clear and eloquent statement of the importance of livestock to the people of Kenya. In fact it [illegible] the native's [illegible] unwillingness to exploit livestock for their economic betterment is the greatest deterrent to social advance and yet livestock hold forth the sole hope of achieving advance.

The climatic conditions prevailing over two-thirds of the colony render vast areas only suitable to support semi-nomadic people by pastoral activities. In the Kikuyu Reserve and in the Lake area there is already a pressure of population on the land and marked exhaustion of fertility. In general terms the native's cattle are poor and they make little or no contribution to the family wealth partly due to the native's attitude towards cattle and partly due to a vicious circle whereby land and cattle grow the poorer together. The native's most urgent agricultural need is a cow which will give up to 3,000 lbs. of milk per lactation and thus provide a cash income and an essential protective food. Apart from this aspect of native mentality —an aspect which civilisation has signally failed to mould—the two great limiting factors in livestock improvement are rinderpest and East Coast fever. The struggle to defeat these two major cattle plagues will be won partly by science and partly by the will to govern, that is the will to enforce rigidly the measures which science dictates. Nor are livestock of less importance to the European than to the native agriculturist. Indeed the incidence of mono-culture and the absence of animal husbandry has been in great part responsible for the financial failure of many farming enterprises in the White Highlands.

The report refers to that evil "system which in most European agricultural areas permits enormous numbers of squatter owned stock to occupy valuable land and to propagate tick-borne diseases to menace the herds of any farmer in the district who makes the attempt to introduce livestock of an improved type into his farming practice."

Always there is emphasis of the factors, disease and otherwise, which prevent the farmer achieving a reasonable return from his cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. Some of these disabilities are within the farmer's own power to remove; others are outside the scope of his efforts. But there remains the inescapable conclusion that a sound, progressive and courageous livestock policy is essential to the economic and social betterment of all the people, black and white, who live on the land of Kenya.

Farmyard Manure

MAKE THE MOST OF THE GREATEST RESTORER OF FERTILITY

By W. G. R. PATERSON

IT is somewhat unusual to find ancients and moderns in fairly complete agreement, but that would seem to be the case with regard to the value put by both on farmyard manure as a factor of importance in maintaining soil fertility and in contributing to increased crop production. Going back almost 2000 years we find that consideration was even then being given to the [illegible] the storing of it in pits in such a manner as to obviate loss of moisture.

It may be said in regard to farmyard manure that it has stood the test of time, and during the 2000 years that have elapsed since the days of Varro, the importance of dressings of farmyard manure as a major factor in maintaining soil fertility would all along seem to have been fully appreciated with the exception of the period commencing towards the middle of the 19th century and just after Liebig had issued his famous treatise on "Chemistry and its application to Agriculture and Physiology." Therein he propounded the view that in order to maintain fertility all that was necessary was to return to the soil the mineral constituents and the nitrogen that had been removed in the crop. His observations gave rise to much controversy amongst the scientists of these days, but time has shown that he was wrong in overlooking the importance of organic matter in the soil in addition to the ordinary chemical nutrients required by the crops.

The Most Important Fertiliser

It may justly be claimed for farmyard manure that despite the great range of manures available under normal conditions, it still ranks as by far our most important fertiliser. Moreover, it is the real basis in any scheme of manuring and in these days when increased food production is called for it behoves us to make the fullest possible use of this valuable by-product of the farm.

For many years farmers had little else to rely on save farmyard manure and lime, but with so many new fertilisers now available there has perhaps been a tendency to look on farmyard manure as a kind of necessary evil, costly to handle and apply to the land, and not always to give due attention to its production or assign to it the value it merited. It has undoubtedly some drawbacks, but it has also many advantages and far-reaching beneficial effects on crops and soils follow from its judicious use.

Factors Causing Variation in Composition

Farmyard manure consists in the main of three components, namely, the solid excrements from the animals giving rise to the manure; the liquid excrements; and the litter that is supplied to keep the animals clean and absorb the liquid. Further, there are countless numbers of bacteria associated with the solid excrements, indeed these may represent as much as one-quarter or even one-third of the dry weight of the faeces, and they ultimately play a very important part in the manure heap and in the soil. There are also growth substances, termed hormones, associated with the urine, the importance of which has only recently been brought to light.

Many factors affect the composition of farmyard manure, the more important being the following:—

Feeding

The food consumed by the animals producing the manure naturally has a very marked effect as, on the average, about half of the dry matter in the food is returned as manure. Foods that are rich in protein and in mineral matter give rise to rich manure, but with excess of protein in the ration greater loss is likely to occur in the making of the manure unless special precautions are taken to prevent this. Foods that are poor in protein and in mineral constituents give rise to poor manure.

The solid excrements represent food that has resisted the action of the digestive processes in the alimentary canal, and the manurial constituents contained therein are accordingly not very readily available. The manurial constituents in the urine, on the other hand, are from food that has been digested and tissue that has been broken down, and are readily available, hence the importance of conserving the liquid which contains the most valuable part of the nitrogen, the most of the potash, but scarcely any phosphoric acid, that being almost entirely in the solid excrements. It is worthy of note that human urine does contain a considerable amount of the phosphoric acid.

Bedding

The quantity and nature of the bedding supplied is another important factor, more especially as the greatest contribution to the dry matter content of farmyard manure is generally from the litter or bedding supplied and not from the solid excrements. The approximate relative amounts from the three components are generally somewhat as follows:—

Percentage of the total dry matter in the farmyard manure:—

From the litter 60 per cent.

From the solid excrements, 32 per cent.

From the liquid excrements, 8 per cent.

Many different substances are used as bedding—straw, inferior hay, bracken, sawdust, etc. The value of litter is largely dependent on its rate of decay, but excellent results from the point of view of the [illegible] of the manure arise from a liberal use of straw.

The Stock

The stock giving rise to the manure [illegible] pig or poultry production is carried on, the bulk of the farmyard manure is produced by cattle. There are, however, quite marked differences in the manure from cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. The manure from fattening cattle is generally much superior to that from dairy cows or from young growing stock. In the case of the dairy cows the manurial constituents of the food are required for milk production, whilst with young animals they are needed for bone and body building. Fattening cattle, on the other hand, make a much smaller demand on the manurial constituents in the food; further they are generally liberally fed and the liquid excrements more fully retained.

There is also material difference in the nature of the manure, that from the horse being dry and rapid fermenting and that from cows and pigs being of a colder, more watery and slower acting nature.

Making and Storing

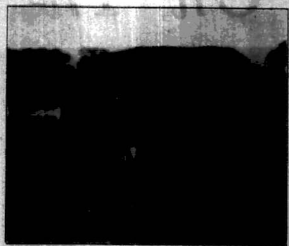
The making and storing of the manure also are factors of importance for great loss can, and very often does occur during making and storage. In the case of manure stored in a heap in the open, shallow in depth, with a wide surface area and without any steps being taken to consolidate the mass and protect it from undue washing with rain, or to conserve any liquid oozing away, the loss of fertilising constituents is likely to be very heavy. As a matter of fact, under such conditions the kernel is lost and only the husk remains, so there is some justification for the reference in Talpa to "the carting out of the treasures of the manure heap whose spirit is exhaled before the body is buried."

Manure made in a deep watertight cattle box, on the other hand, or in a covered shed and allowed to accumulate beneath the feet of the cattle housed therein, is firmly pressed down by them and kept moist by their liquid excrements. Under such conditions air is excluded, and with sufficient litter added daily to absorb all the urine a very valuable product results. The urine absorbed helps to promote fermentation and to break the straw down to a short condition.

In an experiment reported some years ago, the results from which still provide a striking object lesson, the superiority of farmyard manure taken from cattle boxes and compared with an equivalent weight from a heap in the open when applied to the potato crop was most marked both on the yield of potatoes and on the wheat crop that followed. As equivalent amounts of farmyard manure were applied it will be apparent that very material loss can result in the making of farmyard manure and that this is fully reflected in the crop yields that result from dressings of rich and of poor manure.

As regards the magnitude of the loss from the ordinary methods of making farmyard manure, Sir John Russell of Rothamsted has estimated that in Great Britain this is likely to represent annually a money value in the neighbourhood of £5,000,000. There is reason to believe that in not a few cases where no care is taken the value of the manurial constituents lost in the making of farmyard manure is actually greater than the farmer's outlay on artificials. There can be no justification for this policy at any time, and particularly so under war conditions, when it is our duty to make the most of this valuable by-product in increasing food production.

(To Be Continued)



Mrs. G. Baynes' imported Red Poll Cow, "Frays Golden Russet," who has bred three calves by the imported bull, "Hyder's Alert."

THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT'S REPORT FOR 1938

A Survey Of General Policy

PART I

THE Annual Report of the Veterinary Department for the year 1938 has just been published. The report is dated August 21st, 1939.

The first part of the report, which is re-printed herewith gives an interesting review of the Department's Policy and makes clear the importance of that policy in the social and economic life of the Colony. The second part which deals with Disease Control and Animal Husbandry will be published next week.

THIS report covers the first full year's working of the Department of Veterinary Services as an independent department. It seems appropriate at this stage to give some indication as to the general policy of the department and to set out clearly the reasons that have led to the adoption of individual items in that policy. Much of what it is proposed to say here has already been stated at length in various minutes and memoranda on particular issues, and in consequence the present survey can be very considerably condensed.

The future of agriculture in Kenya is closely bound up with our ability to develop a strong and balanced live stock industy; one may even say that without a sound animal industry the future of agriculture in this country of uncertain rainfall will always remain precarious to a degree.

According to Edwards "the Acacia—Desert Grass Savannah and the Open Grassland (Desert Grass) occupy not less than one-third of the total land area, and together with the drier Desert Shrub—Desert Grass vegetation constitute at least two-thirds of the total. The rainfall is from ten to fifteen inches per annum, but it is not uncommon for portions of the area to be virtually without rain for several years in succession." The only use to which this type of country can ever be put is the support of semi-nomadic peoples engaged in pastoral activities on extensive lines.

The next higher type of vegetation is the Acacia—Tall Grass Savannah which according to Edwards "occurs as a belt more or less encircling the highland area and occupies all the drier parts within the highlands ..... The rainfall of this type, which is 20 to 30 inches, is erratic, and droughts are a feature of the climate." This type includes most of the ranching country such as Laikipia, Nanyuki, Rumuruti, much of the Rift Valley and the Athi Plains in European occupation; such native areas as those of the Suk, Kamasia, Samburu, most of the Kamba Reserve, and a considerable portion of the Masai Reserve. This is predominantly ranching country with a carrying capacity ranging from one head of cattle to about 10 acres up to one to 25 acres.

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The agricultural areas of the Colony are represented by such reserves as the Kikuyu in the Highlands, the Lake Area of Central and South Kavirondo, and the coast. Both in the Kikuyu Reserve and the Lake Area there is already a pressure of population on the land, with the result that year by year it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the fertility of agricultural lands by bush fallow; the pressure tends both to lengthen the period of cultivation—with a consequently greater degree of soil exhaustion—and to shorten the period of fallow. Already there are areas in Central Kavirondo where all the deplorable conditions of the Machakos Reserve are evident, though not in so well marked a form. There has been an enormous increase in the acreage under cultivation; and although the stock population has fallen slightly in the last ten years, not only are certain areas now overstocked but the cattle have deteriorated quite remarkably in size and quality, and are obviously suffering greatly each year from malnutrition.

In the Kikuyu Reserve an effort has been made to encourage the keeping of cattle on the small holdings that have been developed in the last few years, but the stock generally is poor and incapable of doing much for the native peasant apart from providing him with manure.

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The European areas of forest loam corresponding to the Kikuyu Reserve are devoted mainly to coffee planting; but in the last two or three years numbers of planters have begun to acquire stock, perhaps chiefly with a view to providing compost for their plantations, but also in some instances with the idea of equipping themselves [illegible] the normal range and to the instability of the market.

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In the cereal-growing areas of the Western Rift, the Plateau and Trans Nzoia the normal climatic variations are even more marked than in the coffee areas and there is a strong movement—encouraged by the Department of Agriculture—in favour of a rapid change-over from cereal growing to genuine mixed farming, prompted by the greater security that genuine farming affords, and by the need to maintain the fertility of arable lands by some better method than weed fallow. The highest areas such as Molo, Thomson's Falls, the Aberdares and the Kinangop are already dependent on stock farming—either dairying or the raising of woolled sheep—combined with cereal growing and pyrethrum; but there is need for further experience in the correct methods of managing grasslands at these higher altitudes, and for an examination of certain factors in the nutrition of cattle.

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It will be evident from this brief review of the problem in the main pastoral and agricultural areas that the statement that the future of agriculture in Kenya is to a large extent dependent upon our ability to develop a sound animal industry is by no means an exaggeration.

Another aspect, and one which is of no less importance to any government charged with care of purely agricultural native tribes, such as the Kikuyu, is the effect which development of a suitable form of animal industry can exert on the nutritional state of these people.

It has been pointed out on many occasions, notably by Orr and Gilks, 1929, that the Kikuyu and other purely agricultural tribes suffer noticeably from the dietary deficiencies peculiar to peoples who do not eat meat, fish, milk or eggs, all of which may be classed as protective foods. The average height is low compared with that of a meat-eating tribe such as the Masai; and recent investigations by Drs. Philip and Farnworth Anderson have shown that—in addition to the increased incident of ulcers and pneumonia recorded by Orr and Gilks—the Kikuyu suffer from a number of conditions attributable to nutritional deficiencies, including pellagra and infantile oedema. According to Leitch (1930) the diet of the average Kikuyu male in the reserve contains .2 gramme of calcium per day, while that of the Kikuyu female contains .5 gramme of calcium. Both are extremely deficient in first class biological proteins, due to the absence from the regular dietary of any source of animal protein; and the intake of calcium is quite inadequate for growth, although balance would be maintained in an adult on the female diet.

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Striking acceleration of growth rate and weight increase can be effected in children by the addition to the diet of milk, which supplies both the necessary animal protein and the calcium (Dr. Philip's observations). The most urgent agricultural need of the native peasant in the Kikuyu Reserve is to be supplied with a 250-300 gallon cow which will earn for him a cash income and supply him with the necessary surplus of skimmed and whole milk with which to improve the dietary of his family. A 300-gallon native cow will provide a surplus of 173 gallons of skim milk, over and above the requirements of the calf, in roughly 300 days. This means that for a family of five there will be 17.4 oz. of skim milk per head per diem from one such cow for 300 days, which is equivalent to a daily intake per head of 17 grammes of first class biological protein: an amount rather in excess of that laid down as a desirable minimum by Indian authorities (Aykroyd, 1937). The same ration of skim milk will provide .525 gramme of calcium per day, which approximates the reasonable requirements of an adult and goes a long way towards meeting the deficiencies of the normal Kikuyu diet for children. On the purely economic side such an animal will provide a reasonable cash return from the sale of surplus butter fat or ghee.

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There are several limiting factors operating against development of the stock industry, of which the greatest is the continued existence in the Colony of two of the major cattle diseases: rinderpest, which debars us from the home markets for the chilled beef that we might produce in the pastoral areas, and east coast fever, which in enzootic form over the greater part of the more fertile areas—and particularly on the forest loam—rules out any progressive policy of building up a cattle population of high-yielding dairy stock in these areas.

Other obstacles to progress in animal industry exist in the traditional attitude of native peoples —especially those of Bantu extraction—towards their stock, which is against any form of commercial exploitation; in the scarcity of productive dairy animals, either of native or European breeds, with which to build up a dairy industry in the agricultural areas now devoted almost entirely to crop growing; and in the system which in most European agricultural areas permits enormous numbers of squatter-owned stock to occupy valuable land and to propagate tick-borne disease to menace the herds of any farmer in the district who makes the attempt to introduce live stock of an improved type into his farming practice.

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The success with which small stock can be generally incorporated into farming practice counts for a great deal [illegible] developed along the right lines and is supported by the agricultural community as a whole. In the agricultural districts small flying flocks of ewes, made up from the draft ewes of the larger Romney Marsh and Merino range flocks, can be made to yield profitable crops of exportable fat lambs when crossed with a good Southdown or Suffolk ram. But the fact is far too often overlooked that sheep cannot be run with the least hope of success where tick-borne disease are enzootic; ticks must be reduced; the brown tick, which carries the highly fatal Nairobi sheep disease, and the bont tick, vector of heartwater, must be eliminated. And inexperienced farmers who propose to raise lambs on arable lands or short leys will need a good deal of help from officers of this department if they are not to lose excessively from parasitic helminth infections of their flocks.

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On the native side, it follows that there is little opportunity to establish improved sheep in the agricultural areas until the tick infestation is greatly reduced, and this applies even more to the black-headed Persian variety than to woolled sheep. On the other hand, the Masai Reserve includes a large tract of land—the Lemek Valley and the Loita Plains—which is similar in every way to the best sheep-ranching country in the Eastern Rift Valley, where Merinos do as well as anywhere in the country. In spite of the reluctance of the Masai to embark on any new venture that is likely to involve them in increased work, we are endeavouring to start Merino flocks in a small way by grading up in this area, and we hope eventually to secure the support of the natives when these sheep reach the stage of yielding wool.

The 1938 Agricultural Census indicates that once again the numbers of woolled sheep are on the up grade, the 1938 figures showing an increase of nearly 40,000 head over those of 1934. It will be recalled that from 1923 to 1929 very considerable losses occurred from helminth infection and a lung disease of young lambs. The conditions that led to this mortality have now been largely corrected, and in certain areas that were unsuitable for sheep a change-over has been made to cattle ranching. It is hoped that numbers will continue to increase in the next few years and that draft ewes from the large sheep-runs will find their way on to the arable farms, with benefit to both seller and buyer.

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There is little need to stress the position that pigs should hold in a dairying country, where almost all the production goes into butterfat. Year by year the average yield of dairy cows goes up and the surplus of separated milk available for pig feeding increases; but the pig population has remained more or less stationary for the last seventeen or eighteen years. Indeed, it was higher by about 22 per cent in 1921 than it is today. The local market is apparently incapable of expansion, and until some satisfactory form of export can be arranged pig numbers can never keep pace as they should do with the development of the dairy industry. Experimental shipments of bacon to England arranged towards the end of the year gave promising results, and it was possible to reach an agreement with the veterinary authorities of Great Britain on the subject of the regulations necessary to guard against the introduction of contagious disease through the agency of pork or bacon. These experimental shipments will be continued in 1939, and it may be possible eventually to establish export on a sound commercial basis. Producers are [illegible] to agree to the formation [illegible] for export and local [illegible]

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Pig keeping in Native [illegible] has recently come prominently into the picture. Encouraged by the Agricultural Department in the course of their plans to develop small-holdings in the Kikuyu Reserve, the natives of the South Nyeri District in particular have taken rapidly to pig breeding and already there are some 8,000 pigs in the district. Infection with *Cysticercus cellulosae*, the larval stage of *T. solium* of man, has already been detected in pigs from this reserve, and it is essential that close control should be exercised of the condition under which the animals are reared; otherwise the spread of this parasite will rapidly render this small industry economically worthless, besides introducing another cestode parasite—and a more harmful one—to a population already infected to the extent of about 58 per cent with *T. saginata*. The keeping of pigs may on the other hand help in providing animal fats and the much needed animal protein, but since it is likely that the consumption of pork will be irregular and confined largely to the old men, it is doubtful if the practice will exercise and direct beneficial effect on the nutrition of the people. The higher commercial value of the better fed pig may, however, lead to the inclusion of skim milk in the ration so disposing of the cheap source of animal protein and calcium for the whole family, to which reference has already been made when discussing the future of dairying in these reserves. On balance the arguments seem to be against any encouragement of pig keeping in the agricultural native reserves until good dairy cows are available in larger numbers on the holdings and until the present serious deficiencies in the diet of the agricultural tribes has been corrected through an extension of the practice of drinking milk or skim milk.

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Far too little attention has been paid in the past to the part that poultry can take in supplementing the farmer's income; but there are signs that this neglected sideline is attracting more attention. The expansion of the "Egg Circle" and the example of one or two successful poultry farmers have stimulated interest in the poultry industry generally. It is too early to say much about the prospects of poultry farming for an export market, either in eggs or dressed birds, but if settlement should develop on the lines advocated by the Settlement Committee, it is probable that we shall see rapid progress in poultry production, and the provision of an export market for dressed birds will become a live issue in the near future. Considerable attention is being paid at the Research Laboratory to the study of poultry diseases, and in particular of Newcastle disease, which appears from time to time in the Colony.

A RE-INFORCED BRICK SILO

Local Experience

PARTICULARS of cost are given below of a reinforced brick silo which has been built by Capt. F. O'B. Wilson of Kilima Kiu. As the silo was built prior to the war some of the costs may be out of date, but farmers interested in this important adjunct to a dairy farm can make their own adjustments.

The specification and directions for the building were taken from a pamphlet issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa entitled "Reinforced Brick Silos," by E. J. van Meerten.

The particulars as follows:—

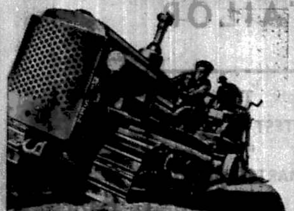
	Shs. cts.
Silo tower 15 ft. diameter, 30 ft. high (6 ft. below ground, 24 ft. above ground).	
Capacity 110 tons silage at 50 lbs. per cubic foot.	
9,000 bricks at Shs. 10/- per 1,000 ...	90 00
8,551 lbs. cement at 5 cts. per lb. ...	427 55
15 cubic yards sand (say) ...	10 00
55 ft. 1½ angle iron ...	30 25
10,800 ft. 10x12 fencing wire	367 20
Timber, bolts, etc., (say) ...	20 00
Labour ...	350 00
Total Shs.	1,295 00
say	£65-0-0

The roof was built of thatch and charges for it come under labour. Walls were built of bricks laid lengthwise, i.e., 4½ inches thick with reinforcing wires laid between each course.

Capt. Wilson adds: "I have found the silage from these towers better and more palatable than that made in pit silos and it has a more favourable result in milk yields. There is also considerably less wastage. It is, of course, necessary to have an ensilage cutter and blower and at least an 8 h.p. engine for filling."

The experience of other farmers with silo construction would be welcomed as also would any enquiries regarding further particulars of the Tower Silo referred to above.

Convenient Size
Plenty of Power
Ruggedly Built



Convenient size ... plenty of power ... ruggedness and stamina ... these are only a few of the features that farmers like about the McCormick-Deering TD-35 Diesel TracTracTor. Economical performance and easy starting (the engine starts on petrol and converts itself automatically to full Diesel operation after warming up for one minute or less) contribute to its deserved popularity.

See this tractor in our display room the next time you are in town.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER EXPORT Co.
(Inc. in U.S.A.)
EXPRESS LANE, NAIROBI, P.O. Box 660.
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Usher, Ltd., Nakuru. Kerr and Howes, Ltd., Kitale.
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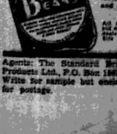
Solik Supply Co., Solik.

"Good equipment makes a good farmer better"

Make Yourself Doubly Attractive
By Nightly Taking
BILE BEANS

Bile Beans are prepared from pure vegetable extracts [illegible]



These Vegetable Pills Keep You HAPPY, HEALTHY and FIT.

All traders and chemists [illegible] Bile Beans.

Agents: The Standard Brands and Products Ltd., P.O. Box 1863, Nairobi. Write for sample but enclose stamp for postage.

DISTRICT NOTES

NANYUKI

I will not make much comment on the weather this month, as everyone is so utterly fed up with it. It will be sufficient to say that we have had no rain, that the district meetings a Council School playground, that maize is very scarce, and grazing practically non-existent and our tempers are getting worse and worse.

Today (the 9th) rain does seem about but there is also a strong wind, which will doubtless blow it away.

Nearly every farmer in the district has stopped milking.

A meeting of the Laikipia Farmers' Association was held last week. Correspondence re: pleuro-pneumonia and stock routes was read and discussed, and the following resolution was carried: "That the Association supports the action of their committee in opposing the stock route through this area, until pleuro-pneumonia has been cleared up in Samburu, with, however, the reservation that the Association will be given the chance to discuss with the Director of Veterinary Services when he has completed his survey of movement."

The Association appointed a committee of three to go into the matter of water resources in this area. Those appointed were: Major White, and Messrs. Armstrong and Edwards.

Free holding committee: Mr. Biles explained the situation and the following resolution was carried: "That Mr. Dykes be asked to give his evidence before the Government Land Tenure Committee, on the basis of the proposals already sent in by this Association."

The Meat Control Bill was then discussed and was opposed in principle in so far as it concerned cattle and sheep. The Association feels that Mr. Brown's proposals are not in the spirit of the provisions of the Meat Meat Control Bill and gives very chances of getting a fair price before the Bill goes to Council.

It will be with the greatest regret that the District will witness the departure of the District Commissioner and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mullins, soon, as their leave is due. They have been only a short time in the District, but have now appreciated both them and their work very much, and we hope they will have a pleasant holiday. We also wish to welcome their successor Mr. and Mrs. Brown with every good wish for their coming tour.

LAIKIPIA RAVINE

Few people can have any regrets at the passing of 1959. Drought and frosts have taken their toll of crops and, although, we have been spared the horror of invasion we are all feeling the pinch of exorbitant prices and serious war restrictions.

The drought still continues, with high winds to add to the dryness. Since November 18, we have only had nine showers of .04", .04", and .04" of vegetation has suffered; citrus have suffered badly and only those heavy watering have been able to have they survived; the fruit has not been worth picking. The coffee crop is poor and the bushes are now showing signs of the lack of moisture. Wheat has varied, some light crops have been reaped, some have had to be ploughed in. Maize is better than we anticipated but I doubt if the average will reach 10 bags per acre.

Thefts continue; we hear of Commissions appointed to try and check these losses and of increase of the Police. This harvest is now safely gathered in and thefts from crib are a lesser to detect, so another year of verbal but no actual prosecutions have yet done. Valuable suggestions have been put up, namely that dukas be compelled to keep a record of all goods bought with the name of the user. Why could not this have been put in force four months ago? Legislation was not necessary if the duka did not agree the licence could be refused. Now that the Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill has been "steamrolled" through the Legislative Council before the arrival of the new Governor matters will be more difficult. Magistrates and District Commissioners with one eye on the case before them and the other on a Revision will be able to ask "Can you identify this alleged stolen maize as your property?"

A drunken brawl in the Kamasia Reserve on the 24th ultimo resulted in the murder of a Native; the case is under investigation and it is hoped to arrest the culprit. This form of crime appears to be on the increase and adds to the anxiety of women left alone on their farms. On the 28th ultimo at 12-07 p.m., a sharp earthquake was felt here and, I am informed also at Molo.

The only sale of land in the District during 1959 was the purchase of Sabatia Farm by Mr. Ing Tutsch. Mr. and Mrs. Tutsch are a welcome acquisition to the District. Their daughter who recently arrived took Europe and Kenya for her father on the farm. Mr. Tutsch has already made a considerable increase in his stock and already many improvements are to be seen on the farm.

Mr. R. O. Crowther of Kaigerisi has joined the Forces and Mrs. Crowther and her two small sons have left for a trip to South Africa.

MAKUYU

Thunderstorms broke on the Makuyu District on Sunday night, and rainfall of about one inch or more was recorded, being more than welcome after the prolonged drought and the week of alternating hot weather which preceded the storm. Mr. Springer, the Agricultural Officer from Fort Hall, will be in the District this week, visiting the experimental acres of cotton, and it is not yet known whether the rain has come too late to save the crop or whether the Government will consider it worth while going to the expense of curing it. The rainfall for 1959 has been the lowest recorded in Makuyu for the years, varying from 22 inches to 25 inches while parts of Mitubiri have only had 17 inches. Coffee farmers are pruning fairly hard in order to help the trees over the hard time which will probably be light unless the present rain is enough to save it. Owing to the failure of their crops, the natives are asking farmers to feed them and the situation looks serious, with the rising price of maize and the difficulty of getting supplies localy, coupled with the fact that most farmers are cutting down labour in order to economise and counteract the fall in coffee prices. The Attitudes Cups for golf and tennis were played for at Makuyu on January 7, in blistering heat. The golf which consists of fourball foursomes, the combined score of partners with their combined handicaps, was won by Mrs. McMaster and Mr. J. C. Crawford. The best individual score was returned by Mrs. McMaster and Mr. Clarke of Thika who tied with 79 nett. The American tennis tournament was won by Mrs. Dawson and Mr. Burrows, after some close and exciting games. There was also a golf foursomes for non-tennis players. Club Sequins winning the long driving competition, and Mrs. Fyfe-Jamieson the approach competition over three holes.

SOTIK

The short rains though late, have not failed altogether in Sotik, so some good fair of over an inch were recorded last month. Thus fortunately rain, has done a great deal of good and cheered everyone. The Pyrethrum, which on some farms had suffered, has started to flower well again. With the present high price should help the monthly budget considerably. Maize land which has been ready for weeks, has now been planted, and the rain has come in time to ensure a good yield from the beans. The coffee, which has benefitted from the dry weather, has had the rain when it was most needed, to save the trees from the effects of overbearing, and to aid the flowering of the new crop. Altogether on the score of weather the Sotik Farmers have been well treated, but unfortunately there is a great deal more in modern farming than just the production side, the marketing side the farmer has a very real grouse.

The hope that the Kenya Government would in War-time put forward a sound Agricultural Policy, seems doomed to disappointment. Realise while the price of all commodities continues to soar, but the farmer has to be able to produce at a fair economic figure controlled by Government. As regards some crops, notably - coffee, while the cost of production has already risen considerably, there has been a big fall in price, the unhappy farmer thus being caught in the pincers of circumstance over which he has no control.

With the ever increasing cost of production far outstripping the marketable value of the produce, bankruptcy for the farmer must be the outcome. Faced with this grim prospect the Kenya Farmer is consoled by the promise of further loans from Government at 6½ per cent interest.

If Government would only realise that what the farmer wants is not further loans, which have a big millstone around his neck, but a fair price for his crops, the Colony would be in a sounder position today.

MACHAKOS

It is difficult to write cheerful agricultural notes in drought like this, and I am perfectly sure no one wants to read a "grouse."

The farmer's chief occupation these days is digging for water in sandy gullies and quite useful supplies of about 300 gallons daily have been found at a depth of twenty odd feet. This entails little expense, usually a few weeks' work for three boys to dig the hole and sinks, perhaps a little brickwork or flat stones, and enable the cattle to make use of a grazing distant from the usual water supply. In most cases the water rises to the surface and is led into troughs while others find it necessary to use a small hand pump or the primitive rope and bucket.

The second week in 1960 brought us a few showers—good for the grassing but unfortunately too late for the greater part of the crop. Some of the farms which registered less than one inch for the November rains had over an inch in these storms while Machakos itself had very little.

Mr. Metcalfe of the Coffee Team visited the district in December to release mealie bug parasites. There seems to be very little mealie bug infestation at present, but whether this is due to the action of the parasites or the drought, time alone will show.

CHESS

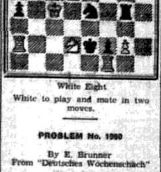
(By A. H. Spencer Palmer, Life Member British Chess Federation, P.O. Box 706, Nairobi).

Letters relating to this column should be marked CHESS and posted direct to them at the above address.

PROBLEM No. 1959

By H. E. and J. Bettmann

Black Eight



White Eight

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1960

By E. Brunner

From "Deutsches Wochenschach"

Black Seven

White Eight

White to play and mate in three moves.

This problem has a subtle key which nicely provides against all the activities of the Black Queen.

SOLUTIONS

Kaymovies—

No. 1957, 1. R—c3!

No. 1958, 1. P—g3, Queen, etc!

The key to No. 1952 was wrongly given last time. It should be, of course, 1. B (not R)—g 4. My mistake, not the printer's!

NOTE—There is a Black Rook at f 4.

Dr. Maercks says that is "one of the best and most brilliant problems he has yet seen."

Problem No. 1953 (Help-mate by P. S. Sehmi). The composer's key is 1. B—d 7, with play as follows:—

2. B—f 5	K—e 6
3. R—f 6	K—d 6
4. K—d 4 mate.	

This unsound position is curiously cooked as follows:—

	K—d 7
2. B—c 1	K—d 8
3. K1—c5	B—d 7
4. K—c 5 mate.	

Dispenses with the Knight f 4.

None of the solvers found the cook, and this is the first time we have failed to find a second solution of any of this composer's positions.

Problem No. 1954, Loyd, Key, 1. B—a 2, a waiting-move. Whatever Black does admits one of the pretty mates. It looks as easy as it looks, for all attacks fail and mate is only possible when the enemy weakens his position by moving.

Problem No. 1955, Loyd, Key, 1. K—d 2 ch!

If 1. ...P—g1 (Q, or R);	
	2. R—f 1, etc.
If 1. ...P—g1 (Kt);	2. B—d 1, etc.
If 1. ...P—g 1 (B);	2. K—e 1, etc.

P. S. Sehmi appears to have cooked this misterpiece with 1. K—e 2, but he does not mention the composer's key. The cook disposes with the Bishop b 2, for, when P becomes Kt check!, 2. K—f 1 is necessary and sufficient.

Problem No. 1956, Loyd. The play is obvious, and there is no alternative at any point:—

1. B—f 7	K—e 4
2. K—f 6	K—d 4
3. B—h 5	K—e 4
4. P—g 3 ch.	K—d 4
5. B—g 2	K—e 4
6. P—g 4	K—h 5
7. B—f 3 mate!	

Dr. Maercks likes this the best of the three.

CHRISTMAS PUZZLES

A. White stalemates by Q—f 6 ch, B—e 7 ch, B—h 6 ch!

B. Black has castled: illegally passing Black over f 8 covered by White Kt. This move must be retracted and the King moved elsewhere. As d 3 is his only square he goes there and is mated by 1. Kt—f 4.

C. B—h 8, obstructing his own mating piece, but providing against Black's defence B—c 6, when B x B wins. If B elsewhere, R—h 7 wins.

D. 1. Kt—f 6, P—d 7 ch, etc.

E. White has just moved K e 6—d 7. When it was on e 6, White gave him a double check from Q and B by playing P e 5 x P d 5 en passant. His moves carried than the diagrammed position things stood thus:—

White: K h 8, Q c 4, B a g 1, h 7, Kt d 5, 6, B b 3, d 6, Pa 4, c 2, d 4, e 3, 5, f 3, 4, g 3.

Black K h 5; a 6, c 6, f 6, Pa 7, b 7, c 6, d 7, e 7, f 7, h 6.

From this position play:—

1. R1—f5	K—g 6
2. R1—g 7 ch	P—f 5
3. P x f 5 ep. ch	K—f 7
4. R1—e 8 ch	K—e 6
5. R1—e 5 ch	K—d 5
6. P x P e p. ch	K—d 4

and this takes us to the position shown in the Xmas diagram.

Solutions received from H. J. Condon (not 1957), "King's Pawn," Dr. Maercks and P. S. Sehmi. Many partial solutions of the Xmas Puzzles were received. Only "King's Pawn" did them all correctly.

ROUND THE BRIDGE TABLE

By GRAND SLAM.

Insidious Cheating

Hesitation in bidding is reprehensible.

Hesitation in playing a card is one of the worst tricks that a player can be guilty of.

Here are some of the reasons:—

(1) A player should be ready to play what he considers the right card, immediately a card is led. A good player will anticipate the lead so, by not hesitating for a fraction of a second, he will avoid giving away the value of his hand.

(2) Hesitation or, worse still, taking an unconscionable time in thinking, is the hall mark of a bad player.

Nobody with any card sense plays slow-ly-it simply means that there is a continuous thought. To play the declaration slowly or to continue playing the cards when all the tricks are obviously there is not only fatuous but extremely galling to the unfortunate opponents who endeavour to discard correctly in order to save a trick which does not exist. Some players have the idea that they are being very clever when they play witners up to the last trick, there is a very different word for it.

(3) Hesitation gives the hand away. The player of the hand takes full advantage of it, his brain is working and he draws the obvious conclusion.

The player on his left, after a long hesitation, underplays his ace through the king in dummy up goes the king, had he played quickly, the declarer might not have put it up.

The ace King ten x are in dummy, the leader, on the right, after a long think, plays the lack lowest card, queen. Ho, says the declarer to himself, "trying to fox me" and successfully finesses the ten on the next round.

The defence must be ready to play rapidly-holding the ace queen x x with king x x in dummy on his left, he must put up his ace to his partner's lead of that suit, and require a small one at once, any hesitation marks him with the queen.

(4) Hesitating whether to cover an honour or not, is a thing that should have decided what you will do before the card is led through and either cover or not as rapidly as possible.

To hesitate when you cannot cover it, is cheating.

(5) To hesitate when it is your lead, in the defence, also informs the declarer that there is a choice of leads and he draws his own conclusions as to what is your difficulty. Hesitation on the part of the declarer is not of much consequence, but it usually means that his original scheme of play has to undergo revision-the defence must try to imagine why.

Some players indulge in deep thought so as to create the impression that the hand is very difficult to play, and when they succeed in making their contract, look round for applause.

This generally happens when there is a gallery.

Others close their eyes or gaze profoundly at the ceiling. Personally, I never found anything inspiring in a ceiling with the exception of those beautiful ceilings in Italian palaces, where Venus, in a state of nudity, is surrounded by chubby little cherubims.

Many years ago when I was taught to play cards my teacher used to say "Sir heaven's sake, if you've got any mistakes to make, make them quickly".

I believe that some competent players play slowly on purpose, they do it to tire the opponents and confuse their line of thought.

As far as I am concerned, this method is very annoying when used against me, I do not count the cards but I remember them and, if I have to suffer from bad lines with my plates become over exposed or burned, the result being that, if I am put to "divine" I haven't the slightest idea which card to discard.

(6) Then there is the player who goes into a coma, he has the choice of two cards to play, neither of them of the slightest importance and he, but he fingers them about, and finally plays with one as if it broke his heart-this again, is to create an impression.

Some players of the hand play in jerks, and when they have to discard from dummy, the hand moves over the cards, and then, suddenly, pounces on one and plays it-this does not help the opponents of play at all.

Another form of hesitation is "the sword of Damocles" he is able to take the trick with an obvious winner, but takes it out and then puts it back, if he decides to take it, he holds it poised over the trick and then reluctantly takes it. Of course, if he doesn't take it, he has told everybody that he could have done so.

If I may be allowed to give my readers advice-keep up your mind which card you will play before-hand, whether it is your turn to play or not. This follow will be much more impressive and a great deal more efficacious.

Very occasionally, the difficulty of placing the cards in the opponents' hands, requires a little thought, try and do your thinking when the first card is led, map out your scheme of play after which, play as fast as you can.

There was never a truer saying that "Slow and sure wins."

Correspondence. A. W. Kakamega. Your letter regarding Problem No. 240 was delayed in transit and has only reached me today. The problem was correctly printed and South's holding of diamonds is 9 6 4. The diagram should have blocked though not too easy. The key move is lead of a diamond and must be found at once. A trump opening is unsound, and it was here that many failed.

Solution to Problem No. 243

	S: 6 8 3 2	
	H: K	
	D: 5	
	C: Q	
S: 9	N	S: Q J
H: J 6 5	W E	H: 9 8 2
D: 7	S	D: none
C: 7 8		C: J 10
	S: 7	
	H: A 10 7	
	D: Q	
	C: K 8	

Diamonds are trumps. South to lead and make all seven tricks against any defence.

South leads the ace of hearts followed by the ten, which West covers and North ruffs. North leads the queen of clubs which South wins with the king and leads the queen of diamonds, and East is in doubt whether he discards a spade, a heart or a club, he presents North and South with the rest of the tricks.

Problem No. 248

	S: 8	
	H: Q 7	
	D: 9	
	C: 10	
S: A	N	S: none
H: 10 9 6	W E	H: none
D: 8	S	D: A 7
C: none		C: Q 9 6
	S: none	
	H: J	
	D: J 5	
	C: A 8	

There are no trumps. South to lead and win four of the five tricks against any defence.

Solution will be published on February 9th.

Solutions are invited and will be acknowledged on that date or later to suit the convenience of readers living in remote parts.

An Announcement

I much regret to advise that it has been decided to discontinue these notes as a weekly feature, but they will however appear fortnightly, in future commencing from the 26th instant.

KENNEL NOTES

By Margaret Collyer

Miss Collyer, Gilpit, to which correspondence in connection with "Kennel Notes" should be addressed, does not hold herself responsible for statements made by correspondents in these notes, based on information supplied by her correspondents.

Miss Collyer cannot undertake a search for advertised puppies unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

MRS. DICK of Moshi, (P.O. Box 14) informs me that her white bull terrier bitch Vagabond of Velirt whelped ten all white puppies, seven dogs and three bitches; seven have docked tails, but one has a stricture on eye which I believe is allowed in the all white breed. I have a recollection of one of Mr. Randall's best with a small black patch over one eye. The dam of these pups is by Grey fine dog Velimar Vortex, out of Raka Remnant. Vortex's sire was Bismark of Enderley who was sold to America for £500. Raka Remnant's sire was an imported dog called Vasalda. Four generations back on both sides of this pedigree we find Champion Crooksa Great Boy. The International Champion Cylva General, Champion Iraiger Winalot, and Champion Hadee Cavalier. So far as I can discover this pedigree is entirely white throughout. I have in the past often been asked for bull terrier pups of pure white breeding and not been able to find one. I think that this pedigree may be useful to many breeders.

The deal over the golden labrador bitch puppy, after all my trouble, did not come off as Count Perigny decided to take a Lion dog instead. So the pup is still on offer. Mr. Hutton-Wilson tells me he has no wish to offer a big stud fee for the use of his imported dog and mentions 20/-. He is much more anxious to encourage the breeding of golden labradors than to try and make money out of them, which I consider very kind of him. He would much like to get a well bred black labrador bitch sent to his dog for a bitch in my last article some of the best yellows are bred from black bitches. As I write I am hoping that Mr. L. Barradell will read these notes and consider sending the nice black bitch he got from Major Dew's kennel to Mr. Hutton-Wilson's dog. She would in all probability throw some yellow puppies in the litter, and she is a beautiful bitch herself. I am most anxious to persuade people not to lose interest in keeping up the breeding of really good dogs throughout the duration of the war, which please God will not be a long one. It will be a thousand pities to lose the fine blood we now have in the country just because for the moment we are suffering from sinking hearts. If we allow our courage to evaporate we shall certainly regret it later on. Dogs are an essential to the country and we can't do without them, and therefore being obliged to have them let us have the best that can be produced. It costs no more to keep a good one than it does to keep a bad one. Please bear this in mind, and continue judicious breeding even though the price for puppies may remain low for a while. Mrs. Vidor, who very ably judges rare hair fox-terriers at the last show, has just sent her bitch, from Mrs. Jeacock's Kennel to Longtown of Chats. Mrs. Vidor will be a valuable addition to the East African Kennel Club, for there is no greater dog-lover in Kenya. I have a letter from Mrs. Joyce Atkins who is at present staying with Mrs. Wainwright at Kericho begging me to find her a pedigree Dachshund for terrier before she flies back to her school in Capetown. Unfortunately I am unable to help her as I do not know of any such smooths for sale, the breed has been allowed to almost die out. We never see them on the show bench now and at one time we had some beauties about, several far excelling the wire hairs! They are much less trouble to look after, and show than the wire haired variety.

Here is a story for Dr. van Someren to contradict. Just outside my backdoor there was a patch of grass which had been left by the gardener and which was about two feet high. One evening I saw my three terriers barking and prancing on two sides of it; on the other side was a piece of bare wire netting. I own a half-bred kaffin cat that the terriers delight in baiting every evening when he comes home for his food. There was a hefty growling going on in the grass which I took to be merely the angry cat, and that is exactly what it sounded like. So having warned the dogs not to touch the cat I went in to have a bath. A second later my boy barged into my room with the three terriers in his arms and said "Bring the gun and shoot it" he said. "For it is going down the wire and I can't hit it." "Nonsense" I replied "it is Christ-pig, I heard him growling at the dogs."

The boy insisted that it was the snake which was growling and that he had seen it stand on its tail to attack the dogs. I still did not believe him but picked up my gun and went out. The grass was probed with a pole and I again heard a savage growling but could see nothing and refused to shoot, convinced that it was the cat. To cut the story short I eventually found blind into the grass and cut a large puff adder in two.

I have been told before of snakes making a noise like the growl of an angry dog and have always laved it with lots of salt for I have seen many snakes baited by dogs but have never heard anything but the hiss.

The noise that this snake made I have already described and even as I shot I quite expected to find my lovely big cat dead. My apologies to people whose word I have doubted. I am now convinced that some snakes do possess (anyhow) elementary vocal cords.

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The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

Maize Prices

THE CASE FOR THE FARMER

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

Sir,—At the recent annual general meeting of the K.F.A. held in Kitale, the price of maize inter alia, was discussed.

Mr. F. L. Megson moved a motion that the price of maize in Kenya should be governed by the Import Parity price. He urged that, if through circumstances prevailing, the internal price of maize should rise to, say, Shs. 12/- per bag, we as farmers, should do all possible through the K.F.A., to obtain this figure.

An amendment was proposed by Major Bolton, to the effect that we should aim this year at a figure of Shs. 10/- per bag.

He stressed the point that in aiming at this figure, there was no idea of profiteering; that it was in fact a fair figure.

In the debate which followed, one speaker suggested that the 'Import Parity' price idea was a broken reed on which to depend; that ships might come from South America and elsewhere and off load maize at Mombasa at a much lower figure than Shs. 10/- per bag, and for this reason it was more sensible to stick to something tangible, and that we should concentrate on obtaining Shs. 10/-, as suggested in the amendment.

The meeting, on the principle that "a bird in the hand" etc. and also perhaps because they thought in concentrating on Shs. 10/- they were 'playing the game,' voted for the amendment, and the 'Import Parity' resolution was turned down.

I have heard it argued against Mr. Megson's resolution that we have not a hope of obtaining more than Shs. 10/- per bag, no matter what the internal circumstances might be; therefore why bother to try and get more! And I have heard Mr. Megson's reply that such an attitude is defeatist and that it augurs badly for the Maize Industry if we are frightened even to ask for what is justly our due.

In recent years it is true to say that maize farmers have felt they are dependent on Government, with regard to the price which may be forthcoming that they can do but little, even through the K.F.A., to obtain the best price possible for their maize.

If this attitude of the farmers is a defeatist attitude, we may well ask how long is such a defeatist attitude to prevail? It is surely high time that we dropped such an attitude. We have had more than our fair share of the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" in recent years, and for this reason are all the more entitled to share in any better fortune which may come our way.

The extraordinary thing is, however, that should prospects, in better prices, improve, some kind of demon seems immediately to stalk the earth, suggesting to the maize farmers, that they are a nasty lot of profiteers; disloyal to Government, and callous as to the needs of other consumers of maize in Kenya.

At the same time, farmers are advised to lie low; and not to embarrass the Government and to be content with a moderate price, which may be quite irrespective of what is a fair price; i.e., one determined by supply and demand.

It comes to this, that when the maize farmer occasionally glimpses a little sunshine through the clouds, which in some small measure is going to help him recoup his past losses, he is hoodwinked into the idea, that this is really no sunshine at all; but merely mirage.

When one remembers exactly what locusts and weevil and drought and times of depression can do towards putting a spoke in the maize farmer's wheel, is it not mere elementary justice, that when good times come along he should be allowed to take advantage of them.

I ask, sir, in all sincerity, can this instinct to take advantage of better times when they occur, be conceivably called profiteering?

The chairman of the K.F.A., at the meeting of December 29 is reported as having said on this question of maize prices that his Board hope to arrive at a price, which will be satisfactory to producer and consumer alike.

This is a very pleasant way of looking at things. But if the chairman is trying to humour the consumer, is he at the same time being fair to the producer?

The purport of this letter is to stress the fact that the Chairman and the Directorate of the K.F.A., which is primarily a Co-operative Society brought into existence to further the interests of the maize grower, are not being fair to the producer, when they talk of trying to arrive at a price which will be "fair to all."

It is high time that maize should be treated as any other commodity, in that those interested in its successful development i.e. the K.F.A. should do all possible to obtain for their members the best prices possible.

Yours etc.,
OSWALD BENTLEY.

Kitale,
January 9, 1940.

STOCK ROUTES FROM SAMBURU

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

Sir,—It seems to be a commonly held opinion that cattle movements, particularly from the N.F.P. and the Samburu reserve, are restricted from what are described as political reasons. A recently published letter by Major White seems calculated to support this misconception. May I relate some of the facts.

The N.F.P., which at that time included the Samburu, was closed many years ago for veterinary reasons. A herd of Somali-owned cattle came into Isiolo infected with Pleuro-pneumonia. Most of these cattle died in spite of inoculations carried out by the Veterinary Department. In these circumstances, closing the area was the only thing that could be done. And now, many years later, the position is much the same, at least so far as the Samburu reserve is concerned. Pleuro-pneumonia is still endemic in most of that area. The latest available report of the Veterinary Department describes it as a dangerous area. Quite recently there have been two serious outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at Kisima, the free grazing area for traders in Samburu. The latest of these outbreaks is, I believe, still raging.

In spite of this, however, the Veterinary Department are trying to force a stock route through Laikipia to Thomson's Falls station for Samburu cattle. Every farmer in this district, with the exception of Major White, is against it. The Laikipia Farmers' Association has had a long correspondence with Mr. Daubney on the subject. He writes pages of arguments minimising the risk of moving cattle that may be infected with pleuro-pneumonia through this district. The Association has suggested that he should do his job and first clear up the Samburu reserve of pleuro-pneumonia. To this he replies that he is astonished at the request and would the Association confirm that it represents the views of its members.

The truth is that the N.F.P. in general, and the Samburu reserve in particular, were closed for veterinary reasons. These reasons are as valid today as ever they were. If opened now Samburu will be opened for what are called political reasons.

In passing, one might note that movements of cattle from the Lake Victoria area of Tanganyika are nothing new. Before the last war cattle were moved from there to the country around Tanga for sale. According to the Veterinary Department estimate about 16,000 head of these cattle per annum were imported into Kenya, even in 1933 and 1934 when our cattle industry was most depressed. At that time we could hardly sell our own stock. I believe the cattle-owning tribes about Mwanza were then getting only 5/- or 6/- per head for their cattle. No doubt, on these terms, they felt delighted at being "brought into the economic life of the Territory."

Yours, etc.,
A. DYKES.

Rumuruti:
January 9, 1940.

EAST COAST FEVER

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

Sir. — May I reply through your paper to questions put by Mr. Tunstall?

(1) The experiment was with the progeny of native cows by pure-bred imported bulls, purchased from noted stockmen of the time. I used an immune grade bull from the Plateau, and later got a ½-bred also immune, as there were then quite a number of grades around Eldoret.

(2) The few ticks which exist in the areas I mentioned are, according to Veterinary officers not the E.C.F. types, and the native stock in these areas is **not** immune. If you want proof of it buy a few and take them to Njoro, or better still Kibigori, and I doubt if you have any alive in three months. This should convince you, sir, that there are clean areas in Kenya.

(3) I advocate the destruction of game in and around Stock Areas because I have seen it accomplished in Africa—turn a few of our game poachers loose and in twelve months there would be no game. Having cleared the game off, a fence would keep out any wholesale invasion.

(4) I object to immunity in grades, simply because I think it retards the progress the country is making in stock rearing at present, and any neighbour who does not dip where the majority do, is definitely a menace, and as we are dependent on cooperation, this, I think, is important.

(5) Dipping certainly does not increase the milk yield, but it enables one to keep alive animals which can give and are giving three to four gallons of milk per day, per cow. This means that one such cow is equal to five and six low yielding grades or good native cows, and also means the feeding of one animal instead of half a dozen. For ranching purposes, of course, this does not apply. I am writing as a Dairyman and Dairying and E.C.F. do not agree.

The fact that farmers like Cloete, Leslie, Symons, Stephenson, Hoey, and other pioneers of the Plateau, did not continue with their grade immune cattle, apart from my experiment, is proof enough that it is not practical.

A trip to South Africa and through the Native territories would be an eye opener, for here is proof of what controlled dipping can do, all within the last fifteen years. And yet we hear it said the Union does little or nothing for its native people; as far as I could see all that was left to be done was the fencing. Natives purchase stock from farmers on their border and have no trouble in keeping the stock alive as their dips are dotted about every 10 to 12 miles, and these dips control the movement of cattle, resulting in the non-existence of stock thefts and of E.C.F.

When one sees a Native Reserve, which 20 years ago was as full of E.C.F. as the Kavirondo Reserve, cleaned up and no case of E.C.F. for three or four years, it sounds odd to have to try and convince European settlers that it pays to get rid of East Coast Fever, and all tick-borne diseases.

Yours, etc.,
R. LETCHER.

Endebess,
January 6, 1940.

P.S.—An article on this subject appears in "Dalgety's Review" of last week and is well worth reading.
R.L.

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Famine

"A RECURRING PROBLEM"

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

Sir,—Listeners in to the Nairobi broadcast News Bulletins of the 9th and 10th must have been amazed when they heard that the announcement of the Chief Native Commissioner to the effect that 2000 Wildebeeste were to be killed by the Game Department to help feed starving Akamba was emphatically denied the next evening by the latter.

They were being shot for "Control" purposes—though control of what was not explained.

These two conflicting announcements leave a most unfortunate impression. Does it mean that Wildebeeste are being killed to preserve the grazing for Masai cattle, and that to shoot them for this purpose does not offend against the ethics of game preservation, whereas to do so to help feed starving humans is a crime against it?

If so, and it is hard to interpret the controversy otherwise, then it is high time the outlook of the Game Department should change.

There is a War, there is very real food shortage in the Akamba Reserve, and there are too many Wildebeeste!

Yours, etc.
P. G. W. MCMASTER.

Thika,
January 11, 1940.

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

Sir,—In your excellent leading article yesterday under the above heading you ask. "What steps will now be taken to prepare for the next failure?"

The answer to this query is simple, as any ordinarily intelligent and observant farmer knows. It is this. The first, the most urgent, and the most simple step to take is to reintroduce the old early maturing mixed type of maize that the natives have grown for generations, and abolish the growing of white maize which takes four to five months to mature, as compared with the three months required by the old native maize.

Even in this, the worst drought I have known in 20 years farming here, the natives would have reaped a reasonable crop of their old maize, whereas, as they are all growing the slow maturing type, only a few cobs will be gathered, and that only on the richest and most favoured shambas.

It is true that they will not be able to sell the mixed maize at the price they can sell the white, but these perpetual famines will cease.

I have been asked by the natives themselves, who now realise this, to get them some of their old seed, and have written the Director of Agriculture asking if he can procure me some. He can't, nor can the natives.

In addition to the terrible mistake made by Government in encouraging natives to grow white maize except in areas of plentiful rain and rich soil, there is another serious objection to it. The Medical Officer in charge of the last Nairobi show, while showing me photos of natives suffering from "pellagra", told me that the disease has increased considerably since they have taken to growing white maize, as it lacks some vitamen which the mixed coloured maize contains.

Yours etc.,
R. A. CLAY.

Thika,
January 13, 1940.

A POLICY FOR WAR: MAN-POWER

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

Sir,—A correspondent in your today's issue says it is a "funny war", and so is the advertisement which appears in the 'Situations Vacant' column from Military Headquarters who require clerks, between the ages of 18 and 45. Can this possibly be a mistake and the figures become reversed and should read 54 to 81?

In class III of the K.D.F. there is no age limit, and one would have thought that the lads of 18 to 45 should be in the "field" leaving the clerical jobs to older men.

If this age limit of 45 years was enforced, generally, among our local forces today, there would be rather a large percentage of officers and men looking for new jobs, some of whom are holding nice fat billets and drawing pensions in addition to their military pay.

Yours etc.,
"54".

Nairobi,
January 10, 1940.

PAY FOR KENYA REGIMENT

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

Sir,—In reading through Government Notice 28 which gives details of alterations in the pay of the Kenya Regiment, I notice that Section 2 of the conditions reads as follows:—

"Any married officer who has not attained the age of thirty years shall be paid at the rate prescribed for a single officer of the same rank."

I think that such a condition as this requires explanation. Why a married man who has not attained the age of 30 should be penalised in this manner definitely is a subject for criticism.

Members of the Kenya Regiment in pre-war times joined up under an Ordinance No. 4 of 1937 and there is nothing under Section 22 which indicates to a married man under the age of 30 that he will be penalised as he now seems to be under Government Notice No. 28 of 1940.

I do think that you, Sir, should take this matter up on the question of principle, and I would also like to know whether this particular condition applies only to the Kenya Regiment or to the rest of the Military Units that have been formed since the war.

Another anomaly in my estimation is that under Section 3 of the conditions a non-commissioned officer over the rank of Corporal is not allowed any dependant's allowance, therefore the promotion above the rank of Corporal is a hollow one. This is also a matter that might call for your editorial comment.

Yours, etc.
D. NEWMARK.

Nairobi,
January 12, 1940.

CONTROL OF PRICES

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

Sir,—Under the "Standard Clock" in today's issue it is stated that new control prices have been issued and are set out in a supplement (No. 56) to the *Official Gazette*.

The Notice starts as follows:—

"In Exercise of the powers thereunto enabling it, the Supply Board hereby cancels the Schedule to Government Notice No.816 of October 4th, 1939, as amended by Government Notice No. 881 of the 24th October, 1939, Government Notice No. 928 of 4th November, 1929, Government Notice No. 971 of 21st November, 1939, Government Notice No. 987 of 24th November, 1939, Government Notice No. 1038 of 13th December, 1939, and Government Notice No. 1040 of 18th December, 1939, and substitutes therefor, with effect from the 27th day of December, 1939, the following Schedule:—"

Then a list of articles affected and the control price ex godown at Mombasa is given.

Is it not possible for the Control Officer to drop all the preamble and give Nairobi merchants the Nairobi prices in plain English?

At present it is not possible to arrive at the local Control prices without adding and subtracting the various *Gazette* notices one from the other and then taking away the number you first thought of, in fact a pretty good jig-saw puzzle.

Yours, etc.
PERPLEXED MERCHANT.

Nairobi,
January 11, 1940.

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

Sir,—Tonight over the wireless the names of several Nairobi firms were given who were prosecuted for charging more than the control prices. I should like to see a long list of them.

What I should like to know is how are we protected against the same thing in Tanganyika.

On the day after the tax-increase on liquor and tobacco was announced by the Nairobi Broadcasting Station we had to pay more for our beer and cigarettes.

On a question from me I was told that the difference in price went to the Government.

Is that so? I have my doubts.

Yours etc.,
D. J. BOSMAN.

Geita,
January 5, 1940.

TURKISH RELIEF

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

Sir,—The hearts of all those who listened yesterday and this morning to Lord Lloyd's appeal for help for the Turkish Relief Fund must have been touched by his story of the terrible sufferings of the victims of the recent earthquake, tempests, and floods.

I would suggest that a Fund and Depôt be established for the whole of Kenya to which those who can afford to do so can send their contributions of money and clothing. Let us be united in this matter remembering that union is strength, and that even the small contributions of those who can afford little amount in the aggregate to a good deal.

I should be very glad to associate myself with any effort towards this object.

Yours, etc.,
G. R. PLOWDEN.

Nairobi,
January 15, 1940.

THE CHURCH TODAY

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

Sir, — Dr. de Smidt's letter in your weekly edition of January 5 may be taken as a fair specimen of honest Rationalistic thought. If I venture to differ from him, I must at the same time pay tribute to his evident honesty and sincerity.

It has been difficult for me to accept some of the orthodox tenets of Christian dogma. Predestination to eternal damnation, everlasting hell fire, the substitutionary theory of the Atonement wrought for us by our Saviour, are but some of these difficulties. But that I am a wilful sinner at times, fighting against the world, the flesh and evil, and that I need compassion and forgiveness of my Creator, is only too evident to me, and, I have no doubt, to others also.

Dr. de Smidt writes: "Having shed the great fundamental of the Christian Dogma, the leaders of the Protestant Church will find themselves, are finding themselves, obliged logically to yield further to modern science by recanting the remainder." The great fundamental of Christian Dogma is what he calls "the hoary hypothesis of the Fall and Atonement." It is true that some still hold that the Hebrew story of the Creation and Fall is history, and fundamental.

But there is a greater fundamental than this, which we Christians do not recant, nor can we recant and remain scientifically true to the facts of life. This greatest fundamental is the fact of our sin and wrongdoing, not only with regard to men but also with respect to our Creator. The Hebrews explained it by the Fall, while many of us prefer to view it in the light of the theory of evolution. But whichever way it is attempted to explain it, the fact is deeper than the explanations, even that of the evolutionary hypothesis. Further it is unreasonable in view of the light shed on primitive religions and our own Christian religion by the science of Anthropology, to expect that the Hebrews of those far off days should have put forward an explanation in accord with the hard won knowledge of our own time.

The second fundamental is that of the Atonement or Redemption. I trust that I am, in general outlook, as scientifically minded as is Dr. de Smidt. In this I am in line with many Christians, for example, the Bishop of Birmingham. Redemption is to me, in my own experience, as much a fact as is the phenomenon that if I put my hand in the fire it will be burned. Again, explanations differ widely as to the *modus operandi* of Redemption, but the fact is greater than the explanations. Christians can never recant it. Redemption is not confined to the followers of our Saviour in the opinion of some of us, for the Creator is the Creator of us all.

It would seem that Dr. de Smidt hardly states some rather important contentions fairly. When he talks of the sweeping away by the science of Anthropology of "the ground for faith in our Gospels' account of the life and significance of Christ" it may interest some to know that a recent President of the Royal Anthropological Institute was Dr. E. W. Smith, a great Christian and missionary. He was quite unaware that the great science, the members of which honoured him by making him their President, had swept away the grounds of his faith as a Christian. As a Fellow of that same Institute of Anthropology, I too am unaware that the Gospels' account of the life and significance of Christ has no longer validity.

Again, in his reference to the Abolition of Slavery. It is, of course, true that the Christian community as a whole for long centuries saw no contradiction to their faith in the institution of Slavery. But Christians were amongst those who fought most patiently and with most determination for Abolition.

What Dr. de Smidt has really done in the letters to the Press is to give us his own reactions to the attacks by Rationalists on certain aspects of orthodox Christian dogma. My own mind is probably as sceptical, to my own discomfort, as is his. I do not seek to cloak the fact that as a Christian there are realms of knowledge about which I cannot be domatic; in other words I am a *Christian* agnostic, ignorant of many things.

What I want to say is this. If it were not for the scientific researches, in the realms of palaeontology, anthropology and especially its specialized branch, pre-Adamite man, in Kavirondo (to use a popular term) I would have missed the greatest intellectual and emotional support in continuing to be a professed Christian. When doubt assails, as it must any thinking man, the thought of the Creator's long travail with man in Kavirondo for something like half a million years, or more, and His infinite patience leaves no room for doubt. I echo the Psalmist's words: "What is man that thou art mindful of him or the son of man that thou so regardest him." The mystery of God in Christ can, I believe, only fall into its true perspective, when viewed from the evolutionary standpoint.

Christianity can never die. It will be more and more truly appreciated by the spiritually minded "as the thoughts of men are widened with the progress of the suns." This involves a changing appreciation of dogma. To an evolutionist, objection to the incorporation in the Christian festivals of older rites is simply trivial. I have written that Christianity can never die. Equally true is it that it cannot be the final revelation of what the Creator has to teach us. There is a development of revelation which has not ceased. Christians will ever be in the forefront of the struggle to understand the ways of God to men. They will not be the only ones, of course.

And in the application of the "rational moral idea" the Golden Rule of our Saviour, Christians (some of them) have been foremost. In our own Colony, whatever may be thought of them, two avowed Christians, MacGregor Ross and Norman Leys, have been pioneers in seeking to bring about a better application of the Golden Rule in the Administration of Native Affairs.

The Christian Church is an Ethical Church.

I wonder if it is one of the dogmas of the Ethical Church which Dr. de Smidt quotes when he writes: "actually there is no sound historical evidence for his (Jesus') existence whatever." May I quote the historian Dr. Rappoport. Dealing with those who deny the historicity of Jesus he writes on page 268 of his "Labour, Social Reform and Democracy": "More numerous are the scholars who believe in the historicity of Jesus, but differ as to His message."

But whether we believe in the historicity of Jesus and profess ourselves as Christians or whether we disbelieve. God is greater than Christianity, and has "other sheep which are not of this fold." Lip service or lip denial may count for little. By their fruits ye shall know them. The Golden Rule will keep all of us busy if we try honestly to apply it in our daily lives. In this endeavour we may wish each other good success.

Yours, etc.
W. E. OWEN
Archdeacon of Kavirondo.

Yala,
January 7, 1940.

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

Sir,—After reading Dr. F. P. G. de Smidt's thought-provoking letter under the caption of "The Church Today" in your issue of January 1, my conscience pricks me to write a few words regarding this much controversial and deep subject—Religion and Science.

As far as the biological argument about the evolution of species by the principle of natural selection and survival of the fittest is concerned, his arguments are, to my humble opinion, based on sound, rational and scientific foundation. Although there are some gaps in the theory of evolution as expounded by the leading biologists, geologists, Anatomists and Eugenists which I could not, owing to my limited knowledge, competently discuss here, I think all the religions of the world must either accept this theory or, by remaining adamant, render themselves unacceptable to the modern scientific and sceptical mind. I am not writing this to argue the theory of evolution, which has become well-nigh indisputable.

But, the argument of Dr. Smidt that "actually there is no sound historical evidence of his [Jesus's] existence whatever" has shocked me, and as a Muslim upon whom, it is incumbent to believe and respect all other Prophets as he does his own last Prophet Mohamed, I hold Christ as dear to my soul as I hold Mohamed [upon whom be peace]. It is this love for Christ that provokes me to write a few words. There are undeniably some corruptions, in the Christian Dogma, which have obscured and deformed the original, simple and true teachings of Christ, by conventions, rites superstitions, and bogus rituals and ceremonies. This petrification should be undoubtedly destroyed and a new edifice, laid on the sound foundations of the commands of God as taught by Jesus Christ and other prophets, should be reconstructed. I am saying this not from the view-point of a hostile prejudiced critic, but from the outlook of a lover of Christ and His true teachings. I also believe that there have been considerable interpolations in the Bible by narrow-minded priests in ancient times, but to repudiate the very existence of Christ, seems to me, not only irrational and against the historical facts but I deem it to be a disastrous distortion of facts which would be a severe and unjust blow to the millions of "true" Christians, actually believing in the tenets of Christianity and painstakingly endeavouring to put them into practice.

It is a wonder that a learned man like Dr. Smidt, calling himself a rationalist, should base his arguments on such irrational grounds. He has distorted the principles of logical argumentation by basing his arguments on false and mis-directing generalization. The only two points on which, he has based his argument are that:

(1) The mythical persons similar to Jesus Christ existed in different parts and sects of the world.

(2) There is no historical evidence of the existence of Christ.

In answer to his first argument, I would point out that the "inference" that "as there were other mythical persons assimilating in many respects to Christ, the Christ of Christianity did not exist," is logically a false inference. I would not dwell upon the logical rule of inference in detail here, but it is a "logical" principle of verifying a fact that a simultaneous happening of events, or similarity of the lives of two contemporary persons, is not a proof of the non-existence of a particular event or person. The existence of persons similar to Christ is not the denial of the existence of true Christ but, rather the proof of the same. The Mexican conception of Christ-like saviour God Quetzalcoatl, might have been in all probability borrowed from Christianity. Is there any sound historical proof that this did not happen in one of the one and hundred ways of communication?

All the other hypotheses of Egyptian saviour God Horus, and Mithraism, are based on doubtful historical facts which have no weight in the true scientific investigation. And even if the facts are well established and unchallengeable, they are not arguments to repudiate the existence of Christ.

As for his second point that "there is no historical evidence of the existence of Christ" I shall, for the sake of conciseness point out the following main proofs of the existence of Christ.

(1) Bible.
(2) Quran.
(3) Environments connected with the life of Christ.
(4) Christianity.

There are numerous other sound proofs which, I have left, for the lack of space.

(1) Bible. This is one of the most widely-read most inspiring and wonderful books attributed to Christ, and which is believed and followed by millions of the people all over the world. This miraculous book could not have been composed by a fabulous person. There must have existed some divine extraordinary personality who inspired or wrote it. It could not have been written automatically and if someone must have inspired it, why not Christ? There may have lived mythical Christ-like saviour Gods before and even after Christ, but, where is their "Bible"? I say the Bible is, one of the indisputable proofs, of the existence of Christ, in the same way as the "Dictums of Socrates" are the proof of the existence of Socrates, and so forth. What is the sound, tangible evidence of the existence of Socrates, Plato, Herodotus, Confucius Budha, Aristotle, Homer or Virgil? or any other pre-historical person? If the proof of all the pre-historical great men is their books or words, recorded by their contemporary disciples, the words of Jesus Christ, recorded by His Apostles, are the unshatterable proof of His existence.

(2) Holy Quran:—The Quran of the Muslims was inspired, 600 years after Christ. We believe it to be the word of God, expressed by our Holy Prophet Mohamed. There are many verses regarding the life of Christ in this book; 600 years is not a very long time for the brilliant-memoried Arabs to challenge the existence of Christ had it been doubtful. A truth-loving Prophet like Mohamed could never have substantiated the existence of Christ had he had an atom of doubt about his existence.

(3) There are hundreds of places in Palestine (where Christ was born) which are to this day shown to the pilgrims. To describe these places etc., seems sheer waste of time. Where are the birth places of the fabulous Saviour Gods described by Dr. Smidt?

(4) Christianity—What about the thousands of saints and innumerable other noble lives, who were inspired, transcendented, ennobled by the life and words of Christ? What has Dr. Smidt, to say of the visions, of saints, say, for instance, of St. Joan of Arc? Is psychical science a fake, and spiritualists like Sir Oliver Lodge, mere dupes? Is not the very existence of Christianity, defective as it may be in many respects ample testimony of the existence of Christ? Where is Mithraism," where is the Saviour Horus of the Egyptians? The false has decayed and the True survives.

Christianity, might have done some harm to humanity but what has not? Politics, money, science, learning, patriotism, in short every thing in the world has its use and dis-use. Why not consider the immense good done by christianity to the world, instead of merely portraying its darker side? What part has science played in dragging the world on the verge of destruction through the mechanical war of today? Should we despise science or use it in a better way?

Christ has done so much good to humanity that to forsake him is to forsake one of the greatest redeemers of civilization. Let the True Christ, and the other noble Prophets of the world, live forever for the betterment of the generations to come.

An ethical church without a God or a Prophet is doomed to fail. The idea of a society, sect, church or country without a supreme head is inconceivable.

We believe in and do honour to a King who is not a King in an orthodox way, and let us in the same way believe and respect a spiritual King—God and His servants Christ, Mohamed and Budha etc., who are not God or Prophets in a narrow sense.

Yours etc.,
HARUN AHMED.

Kijabe,
January 7, 1940.

[The correspondence on the questions raised by Dr. de Smidt is now closed.—Ed. E.A.S.]

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

Sir,—Dr. F. P. G. de Smidt in his first letter assures us that the points raised in his first letter are reasonably unanswerable. This statement is partly true, but probably not in the sense which the writer intended. But because of a false notion of terms used and a glaring lack of fixed first principles, the necessary basis to any fruitful discussion, many of his questions are essentially irrational to which no true answer can be given, because they are irrational, and ultimately involve absurdity.

I should like to make a few points clear before I proceed further.

(1) Myths can be absorbingly fascinating, (and judging by the references given by your correspondent they seem to have fascinated him) but they are only myths. And since myths, or if you will mythology, is born of ignorance and imagination it can have no legitimate place in sound religious beliefs.

(2) A theory should be clearly distinguished from an established scientific principle; because a theory is only a principle or formula offered to explain certain facts or conditions, which seem to be verified in a certain number of instances. And it frequently happens, as in the case of evolution, that a theory seems so plausible and so readily captivates or by propaganda is so imposed on the imagination that it passes for an established law or principle, though the facts needed for its verification be lacking. (3) There is a science of Revealed Religion and this science deals with facts, objective facts, although like every other science it gives due place to theories and opinions where the matter warrants such. Dogmas of the Christian Faith are facts and could not be dogmas if they were not facts. If the Church teaches a dogma it is because she has evidence that it is a fact i.e. that it is revealed by God, Who, of course, cannot deceive nor Himself be deceived. Hence, a doctrine is not true merely because the Church teaches it, but rather the Church teaches it because it is true; and she does so infallibly by God's assistance, and that on His own assurance. Thus it is reasonable for a Catholic to accept the Teaching Church as the proximate rule of his Faith. (4) An act of Faith is first of all a judgment of the reason, not an act of the will, or a feeling of the heart. It is, moreover, certain rational judgment upon weighty reasons, not, indeed such which I draw from intellectual knowledge, but those which rest upon the infallible testimony of God.

Now we can see how false is the proposition of the opponents of the Christian Faith, such as are Messrs. de Smidt and Mitchell. To them Faith is always a blind assent, in giving which one does not ask, nor dare ask, whether the proposition be true—a belief without personal conviction. According to them the believer holds himself "captive to the teaching of the Church. He cannot reflect personally, but follows blindly the lead of authority and the force of habit". To be sure, if the Christian Faith were such, it would be intellectual slavery. But faith is not that as I have shown above.

The old tag, alleging a conflict between faith and science is brought up again. One instance has never been given where a scientific fact conflicts with a Catholic dogma. Darwinism is still only a theory (or theories) with varying degrees of probability in different scientific circles. By the way the missing link is still missing! The theory of the age of the earth is scarcely a theory at all and some of the most recent statements of scientific "magnates" are mere guesses because the evidence is extremely flimsy. Messrs. de Smidt and Mitchell are quite welcome to the most up to date theories (at least those which I have seen) which are advanced on these two questions, and they will not, by holding them, conflict with Christian Dogma, if that would give them any little consolation! Mr. de Smidt assures us that Darwin has exploded the doctrine of the Fall and the Redemption; no evidence Mr. de Smidt!

Mr. de Smidt goes on to introduce high-sounding technical terminology

(Continued on page 17).

Here's one person who's found a recipe for eternal youth! Remember, it's how old you *feel* that matters. Read this letter:
"I am 60 years of age and have been suffering from high blood pressure and spots before my eyes, with shortness of breath and puffiness. But thanks to Fynnon Salt the spots before my eyes have gone and I can go about with much more ease. I feel younger and better than my age tells; if everyone used Fynnon they would feel as young as I do after taking it!" (Mrs. D. C.)
The reason is, Fynnon Salt keeps your inside young. Healthy youths have plenty of energy because their bodies are free of the clogging impurities of middle age. A single dose of Fynnon Salt clears away these impurities; it purifies the blood, flushes out liver and kidneys and gently drives out poisonous waste matter through the bowels. Get a bottle of Fynnon Salt from your nearest store. Half a teaspoonful in a glass full of water every morning is all you need. From all stores.
Price: Shs. 2/50 per bottle. In case of difficulty, write to: [illegible] and McGeorge, Ltd., P.O. Box [illegible], Nairobi.

Correspondence

—Continued from page 16—

with references to myths and to tentative analogies between the Christian Faith and the beliefs of primitive peoples. But we heard of all of them already, and they have, no doubt, a utilitarian value for the Rationalist who wishes to flabbergast his audience, or ad captandum vulgus as Horace might say!

Now, at Christmas we celebrate an event not a date, and as we have not yet reached the Nirvana of H. G. Wells we must celebrate the event at some particular date! December 25th has been chosen but we are not bound to believe that that is the true date, because it does not matter as regards the tenets of our Faith. The same is to be said of Easter. "Nativity" (Nativitas Domini) is the term used by the Church for Christmas. The word "Christmas" is a development of the old English words Cristes Maesse, Christ's Mass. "Easter" is an Anglo-Saxon word (Eastre) from Eostre, Teutonic Goddess of Dawn and Spring. After the introduction of Christianity among Germanic nations the name Easter, denoting Spring, was retained to designate the festival of the Resurrection. And is it not a most appropriate name to designate the time or season of that great event? Because a name found suitable for our actual practices is taken from some ancient custom or myth, does it follow that the idea and hence the event are derived from the same origin? That is not logic. It would almost be as absurb as to say that the engineer's idea of the local railway engine named Mount Kenya was derived from the mountain of that name! This is the effective answer to the long and involved fallacy in Mr. de Smidt's letter. However, there is one point that might profitably be dealt with more fully. Mr. de Smidt puts forward many alleged instances of a similarity between the Saviour God and Virgin birth doctrine of Christians and the primitive beliefs of ancient peoples. He tells us quite truly of the "deep-rooted and widespread idea of the Saviour God in the pre-Christian world". (By the way the miraculous or Virgin Birth and the Immaculate Conception are two distinct and different questions). But that only bears out the Christian position. We should not expect to find it otherwise since God revealed the idea to the world at different times and long ages before the event took place. However, let us take one of Mr. de Smidt's great similarities—Mithraism and Christianity. To the casual observer a superficial similarity exists. Christ, however, was a historical personage born of a virgin while Mithra was an abstraction, born of a rock; Christ became Redeemer by suffering crucifixion. Mithra by slaying a bull. Moreover, Christianity is for all people, while Mithraism excluded women, sought to attract men, particularly those in military life, and was perishable. It allowed its members to profess other religions, while Christianity is enduring, unique and sufficient for its adherents.

The attempt to derive Christian teaching on the Virgin Mary from Egyptian mythology is just as awkward and futile. To begin with the books of Trismegistus Hermes, or the Hermetic Books, which are the great source of Egyptian mythology are full of Neo-Platonic and post-Christian interpolations and additions, and are unreliable. The Egyptians derived their Religious notions from their own everyday life. They had a multiplicity of gods, a god for every locality, each associated with some animal as a symbol. Later the idea grew that the gods resided in statues combining human figures with animal heads. The number three was derived from the family unit of father, mother, and child. The mother was the counterpart of the father, and that father lived again in his child. Religious idealisation attributed these notions to a supreme god, and Egyptians spoke of Osiris, Isis, and Horus—father, mother, and child. But these three were myths. Now, our modern Rationalists are able to tell us that our notion of the Virgin Mary has come only from the goddess Isis! Higher criticism in excelsis! The name Mary, Dr. de Smidt tells us, was common for the mothers of pagan saviour gods. Therefore we have more light on the Christian notion of the Virgin Mary! But he does not tell us, if he knows, that it was a favourite name among Jewish women in the time of our Virgin Mary, and that some of the more common meanings given to it by competent critics are "the well-beloved," "the magnificent," "lady," "beautiful," "the perfect one," etc.

Dr. de Smidt gives us in his letter a tail-piece on slavery. Now, what is certain is that the Church never approved of slavery, but rather did much to minimise it and to abolish it as I said in my letter of December 30. But I do admit that Churchmen did not in many cases do as much as they might have done in the right direction.

In conclusion, I should like to say to my opponents in this controversy that I cannot give anyone intelligence to see the validity and force of the arguments for the Christian Thesis. It is only God who can do that. Neither can I, nor will God compel from anyone goodwill to accept the thesis and its consequences. That must come from the person concerned. Thus it is that God could say with justice, "He that believeth not shall be condemned."

Yours, etc.,
(Rev.) T. J. MacENNIS.

Nairobi,
January 15, 1940.

[The correspondence on the questions raised by Dr. de Smidt is now closed.—Ed., E.A.S.]

January 14.
The Swiss Government has brought in a special tax to prevent war profiteering.—(Reuter.)

African Standard

German Internees

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1940.

On Friday the news included a statement on the position of German internees in Tanganyika. The most interesting feature of the brief reference was that already over 300 women and children have been repatriated to Germany and, as opportunity offers, the same sensible method will be adopted of getting rid of all those who are not of military age or for other reasons cannot be permitted to return to the Fatherland.

The people of Kenya would be very glad to know that a similar policy is being followed in the Colony. At the beginning of the war the civil authorities prepared a camp at Kabete, but it did not meet with the approval of the military authorities. Another camp was prepared in what in our view was a much less desirable spot, close to the African location, and for months it was guarded by members of the Kenya Defence Force, over a hundred men. The official attitude, it is generally believed, was that Africans could not be employed to guard European internees though in Tanganyika Africans apparently did the job very well and without any apparent reflection on the prestige of the German. In Kenya a Nairobi hotel has been in use since war began for the housing of alien women and children, and, one way and another, the country has been put to no inconsiderable expense. Now the town camp has been abandoned and after still further outlay the male internees have been removed to Kabete. The 1940 Budget includes provision for several thousands of pounds for the service of this year. In the meantime the K.D.F. guards have been replaced by Africans at Kabete and what was not an unreasonable but officially unacceptable arrangement in September has at last come into force in January.

The Kenya record of the treatment of the internees is as good as the record of any other part of the Colonial Empire. They have been treated with every consideration and though life in an internment camp is monotonous and gives rise to difficulties, tact and kindliness have minimised these as far as possible. The public have shown no desire to make the tasks of the authorities more difficult or to lacerate the feelings of these unfortunate aliens by unkindly criticism. The recent meeting at Eldoret, reported in these columns on Saturday, is an exceptional happening. But it should not be assumed that because the people of Kenya have not been openly critical they are satisfied with the position. They have no wish to keep a single German longer in this country than is necessary. Compatible with wisdom and the principles of security, they wish to see as many returned to Germany as possible.

Unfortunately though the alien internees question is common to all East Africa, it has not apparently been treated as such. Thus Tanganyika, securing available shipping accommodation on neutral vessels, has acted promptly while Kenya and Uganda merely thought about the solution. We are certain that the people of East Africa as a whole would be greatly relieved if the authorities provided evidence of the policy, if any, which is being followed and we hope that before very long somebody will consider it his duty to tell the public what the fate of these internees is to be and what steps are being taken to reduce the financial burden their continued presence represents. There is enough information available to make a selection for repatriation on lines which expose nobody to persecution.

E.A. Meteorological Department

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1940.

A correspondent asked in our columns on Friday last whether we could say "what use the E.A. Meteorological Department is to struggling Kenya?" It was described in the same letter as "non-productive," a suggestion was made that the staff might in these days be doing more useful work, and the correspondent added that the collection of statistics could not bring rain! Nor, might we add, could a score of Meteorological Departments or a hundred Governments. But the letter in question showed such ignorance of the value and importance of meteorology in modern life that at this time of prolonged drought a statement of the work and purposes of a much-maligned Department of Government is timely. There is widespread public ignorance on the subject. The failure of the rains seems by strange reasoning to be blamed on the Meteorologist, or at the least it has been expected of him that he should be able to tell the world, long in advance, that there would be no rain. In actual fact the weather forecast, which is based on conditions liable to frequent changes, is one of the least of the jobs which the Department undertakes and today, in war conditions, weather forecasts are regarded as having value to the enemy and even in Great Britain have disappeared from the newspapers and the wireless.

The Meteorological Department was originally conceived in Kenya as a statistical bureau and the present head, who has exceptional qualifications for statistical work, was brought from Mauritius by Sir Edward Grigg to organise an undertaking which at that time was properly regarded as of great importance. But unfortunately very few people with authority or without it realised the value of the information which carefully collected financial and economic statistics provided and at a time when economy offered a good excuse most of the statistical work was abandoned. Now when Kenya might have had at its disposal valuable data regarding monetary and economic movements over a period of years, the Colony has practically none and the study of many of its basic problems suffers as a consequence.

In 1937 the Meteorological Service of East Africa was established as a joint service of the East African Governments on a scale determined by proposals made by the Director of the Meteorological Service of the British Air Ministry. It provided for the needs of aviation in East Africa, with special reference to the Empire Air Mail route, and since has supplied regular and invaluable aids to safe navigation. In time of war this service is of even greater importance. In addition it takes its place in a vast net-work of world-wide and Imperial Meteorological Services and also provides essential climatological information required for the purposes of agriculture, forecasting and normal administrative work. It is only a few years ago since the natural conditions governing weather and climate in Africa were practically unknown. There was a great gap over Central Africa which has now been filled and with the recent extension of services to the Sudan, Belgian Congo, West Africa, British and French Somaliland, Italian East Africa and Portuguese West Africa, an authoritative picture of the conditions all over the Continent has been secured and Africa itself dovetailed into the meteorological systems which serve the whole world.

The work is manifold and covers questions regarding temperature, rainfall and humidity, wind frequency, sunshine records, atmospheric pressure, data for anti-soil erosion, crop yields, planting seasons, locust investigations, health problems such as pneumonia research, the accumulation of information required in Britain in connexion with hydrographic surveys, investigation of meteorological problems related to aerodromes and magnetic variations, the preparation of maps and charts, astronomical problems such as the influence of the moon on weather, knowledge about earthquake conditions, solar radiation, information required by the Admiralty and much more. In this vast range of scientific work, every aspect of which has some bearing on life and development in this part of Africa, the Meteorological Department finds its full justification and the ramifications of the daily tasks, aided by modern apparatus requiring wide knowledge in its use, range from the ocean depths to the rarer atmospheres high above these Territories. A thousand reporting stations are maintained throughout East Africa and though the public may take little interest in the publications of the Department, and might not even understand some of them if they bothered to read them, the work which is done by this Department in East Africa is held in the highest regard by the scientific world, a regard which is evidenced by the respect shown by scientists of renown for its Director.

Columns could be filled with detail of the work and its relation to planned development, the effect of marginal climates on economic crops, patient investigation of the factors affecting rainfall in East African zones, the monsoon currents, the influence of the Lake and wind currents, the causes of variation in radiation intensity, the physiological effects of climate and the proper value to human health of the wealth of sunshine etc. But it may be that we have indicated sufficient to persuade our correspondent and others of like mind that the failure of the rains is not in itself an adequate excuse for the abandoning of a service which has modernised the equipment of Eastern Africa, given it a place in the world of Science and placed at our disposal increasingly large volumes of accurate and tested information if we as a community have the wisdom to make fuller use of the knowledge.

An Unrecorded Incident

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1940.

The Government of Kenya has been persuaded, probably because of rumours that exaggerated stories were being broadcast from German stations for anti-British propaganda purposes, to make a statement regarding an incident which occurred in the ranks of the Pioneer Corps. The official announcement declares that certain members of that African unit were dissatisfied with their terms of service and refused to work on roads, chiefly because they were not being trained and employed as members of the armed forces. The King's African Rifles were called in to restore discipline, and some of the malcontents resisted arrest with the result that in some cases minor injuries were inflicted and one man died. The men, after a very brief period of detention, returned to duty and no further incidents have occurred.

The fact of the matter is that rumours regarding this incident were widespread throughout the country weeks ago and if the Government had been wise it would not have withheld authoritative information about an unimportant misunderstanding and its consequences. It may not have occurred to Government that the rumours could or would be conveyed to the enemy but it would have been much better, as the affair was of a very minor character, to have been frank about the facts at once. Had they dealt with the situation at the time, from a publicity point of view, as it should have been dealt with, later distortions by the Germans would matter little. The principle on which Great Britain is conducting its official news service is that of admitting losses and explaining difficulties immediately in all cases in which the information is unlikely to react on national security. It cannot be argued that a small incident among a few members of an African labour corps in Kenya had any alarming significance which warranted official secrecy. It is quite certain that the probability of damaging reactions is much greater if rumours are allowed to grow into a distorted story than if a prompt statement of the facts at the time prevents a hare from being started which, once on its way, is unlikely to be easily caught. As it is, reports of the incident have spread to Native areas and Government must accept the responsibility for that. The public will hope that no such misguided counsels will prevail again.

There have been many statements current about the circumstances of the formation of this particular Corps which lend colour to the suggestion that at least some of the members thought they were enlisted in an armed unit and it would be interesting to know whether proper attestations were made originally and whether the purposes of the Pioneer Corps were adequately explained. We referred editorially recently to the problem of the African and the War and indicated that special propaganda steps were advisable to enable the Natives of this country to understand that they had tasks to perform and a place to fill in an Empire struggle that is as much in the interests of their own freedom as it is in defence of the liberty and security of the British people. There are many tasks which have to be discharged additional to those represented by purely military training and responsibilities and we are by no means satisfied that the organisation of the civil Government has been adequately employed to enlighten the African upon the nature of these tasks and the importance of personal discipline and unquestioning sacrifice in his approach to his own share.

The desire of the malcontents to play a proper military part is altogether admirable, and is in keeping with the splendid traditions of the regular African forces and those now in their augmented ranks. But there are also more humble duties to perform and social discipline to be developed and if the African does not yet understand that simple fact, a responsibility rests on the Administration to see that he does so in times like the present. So far Kenya has not needed to resort to use of compulsory powers to fill the ranks of any unit and there should be no need so to resort in present circumstances if the problem of seeking the willing help of the Native, and giving him inspiration, is approached with some imagination and thoroughness. It is not enough to tell him about the war and the splendid spirit of His Majesty's Forces in Europe; he has to be told also, and the fact constantly repeated, that in every walk of life he, too, remote from the conflict, has to realise the duties of citizenship. It seems a pity that among his first lessons in discipline should be the experience visited upon a handful of malcontents whose spirit, according to the official explanation, was not really at fault. We should have thought there were other and better means of education in the facts of war-time service which a Native Policy, if attuned to the conditions of today, would embrace. As for the reported export of the story for enemy propaganda uses, that is a serious question which someone should be required to answer, if the report is true.

Mr. Hore-Belisha

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1940.

Britain's dynamic Secretary of State for War has terminated a difficult two and a half years at the War Office in circumstances which will be universally regretted. There is nothing wrong with his record. He has discharged the great and responsible task of preparing the British army for the inevitable war with a thoroughness and imagination which has earned at this time of his withdrawal unqualified praise from every section of the British Press, endorsed by the undisguised sympathy of the House of Commons. Mr. Hore-Belisha brought to his task a mind free from cobwebbed tradition and it is a fair reflection of his outlook to quote his own words when he told the House this week that it did not occur to him that he was making the army too democratic when it was fighting for democracy. One of his first achievements was to put many of the old brass hats on the scrap heap, and no doubt they have not forgotten nor forgiven him for that. He has also tried to keep before him in all his reforms—and some of them must have shaken every Colonel Blimp in Britain to the core—the ideal that the army should provide a career for a young man in which he had a chance of rising to the top on merit alone, and without regard to his social station or his means.

Mr. Hore-Belisha made his exit with dignity and an unimpaired public popularity and it says much for the spirit of the nation and its Press that his popularity has not been capitalised to embarrass a Prime Minister who, with his many high qualities, is not without a touch of the Dictator in his occasional displays of impatience. Mr. Chamberlain has assured the country that there will be no change in policy at the War Office and this wider view of the implications of the resignation, shared fully by the two speakers for the Opposition, is in the end all that really matters today. The resolute and efficient conduct of the war, no interference by the politician in the work of the soldier, and no attempt by the High Command to usurp the functions and responsibilities of the King's Ministers, is the main essential. The country having been assured that there is no divergence from the aim, and having been told by the Premier that no professional soldiers, or their friends, have gone behind the back of the Minister for War with their complaints or faced the Prime Minister with a mischievously created choice and dilemma, will be satisfied to continue its trust in Mr. Chamberlain's wisdom. His authority to make Ministerial appointments has not been challenged and Mr. Hore-Belisha has been honest enough in his refusal to accept the Board of Trade because he felt, no doubt, that the causes of the friction which led to his resignation were fundamental in the personal sense. But the country will wait to see whether the Cabinet changes have a reaction on policy and if time proves that the Premier's decision was not well founded, the resignation of the War Minister will tell against him. Further changes in the Cabinet later are inevitable. It does not represent Britain's best team yet.

The statements in the House of Commons have thrown no light on the dispute, nor could it be expected that Cabinet differences, or friction between the politician and the soldier, would be exposed at a time like the present. In the usual British way it was necessary to perform an unpleasant task decently and with proper regard for the proprieties and in that spirit both Mr. Hore-Belisha and the Prime Minister approached it. The fantastic rumours of the past fortnight have been discounted and all that is left is the hope and expectation that a first-class brain like that of Mr. Hore-Belisha will not be denied an opportunity of service in the nation's cause. The only hint which has been given is contained in the Premier's cryptic remark that the difficulties of which he became aware arose perhaps out of Mr. Hore-Belisha's own qualities. And those we know. There are times when a too vigorous mind, strong individualism, the itch for reform and progress and action and achievement cut across long established principles and practices and conceptions, and in democratic and conservative British politics change has to be slow, tact has to be plentiful, and tradition has to be respected—and those who believe in it.

But it will always remain to the credit of this brilliant and forceful driver of officialdom that it was his urging which helped to introduce conscription in time and it was his organising ability which put the second British Expeditionary Force into France ready, trained and equipped, and earned the admiration of the world as an accomplishment almost without parallel. He has not disregarded the value of publicity in his political life and he has faced frequent criticism. But, as was the case after Munich when anti-aircraft defence weaknesses were revealed, he has never been slow to put right without delay what appeared to be wrong, or to demand that every Department concerned should pull its full weight to that end.

At forty-four he was the youngest member of the War Cabinet. Like Mr. Anthony Eden, who was sacrificed by Mr. Chamberlain at a critical period of relations with Italy, Mr. Hore-Belisha is still young and his political life is before him. Sixteen years ago an election opponent sarcastically called him "a little chit of a fellow." Mr. Hore-Belisha's reply pointed out that he was rather older than Napoleon when the latter led one of the greatest armies the world had ever seen, older than Alexander when he conquered the world of his day, older than Hannibal at the height of his military renown, older than Pitt when the latter became Prime Minister. And then he went on, "If you want a monument to the achievements of the older politicians you may find it across the Channel. It is three hundred miles long and half a mile deep and is studded with the tombstones of 'little chits of fellows'." The British political system, still, as always, ruled by the elders of the nation, is notoriously hard on precocious youth.

Alien Tribunals Finishing Their Work

London, January 15.

The alien tribunals which have been at work in Britain since October have almost completed their task.

As a result 436 Germans and 50 Austrians have been interned.

As against these figures more than 47,000 Germans and 6,500 Austrians have been exempted, both from internment and from special restriction.—(Reuter.)

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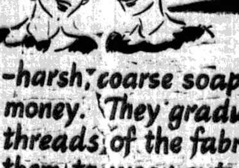

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SUSPENSE IN THE LOWLANDS

Army And Air Force Leave Suspended

BELGIUM TAKES PROTECTIVE MEASURES

HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND THE ALLIES HAVE SEEN NO REASON TO RELAX THEIR RECENT PRECAUTIONS, THE LATEST OF WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED ON MONDAY NIGHT—THE CANCELLATION OF LEAVE FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE.

Although reports from Belgium suggest that the situation generally is considered easier, the current opinion is that Germany is staging an episode of war nerves in an attempt to intimidate neutrals. Support for this theory was forthcoming by the brutal sinking by a U-boat of a Dutch steamer in the Bay of Biscay.

January 14.

The Belgian Foreign Office announces that Belgium has taken certain protective measures amounting to the application of a defence plan formulated during the first days of the war. Soldiers on leave are rejoining their regiments and munition depots in frontier districts are being restocked.

An official comment on the new measures is that they cover everything. They do not, however, imply any change in the situation.

One of the Belgian newspapers on Saturday morning referred to the large number of recent instances of German 'planes flying over Belgian territory and recorded the articles which have appeared in the German press criticising neutral members of the League of Nations. On the other hand, it adds that German and Belgian economic negotiations are progressing very satisfactorily.—(Reuter).

January 15.

The War Office announces that leave for the British Expeditionary Force in France has been temporarily suspended. It is reported that soldiers already on leave in Britain and those now on their way from France are not affected by this announcement.

This British decision follows the cancellation of all leave in the Netherlands and Belgian armies.

A special meeting of the Netherlands Cabinet was held at the Hague yesterday afternoon to discuss the international situation, after the order cancelling leave in the Dutch Army had been issued. This cancellation affects about 50,000 men and, it is stated, it has been taken as a precautionary measure because of what an official statement describes as "the less favourable international situation".

Yesterday, the Netherlands Government described as absolutely untrue the allegation in the German communique published on Sunday morning that a Dutch aeroplane had flown over German territory.

Belgium, in addition to stopping leave, has taken one more step towards full mobilisation and only one further phase of this operation now remains. The new step is the posting of notices requisitioning property and all forms of transport. Munition depots are being restocked and factories are being taken over for military purposes, while the army is now under the control of the General Headquarters Staff instead of that of the Ministry of National Defence.

Complete Calm

In both Belgium and the Netherlands these steps have been received with complete calm and it is emphasised that the measures are purely precautionary. The Netherlands Foreign Minister declared yesterday that they did not imply any change in the situation, and a statement broadcast from Brussels again emphasised that there had been no general mobilisation and that the steps taken throughout the country were precautionary.

It was also stated that foreign opinion held there saw now no reason to expect any invasion of the countries neighbouring Germany. Belgium, it was added, was calm and prepared. Unofficial circles in Brussels expressed the opinion that there had been a slight lessening of the tension of the international situation, and that this improvement was continuing. No meeting of the Belgian Cabinet has been called.

Assurances Recalled

A Danish correspondent in Berlin says that comment regards the preparations in Belgium and Holland as purely domestic affairs. The assurances given by Germany to respect the countries' neutrality are recalled, and the correspondent says that the alleged flight over German territory was a real occurrence but nothing is likely to be made of it. (Reuter).

January 16.

Leave for the British Air Force in France has been cancelled for the time being following upon a similar decision in respect of the Army. This decision, which was announced late yesterday will not affect airmen at present on leave.

There is still no further statement from the War Office about the suspension of leave for the British Expeditionary Force, but the decision, together with the military measures taken by Holland and Belgium over the week end, continues to be the subject of much comment at home and abroad. In London there is no disposition to exaggerate the facts to Holland and Belgium, and it is being pointed out that Hitler has seldom allowed his intentions to leak out. He prefers to strike without warning.

War of Nerves

Some observers in Britain suggest that the whole manoeuvre may be another aspect of the German war of nerves and colour has been lent to this theory by a statement issued in Berlin yesterday by the official news agency, which makes the absurd charge that it was the British and French Governments who deliberately passed on information to Amsterdam and Brussels in order to induce them to take precautionary measures. France in particular is accused of provoking neutral countries and M. Daladier himself is stated to have warned Dutch ministers.

Nevertheless, it is a certain fact that between 50 to 60 divisions of the German army, representing about one million men, are massed along the frontiers of the two countries just as they were during the November threat to the Lowlands.

But whatever were Germany's intentions, the Governments and the people in Holland and Belgium have faced the situation with remarkable calm. The Belgian Cabinet met twice yesterday and the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Defence Minister were received last night by King Leopold. No communique has been issued and the general impression is that, although official quarters are not completely reassured about the situation, the tension is not what it was.

A Dutch newspaper declares that both countries are as resolute to defend their independence as is Finland. The Netherlands was not over confident nor was she showing off, added the paper. "We are quietly pursuing our peaceful pursuits with the rifle at the ready. We know our minds and continue to be free Dutchmen without threatening anybody."

Complete Solidarity

In Rome it is understood that the former Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Colijn, told Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, last week, that there was complete solidarity between the Netherlands and Belgium and that, in fact, an attack on one would mean an attack on the other.

Dutch Steamer Sunk

Shipping circles in Rotterdam have been deeply stirred by the news of the loss of the 8,000 tons Dutch liner Arenskerk which was sunk by a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay. The crew of 65 were rescued by the Italian ship, Fedora, and the captain of the liner reported to the owner that the German submarine searched his ship before it sank her.

The liner was one of the newest vessels in the Netherlands merchant fleet and was bound from Amsterdam to South Africa. It was sunk about 100 miles off Ushant.

The sinking of the Netherlands steamer is related by some commentators to the tension. There is a strong belief that the underlying purpose of the German action at sea, no less than her bullying tactics on her land frontiers, is to terrorise the small nations, if for no other reason than to keep them in a false state of alarm, and possibly attempt to force them to suspend commercial relations with the Allies.

In the view of military experts in London, no single incident is wholly accountable for the frontier tension, but evidence from various sources accumulated during the weekend undoubtedly aroused anxiety, particularly in Holland.

Close Resemblance

Certain features of the activities on the German side of the Dutch frontier, it is noted, bore a close resemblance to the elaborate scare manufactured by Germany last November. The increase in the number of divisions facing the Dutch frontier, and the remarkable activity on roadmaking, were observed and commented upon. The increase in troops is mostly noticeable in the area south of the Rhine. Both were factors in the November crisis, and Belgium's warnings, that a new crisis was impending, led, as in Holland, to increased precautions.

New Move?

The Yorkshire Post, after stating that the Arenskerk was on her way from Antwerp to South Africa, says: "This wanton outrage looks rather like a new move in Germany's longstanding campaign of terrorisation against her neutral neighbours. Our military correspondent suggests that this campaign is aimed at building up a system of continental exchange under German orders. Neutrals are to forego their seaborne trade, and consent to serve as suppliers of Germany's economic needs by land. Hitler hopes, perhaps, by this means, to reach a position which would enable him to laugh at the British blockade, and so once more to suggest the continuation of the war. He may well be reluctant still to engage in a blitzkreig against the Allies, together or even separately. If he does start a campaign now against Holland or Belgium, he will encounter resistance, resolute and prepared. The task of Britain and France during this period of renewed tension is to take all necessary precautions, and then to stand quietly on guard, neither ignoring Hitler's threats, nor playing into his hands, by nervously taking them at their face value.—(Reuter and British Official Wireless Service).

January 17.

References to the precautionary measures taken by Belgium and Holland were made in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister in the course of his statement on the progress of the war.

Mr. Chamberlain said that these were no panic measures but the natural and wise precautions of two Governments, both of which had repeatedly affirmed their determination to resist aggression and now found themselves confronted on their own borders by formidable concentrations of overwhelming military power in spite of their obvious interest in the maintenance of peace.

Mr. Chamberlain expressed admiration for the calm and courageous attitude of both Governments and of the Belgian and Dutch peoples.

Firm Denial

The Netherlands Government has firmly denied the German allegation that the measures taken were the result of rumours spread by Britain and France.

The Belgian Foreign Minister conferred yesterday with the British, French, and German Ambassadors, but no statement has been issued.

Official quarters in Brussels stated last night that if nothing happened in the next 24 hours in the international situation, the strength of the recently mobilised Class D might be reduced. Nevertheless, Belgium is keeping a watchful eye on the situation. King Leopold, who was due to attend a function in Ghent yesterday, had to cancel his engagement.

German Admission

There is still great indignation in the Netherlands about the attack on the motorship Arenskerk. The German wireless admitted yesterday afternoon that the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. A statement was made to newspaper correspondents alleging that she was carrying contraband and that the sinking was therefore in accordance with international regulations.

It is pointed out, however, that there is no principle in international law according to which a ship carrying contraband may be torpedoed, though, of course, it may have its cargo confiscated.

The report from Amsterdam says that there was no contraband on board the vessel. As a result of the torpedoing of the ship two other liners of the same Company are being kept in port.

U.S. to Build Ships Over Treaty Limit

Jan. 17.

The Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the United States announced in Washington yesterday that legislation is to be drafted to allow the United States to build cruisers over the treaty limit of 10,000 tons. He added that Treaty limits of all categories of warships would be eliminated.—(Reuter).

AMBASSADOR LEAVES UNEXPECTEDLY

January 16.

The newly appointed United States Ambassador to Belgium has left Dublin for Brussels unexpectedly. He has been American Ambassador to Eire for four years. It is understood that he received instructions from Washington to proceed to Belgium at once.—Reuter.

January 17.

The United States Ambassador to Belgium has now arrived in Brussels.—(Reuter).

January 14.

The Swedish Government announces that a Swedish Commission is leaving for the United States to arrange for the purchase of commodities and manufactures. No war materials will be bought.—(Reuter.)

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ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Heavy Artillery Action

January 12.

Last night's French official wireless reports increased air activity over the Western front. The operations on land included clashes between German and French troops.

The Germans have admitted that a French company succeeded in penetrating their advance line east of Saarbrucken on Thursday, but they claim that the French were driven out again.

Major General McNaughton, Officer Commanding the Canadian Army Corps, visited General Headquarters yesterday with his staff. After lunching with Lord Gort, he saw combined tank and infantry exercises.

It was still bitterly cold on the Western front today and a strong wind, amounting almost to a gale, made flying activity almost impossible. The French official radio announcer said that French aircraft had nevertheless tried to carry out numerous reconnaissance flights over the lines. Fighters acted as escorts and two dog-fights are reported to have taken place.

A German reconnaissance 'plane was brought down in the French lines today—the third to meet this fate in two days.

German reconnaissance aircraft were seen today over north and north-east France.—(Reuter).

January 14.

The bitterly cold weather has stopped all patrol activity on the western front and Saturday's French communique simply said: "There is nothing of importance to report."

There was some artillery fire at various points between the Blies and the Rhine.—(Reuter).

January 15.

On the Western Front artillery and aircraft have shown greater activity than infantry during the past 24 hours, although the infantry have been carrying out the usual patrols and reconnaissances.

Both sides were active in the air and on Saturday German machines attempted long reconnaissance flights into the north and east of France, and one was brought down by the French.

Allied 'planes were busy over the German lines, reconnoitring and taking photographs, and there were an unusually large number of fighters in the air. French 'planes flew considerable distances over Germany.

One correspondent mentions the use of cavalry for scouting. A patrol was working in no-man's-land and was mainly composed of Moroccan and Algerian Spahis.

The front had another quiet night last night according to this morning's French communique, and even the statement issued by the German High Command found it impossible to invent any important activity.

There was heavy artillery fire on the front this morning according to a message from Luxemburg, which states that the French have evacuated civilians from villages as far back as 10 miles behind the line.

Another message says that this morning a shell burst in a Luxemburg village and did a little damage. No one was hurt. Luxemburg newspapers say that several shells fell in villages in Luxemburg yesterday and one hit a high-tension transformer, caused an electrical breakdown. It is not known from which side they came.

German Plane Down

The French have brought down another German 'plane which was engaged in reconnaissance work in the norther provinces. The German machine was chased by two French fighters and landed in a field. Its crew of three were taken prisoners.

M. Gamelin, head of the French Army, saw M. Daladier, the French Premier, in Paris today.—(Reuter.)

January 16.

Last night's French communique reports patrol and artillery activity on the western front and encounters between reconnaissance units.

The front remains quiet, stated this morning's communique but British forces in particular are being held ready in case of any offensive through the Lowlands.—(Reuter).

London, January 17.

Discussing the fighting in his survey of the war, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons yesterday, said that British troops in the Maginot line had taken their full share in patrolling and artillery action.

Latest reports state that a British patrol met and fought an enemy patrol in No Man's Land on Monday night. One German was killed and his body was recovered.

Apart from this normal activity the night French war communique reports a quiet day. Since early yesterday morning snow has fallen fairly heavily.—(Reuter.)

January 12.

The Netherlands Government has established a special fund to finance measures resulting from the war situation.—(Reuter.)

THE WAR IN THE AIR

RECORD FLIGHTS ACROSS EUROPE

More Air Raids By Both Sides

RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS ON BY FAR THE BIGGEST SCALE SO FAR ACHIEVED WERE CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY ON FRIDAY NIGHT BY R.A.F. UNITS, ALL OF WHICH RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASE BEHIND THE MAGINOT LINE

Some of the machines were eight and nine hours in the air, and many important towns in Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia were observed. Munich, it was noted, appeared fairly well-lighted when the British machines first passed over it; later it had applied a blackout.

The Air Ministry has refuted German reports of damage to British aircraft which recently maintained security patrols over Heligoland Bight.

January 12.

Aircraft of the Royal Air Force quickly repaid the Nazi 'planes' visit to the coast of Britain. They made reconnaissance flights over many miles of north-west Germany last night.

The Air Ministry communique today states that the flights were successful and that the patrols visited German seaplane bases in the Heligoland Bight.

German 'planes again appeared on reconnaissance flights over the east coast today. Anti-aircraft guns and British fighter 'planes were active in the Thames Estuary and on the Suffolk Norfolk and Yorkshire coasts.

All the 'planes were driven off quickly and no bombs were dropped. No air raid warnings were given, and once again people in the streets watched the white puffs of bursting anti-aircraft shells with interest.

Further reports of the air raids on Britain yesterday show that the raiders crossed the coast at various points from Scotland to the Thames Estuary and that anti-aircraft guns were in action over the east coast of Scotland, the Firth of Forth, South Shields, Newcastle, the Humber Estuary and the Thames Estuary. As already reported, no bombs were dropped on land and what little damage was caused was due to anti-aircraft shell splinters.

Ships Attacked

After being driven away from the coast, some of the raiders turned their attention to merchant ships and fishing vessels, but their attacks were not successful.

One Heinkel bomber, which attacked three British cargo ships, found itself engaged in a running fight with three Royal Air Force Spitfires. The R.A.F. machines chased the Heinkel for 40 miles and it was last seen with smoke pouring from its port wing and with its port engine disabled.

Landed in Denmark

This is believed to be the German machine which made a forced landing in Denmark yesterday afternoon, 20 miles from the German frontier. Danish people, who saw it land, say that it had as many as 50 bullet holes in the fuselage. There were four men on board and before they surrendered they fired their revolvers at the petrol tanks of the plane and set it on fire.

This is the third plane to make a forced landing in Denmark in two days.

Off the east coast of Scotland two German bombers attacked two Aberdeen trawlers with bombs and machine gun fire and were driven off before they were able to inflict serious damage.

Italian Ship Sunk

An Italian ship, 5,000 ton Travista of Genoa was mined yesterday. There were two explosions and the steamer burst into flames. Another Italian ship was near by and was able to take off some of the crew of the Traviata before the lifeboat arrived. The rescue operations were watched by people on shore, who saw the lifeboat bring safely to port 30 of the crew. This lifeboat has now saved 187 men since war began. The lifeboatmen were standing by the sinking Italian ship when a trawler about one mile away was attacked by bombs and machine gun fire from a German 'plane. The lifeboat took the slightly damaged trawler in tow, until it was able to proceed on its way unaided, and then returned to her station with the Italian survivors.

The other Italian steamer gave a farewell blast on a whistle as the Traviata went down.

The London tanker Eloso of 7,000 tons was blown up by a mine off the west coast of England yesterday. Three of the crew of 36 were drowned and eight were seriously injured.

The 1,500 tons ship Leonard Pearce sank in a collision but there were no casualties.

A small vessel, the Keynes, was bombed and sunk in yesterday's raids, it is now revealed. The crew was landed safely.

Early today the British steamer Granta, of 2,700 tons, was mined and sank off the north-east coast. Another ship picked up her crew.—(Reuter and British Official Wireless Service.)

January 12.

Danish people living opposite the German island of Sylt persist in stating that throughout Wednesday there was heavy firing over the island and that bombs were dropped either on or in the neighbourhood of the Hindenburg Dam which connects the island with the mainland.

If there was fighting on Wednesday it had nothing to do with the Royal Air Force, and nothing is known in London about damage to the Hindenburg Dam.

All that the British Air Ministry have to say is that there were no British aeroplanes over the island of Sylt after one o'clock on Wednesday morning and that the men who had been engaged in that raid, could not see what damage they did because of the darkness.

Danish people say that they saw a train steam along the causeway slowly yesterday, but that it only got halfway. Later on in the day another train went slowly the whole distance of the causeway. This seems to show that the damage, if any, must have been slight and quickly repaired.

The Danish authorities have established that the three bombs which fell on a Danish island were of British manufacture. Very little damage was done and it is understood that the British authorities will make full restitution. (Reuter).

London, Jan. 12.

Four Royal Air Force officers from a British bomber which had developed engine trouble landed by parachute in the fields near Axminster, Devon, last night.

The pilot remained at his post and was able to bring his crippled machine to a safe landing at his base in Kent. Distress flares were dropped just before the men jumped, but the parachute descents were unobserved in the darkness. All four landed safely though widely apart.—(British Official Wireless Service).

January 14.

The Royal Air Force scored a notable triumph on Friday night when they made the greatest survey flight of the war over Germany.

This impressive reconnaissance flight took British machines far over Eastern Germany. Austria and Bohemia, as well as north-west Germany. Hitherto Berlin and Potsdam have marked the farthest limits of any reconnaissance flights announced by the Air Ministry.

Pamphlets were dropped over Vienna and Prague.

Once again all the British machines returned to their base, as they did from the security patrol along the German coast on the previous night.

It was not at first revealed whether the 'planes had operated from British or French bases, but in either case it was a magnificent feat in the bitter weather which now has all Europe in its grip. The pilots had to fly at a considerable height to avoid detection and there was always the danger of being frozen. They also had to fly not less than between 700 and 800 miles even if they took off from eastern France whereas, the distance from England and over the North Sea to avoid the Lowland countries is almost twice as far. Of course, these great distances are easily within the capacity of British bombers.

Two Parties

Fuller details of the flight which became known during the week-end showed that the machines set out from France and, crossing the frontier together, split up into two parties.

Those that went to Austria were in the air for nearly nine hours and the other that went to Prague were flying for about eight hours.

The British pilots found that Germany is well blacked out except for one large town near the Swiss frontier which appeared to be as well lighted as in peacetime. In Austria a number of towns could be seen quite easily and the headlights of cars picked out the roads. The Danube was easily recognisable from from the air.

Vienna was circled by the British machines several times. The planes then flew over Linz and north-west to Frankfurt where searchlights came into action but only one plane was picked up by the beams and it soon evaded them.

The machines that went to Prague found that city patchy with lights but it was easily distinguished because it lies in the hollow of the hills.

Munich Applies Blackout

Other towns recognised were Bratislava, Nuremberg, with its aerodrome, and Munich. Munich was fairly well lit when the British machines first passed over it outward bound, but they found it completely blacked out when they returned.

The pilots say that the flight was completely uneventful. At the height at which they flew they fortunately found it warmer than at ground level. They were surprised that they did not encounter any opposition. All machines returned safely to their bases behind the Maginot Line.

In Berlin it is semi-officially denied that the flights took place.

Over Heligoland

Reconnaissance flights were made over Hamburg, Frankfurt, Bremen, and the Ruhr districts on Thursday night. Patrols were also carried out over German seaplane bases in the Heligoland Bight and six bombs were dropped in one of the bays of the Island of Sylt. The bombs were aimed at the powerful lights used as a guide by German mine-laying aircraft. The lights were immediately extinguished and anti-aircraft guns were brought into action. One of the British bombers was caught for a time by a cluster of searchlights over Sylt, but all the machines returned safely.

These nightly security patrols are now largely restricting the activity of German mine-laying aircraft. Each pair of machines covers 1,700 miles on patrol, which is equal to the Atlantic crossing from Ireland to Newfoundland.

German Claims Refuted

German claims are refuted in an Air Ministry communique issued on Saturday. The statement explains that a Royal Air Force aircraft was attacked by four Messerschmidts at a height of 20,000 feet while engaged on reconnaissance over Germany near the Luxembourg border. After a running fight the British aircraft returned safely to its base and the allegation in the German communique that it was shot down is untrue.

A further allegation that British aircraft were shot down and damaged while attacking German destroyers is equally untrue. In the Heligoland Bight a number of British machines saw three German destroyers and attacked them. Bombs were seen to explode but no damage was suffered by the British aircraft.

French Show Their Mettle

Paris messages report that four French 'planes were attacked on Friday by 12 Messerschmidts and in the fight which followed the French accounted for three of the German machines.

The announcement stated that the 12 German machines were flying at a great height and suddenly swooped on the Frenchmen, who were escorting a reconnaissance 'plane back to its base. The escort attacked the enemy and after a spectacular battle one Messerschmidt was shot down in flames, a second went into a spin and crashed and the third raced over the German line but was shot down from behind.—(Reuter).

January 15.

Germany has had to change her mind about the extensive reconnaissance flights made by the R.A.F. over Vienna and Prague on Friday night. On Saturday the German wireless station spoke of the elementary geography of the British pilots and said it was easy to establish that in reality these flights could not have been made very far from the English coast.

On Sunday, however, the official German news agency admitted that the flights had taken place. An effort was made to belittle the brilliance of the performance, by pointing out that at night time these flights are not dangerous. It was added that German observers watched very closely the activities of each one of the British 'planes. In this connexion, it will be recalled that when the British pilots returned they reported that they had encountered no anti-aircraft fire and that at one point only were searchlights seen.—(Reuter.)

London, Jan. 15.

It is believed that Royal Air Force 'planes again flew over north-west Germany last night for radio stations were silent for some time as they usually are when our machines are in the neighbourhood.

The Air Ministry has not reported any flight. It is understood that in future the Air Ministry will report only flights which are exceptional, such as those to Vienna and Prague.

Commenting on the recent Royal Air Force reconnaissance flight over Germany, the Daily Telegraph says: "From this, the most brilliant survey flight of the war, it will become known to Germans that the Fuehrer cannot defend them from the air power of the Allies, and that the most remote part of the Reich is not safe when Britain and France choose to strike."

The newspaper continues to point out that the range of the Wellington bomber with a full war load is far greater than two thousand miles and recalls that Britain already possesses smaller type bombers which have done over seven thousand miles non-stop.

Referring to the flight, the Manchester Guardian says: "In no other war in history have such tremendous sweeps of reconnaissance into enemy territory been carried out."

Great Effect

Elsewhere the Manchester Guardian says "That British aeroplanes could have flown so far unmolested and have dropped leaflets, will certainly have aroused intense, even if concealed, satisfaction and enthusiasm in Vienna and Prague. If similar flights can be made ...

(Continued on page 19, col. 1)

Blown Up by Own Bombs

London, Jan. 16.

A Royal Air Force bombing 'plane was blown to bits yesterday by its own bombs when it crashed after failing to take off. The crew of five jumped clear before the crash and nobody was hurt.—(Reuter).

Nazi Airmen Tried to Burn Secret Papers

January 12.

For the second time in a week the Belgian Government is protesting to Germany against the flight of German aeroplanes over Belgian cities. The latest infringement occurred yesterday when German planes flew over Brussels and Liege. Belgian anti-aircraft batteries opened fire and finally the German machines were driven off by Belgian air patrols.

Two Germans who made a forced landing in Belgium this week, twice attempted to burn papers they were carrying. The authorities found one of the airmen setting fire with a match to papers that he had taken out of the machine. One of the guards snatched the papers from him, but later, one of the airmen again snatched the papers out of an officer's hands and threw them into the fire. Again the papers were saved.

The plane is described by the Belgian authorities as unarmed. (Reuter).

THE EAGLE IN THE NORTH

Russians Renew Air Raids On Finland

HUNDREDS OF PLANES: RESULTS NOT IMPRESSIVE

With an improvement in the weather, Russian air raids on Finland have been renewed.

In the latest raids hundreds of 'planes are said to have taken part and some 500 bombs were dropped. Casualties, however, were not correspondingly numerous. Apparently the Finns were not surprised by the attacks, and they claim that several Red 'planes were accounted for.

There are conflicting reports of the progress of the war on land.

Stalin himself is now stated to be taking a hand in the conduct of the campaign in Finland. The Russian Army there is being reorganised and this is said to involve many arrests.

Italian volunteers who will be known as the Garibaldi Legion have arrived in Finland to help the Finns.

January 12.

The Russian division near Salla, in an effort to crush Finland's resistance. Notices posted in the streets of Moscow warn men of the 1921 and 1922 class to register at recruiting centres.

Russia is calling up more men which is almost surrounded by the Finnish Northern Army, is making new attempts to break through the Finnish lines west and south, but so far without success. Yesterday Russian planes were seen diving and dropping provisions for their troops which seems to show that the Finnish claim to have cut them off completely is true.

Reorganisation

Reports from Copenhagen, so far unconfirmed, suggest that the Russian forces in Finland are being drastically re-organised and that there have been many arrests. Stalin himself is said to be taking command and to be directing operations by long-distance telephone.

A B.B.C. observer in Finland who talked to Russian prisoners, mainly officers of the Russian air force said that they admitted they had been told that the Finns shot their prisoners but had not believed the story. Nor had they believed the stories that Finland was a danger to Russia and they all regarded the puppet Finnish government set up by the Soviet as a farce.

—(Reuter.)

January 14.

An increase in Russian air activity is the latest development of the war in Finland, and on Friday Helsinki had the first air raid alarm of the New Year.

Russian aircraft raided many towns in the south of the country and the two Finnish ports of Orbo and Hango were bombed. There was also an attack on an island in the Gulf of Finland. At Orbo 30 planes took part, but there was only one casualty from the bombs dropped. The planes made a return visit later in the afternoon and one was brought down. The capital itself was not attacked.

Radio Station Hit

Telephone communications with Sweden and Denmark were interrupted and the Finnish wireless station was hit by a bomb and may be out of action for some days.

According to a Stockholm report twenty people were killed and forty injured in the recent Russian air raids on Finnish towns. Three Russian planes are said to have been brought down by anti-aircraft fire near the port of Orbo.

The cable lines out of Helsingfors were damaged in the air raids and only the one to Stockholm is reported to be intact, so news is difficult to get.

Renewed Raids

Thirteen people were killed and 20 wounded in renewed air raids by the Russians on Finnish territory yesterday. Several hundred planes are said to have taken part and altogether some 500 bombs were dropped.

Helsingfors was among the towns bombed, this being the first time the Finnish capital has been attacked this year. Between forty and fifty high explosive bombs were dropped, the first explosion taking place in an open square of the city where a private house was completely destroyed by one bomb, a church was hit, the streets littered with debris and many windows of small shops smashed and the goods blown into the roadway. A big fire was started and all the fire brigade resources of the city were mobilised to put it out.

Several other towns in south Finland were bombed. Two civilians were killed and several wounded at a railway junction thirty-five miles north of Helsingfors.

Apparently the Finnish anti-aircraft defenders had been expecting the raids owing to the improvement in the weather. The Russian machines were greeted with heavy fire and it is claimed that several were shot down in the course of the day.

A Copenhagen message reports that Russian aircraft have also been active on the Arctic front near Petsamo and that, at one time, 16 planes were seen in formation.

ON LAND

There is little news of the fighting on land, but reinforcements continue to go up on both sides to the Salla front. Reports are conflicting. Some reports say that the Finns are still surrounding the main Russian forces, while others claim that their vanguard is within twenty miles of an important centre half way across Finland.

Russian headquarters give support to these latter reports in a statement not only denying the truth of the recent Finnish claims to successes but saying that Russian troops are now two-thirds of the way across to the Gulf of Bothnia in the attempt to cut the country in half.

It is stated that the Russians have now nearly 40,000 men in the Salla war theatre, but once more, reports say, the Finns are surrounding the main body of the invaders.

Another volunteer contingent has left Sweden for Finland. It is stated that a famous Swedish swimmer, holder of five European championships, is among them.

Many Railway Accidents

Russian prisoners now in Helsingfors say that there have been many railway accidents between Leningrad and the Karelian Isthmus during the past few weeks and that only three of the many lines to Leningrad are usable.

The Finns are said to be in process of surrounding large numbers of Russian troops whose lines of communication have been cut, but the latest Finnish communiqué throws no light on these reports and refers only to patrol activity.

Messages from the north say that the Russians are now copying the methods of warfare which the Finns have used so successfully, and are wearing white shirts. They are also camouflaging their armoured cars which have been painted white and covering their guns with white cotton material. In some of the equipment of the 44th Division, captured by the Finns, were found copies of a Russian book on how to ski.

Russian propaganda is being instituted on the Karelian Isthmus and loud speakers yesterday boomed a warning over the Finnish lines in the following terms: "If the Finnish troops do not evacuate their positions within 48 hours the Germans will come."

British Ambulances

A women's ambulance unit of 20 members with 10 ambulances is leaving England shortly for Finland.

In Paris yesterday the International Federation of Trade Unions passed a resolution appealing to all Trade Union centres to give effective help to Finland.

The latest Russian communiqués contradict with startling petulance the rumours that German military instructors have gone to Russia to help to reorganise the Red Army.—

The Egyptian Government has notified the League of Nations that it is prepared to apply without reservation the League resolution by giving Finland all the help she can.

Hitler and Bolshevism

The Daily Telegraph recalls on Saturday that some months ago Herr Hitler welcomed home the German Legion from Spain and declared that they had helped to save the Continent from a dreadful fate. The people of Germany, he then said, had found an fight against Bolshevism, the destroyer indissoluble unity in the common of culture and peoples. That was in 1939.

In January, 1940, Finland is threatened by the same destroyer of culture and peoples against whom Hitler had squandered German blood. This time his heart is like stone. He prefers neutrality and instead of sending German Legions, sends greetings to the Bolshevist leader. At the same time he prevents help from reaching Finland by holding up Italian aircraft.

On the same occasion on which he welcomed his Legions from Spain, remarks the Telegraph, he told the German people: "Let us also remember our Italian comrades who gallantly gave their lives for the protection of civilisation against destruction."

The hypocrisy of all this is not lost on the nations, not least on Italy. We can be sure that Hitler will double-cross Moscow as he has double-crossed Rome, as he did Britain and France at Munich, as he has deceived his own people whom he swore he would save from this Bolshevism.—(Reuter.)

January 14.

The Moscow Press and radio have been attacking not only Britain and France but Sweden, Norway and even the United States. Sweden and Norway were attacked by the Moscow Wireless Station on Friday night, the criticism taking the form of a quotation from the German newspaper Kolnische Zeitung, which said that assistance to Finland in accordance with the recent League of Nations decision is not compatible with neutrality.

Attacks on United States policy were also carried by both official newspapers. Pravda accuses the United States of pursuing a policy in the Far East calculated to be most profitable to America, and the Esvestia declares that American policy is to make profit out of the war.

The Press and radio attacks by Russia on Norway and Sweden continued on Saturday, the official newspapers quoting with approval the recent German articles alleging that Norway and Sweden, are undermining good relations with Russia by aiding Finland.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Aftenbladen says that the German embargo on the passage of Italian aircraft to Finland has now been withdrawn but this report is not supported by any other quarter.—(Reuter.)

January 15.

The Moscow Wireless Station announced this morning that the Hungarian Minister in Moscow has called at the office of the Commissar for Foreign Affairs and asked him to make it known to the Russian Government that there was no truth in the allegation that Hungary's recent talks with Italy were directed against Russia.—(Reuter.)

THE WAR AT SEA

Some Allied Achievements

January 14.

The French Minister of Marine, M. Campinchi, listed in a speech on Saturday some of the achievements of the Allies in the war at sea. Points he made included:

1. Allied control of all sea routes except the Baltic and denial of these routes to Germany.
2. The arrival of whole armies in France without the loss of a single man.
3. The bottling up of German shipping in neutral ports and the capture or scuttling of those attempting to return to Germany.
4. The fact that the sinking of Allied shipping is not increasing.
5. The sinking of German submarines by the French and British navies.
6. In every part of the world Allied warships are guaranteeing the regular movement of allied sea traffic and the suppression of enemy navigation.

The Minister said that at the present time French shipyards were engaged in building 126 warships.—(Reuter).

THE WAR IN THE AIR

—Continued from page 18—

Warsaw, the effect would also be very great."

The effect of this flight on the German authorities has apparently been real, for, according to the Zurich press, the German military authorities have decreed that thorough blackout conditions are to be enforced immediately throughout Austria, and although the reason given for this action is economy of coal, all Vienna realises, it is stated, that the real reason is the British flight.—Reuter and British Official Wireless Service.

London, Jan. 15.

The tactics employed by the Blenheim bombers in their running fight with the Nazis' new Messerschmidts 110—"destroyer 'planes" last week have been announced by the Air Ministry.

The statement says that nine Blenheim bombers were undertaking a reconnaissance flight and were suddenly attacked, about 150 miles north-west of the island of Borkum, by a number of Messerschmidts. The British squadron leader immediately brought his formation close to the sea and the enemy 'planes, unable to attack from below, delivered a series of unsuccessful attacks from the front, rear and both sides. The formation continued unbroken until one Blenheim's engine was damaged and it fell back and was shot down after being attacked by several fighters.

The remaining eight tightened up their formation and one enemy 'plane, receiving the full concentration of our fire, threw up a great column of water as it plunged into the sea. Another, badly damaged, made away for the coast and a third also gave up the attack and made rapidly for land. One made a forced landing in Denmark and the third is believed to have also come down in the sea.

The remaining Nazi 'planes then gave up the attack and the R.A.F. went back to their original course and completed their reconnaissance orders.—Reuter.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES THREATENED

Thinly veiled threats to Norway and Sweden because of what Moscow describes as their "anti-Russian policy" are contained in a Russian protest to the two countries.

This attitude, continues the protest, may, if persisted in, lead to undesirable complications and a disruption of normal relations between them and the Soviet.

Replies from the two countries apparently have not satisfied the Soviet for the Moscow radio declared yesterday that they showed no resistance to great Powers which were trying to drag them into war with Russia.

London, Jan. 12.

King Gustav of Sweden's speech when opening the Swedish Parliament yesterday fixes comment in the British Press today on two aspects of Europe's war against aggression, firstly the Finns' brilliant fight against Russia and secondly the growing solidarity with which the smaller, and particularly the Nordic states, react to brute force.

The Times gives a very full description of Finland's campaign and says the victories in the Suomussalmi region relieve the immediate danger to Finland's railway system which converges in this area and then goes on into Sweden. They also relieve the even greater danger which would have resulted if Russia had reached the west coast.

Three divisions of good troops, says the Times, were launched on this front. The first was routed, the second was defeated before the third could reinforce it and the third has now suffered an even more crushing overthrow.

The Times vividly describes the scene of the last defeat, adding that in each case the Finns adopted the same tactics: the invaders were isolated, then annihilated.

History Repeats Itself

This is the fourth Finnish victory within a month and the most brilliant and most complete. The Times goes on to recall that in 1918 the Finns fought the Russians for arms with which to win even bigger battles. Today, history repeats itself and the booty captured is scarcely less important than the victories themselves.

The Finnish success, adds the Times, is not due only to the characteristics of the people, who are natural soldiers, for the best of natural soldiers would be better for a sound plan of campaign. The military skill with which they are defending themselves is a direct legacy from Mannerheim.

The Daily Telegraph points out, as do all other newspapers, that urgent assistance for Finland is still required. It adds that King Gustav's speech will bring powerful reinforcements for the Finns and one could look forward to the promise of help and collaboration from all Nordic states. This collaboration was essential not only to their common interests but to the interests of peace.

One of the consequences not taken into account by the two dictators when they made their infamous agreement, continues the paper, was the co-operation of northern Europe and especially Scandinavian countries. The paper sees a drawing together of the nations as the outcome of the threat to the independence of small states which Nazi aggression constitutes—aggression raised into a calculated system.

The article continues: "On a view of the European problem as a whole, we find the same lesson enforced—there can be no security without collaboration. Out of the close association of Britain and France, out of the collaboration of neutral states, we may reasonably hope to build up a system which will replace the extravagant nationalisms of the last half century, by the recognition that safety and welfare are only to be found in common action.

"Hitler has announced that his fight is against the old powers of the decaying world, which is the exact opposite of fact. Hitlerism stands for the old savagery: "That he should take who has the power, and that he should keep who can".

Sweden's Difficulties

The Manchester Guardian emphasises the difficulties of Sweden's position, indicating the danger if Russia succeeds in conquering Finland. Pity for Finland, anger against and historic dread of Russia all influence her and any one of these motives could bring her officially into the war but for one reason—Germany. The more Russia moves towards the west the more is it certain that Germany will hanker after compensation for the gains made by her "dear friend." Will Germany sit still if Russia wins? Will Germany be neutral if Sweden and Norway have to fight? Sweden cannot answer these questions and therefore her hands are tied.—(Reuter and British Official Wireless Service.

January 14.

Norway plans to spend during this year about £8,000,000 on extraordinary military measures. This was revealed to the Norwegian Parliament on Saturday when the Budget was presented.

The estimated total expenditure for the year is about £46,000,000. The Finance Minister said the extraordinary military expenditure was to be covered as far as possible by taxation.—(Reuter).

January 15.

The Swedish official agency disclosed last night that Russia protested to Norway and Sweden a short time ago over, what is described by the Soviet, as their anti-Russian policy. The announcement refers to protests sent to the Swedish and Norwegian Governments stating that many thousands of Swedish volunteers have already gone to Finland and alleging that official personages were leading the movement.

The Russian protest also declared that the Press of the two Scandinavian countries was showing a hostile tone to the U.S.S.R. This attitude, it continued, might lead, if persisted in, to undesirable complications and the disruption of normal relations between them and the Soviet.

Freedom of Press

Replies from Norway and Sweden have apparently been received in which the Governments of the two countries point out that there is freedom of the press in Scandinavia and that such volunteers as have gone to Finland have done so as private individuals.

The Moscow wireless, last night, criticised the Swedish and Norwegian replies. Early this morning a Foreign Office spokesman in Stockholm said the Swedish Government might draw the attention of Russia to the undiplomatic practice of discussing the intimate political relations between the two countries over the air.

Apparently Russia is still dissatisfied with the replies for this morning the Moscow radio alleged that the two Governments showed no resistance to "those great Powers which are trying to drag them into war against the Soviet Union."

Heaviest Raids

Russian raids on Finland yesterday were described as the heaviest of the war. The capital, Helsingfors, was visited twice, and on the second occasion was bombed by nine Russian 'planes. In the city itself the damage is said to have been slight, but heavy explosions were heard on the outskirts where houses were set on fire by incendiary bombs.

The residence of the American Minister, 12 miles outside Helsingfors, was wrecked by an incendiary bomb, which did not explode. The Minister left the house some days ago.

Heavy bombing occurred in other parts of the country, but especially at Hango and a nearby coastal resort, which was raided five times during the day. All communication with these two places is severed.

The Russian 'planes came over in larger numbers than usual—as many as 100 at a time, it is reported. Three are so far said to have been brought down.

Another Attack Repulsed

Last night's Finnish communiqué says that on the eastern front another Russian attack was repulsed yesterday. Elsewhere there were patrol skirmishes in which the enemy suffered losses in men and material.

The communiqué gives the casualties in Saturday's air raids as 15 killed and several dozens wounded. Two Russian machines were struck down, the statement declares, and Finnish aircraft bombed some Russian vessels.

Neither on Saturday nor yesterday did the Russian communiqués make any reference to these bombing raids. In both communiqués they were referred to as reconnaissance flights.

Activity on the Karelian Isthmus has been brought to a standstill by a further drop in the temperature during the week-end.

Scores of Russian war 'planes began to cross the Finnish frontier shortly after dawn today. Helsingfors had two alarms, the first just before 1 p.m. No bombs were dropped on the city but the sound of explosions was heard.

A message from Copenhagen says that the telegraphic communications between Copenhagen and Stockholm have been interrupted.

Swedish Island Bombed

Aeroplanes, believed to be Russian, flew over Swedish territory, including the archipelago between Haparanda and Lulea yesterday and a number of bombs were dropped on Kallaz, six miles south-west of Lulea. Lulea is at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia and is 60 miles from the Finnish frontier. It is in the iron mining district of Sweden, and is the port from which Germany, in summer, draws her supplies of iron ore.

Snow was falling heavily at the time and prevented identification of the 'planes. The bombs fell upon ice; little damage was done, and no one was injured.

Investigations were immediately carried out to establish the origin of the bombs, and results show that they were definitely of Russian manufacture.

It is understood that the Swedish Government will protest against the action.

General Lindbergh, commander-in-chief of the Swedish Volunteer Corps in Finland, has issued his first proclamation. He says the volunteers have a big task in front of them and they are fighting, not only for Finland, but for all Scandinavian countries.—(Reuter.)

January 16.

Tension between Scandinavian countries and the Soviet has shown no signs of lessening and the latest Russian accusation says that Sweden is forcing her unemployed to go to fight for the Finnish army.

A broadcast from the Moscow radio this morning said that Sweden was reducing her public works and was promising high pay, and other things to make the unemployed fight against Russia. This, it was added, had been done on the advice of other powers.

This accusation follows firm notes from Norway and Sweden, in which both countries said they were continuing their strict neutrality, but

—(Continued in next column)—

wish Finland well in her fight for independence.

In a broadcast in the Swedish language from Moscow today an appeal was made to Swedish workers to refuse to help Finland.

Protests to Russia

Both Norway and Sweden have protested to Russia against violation of their territory by Soviet 'planes yesterday. One Russian machine is reported to have come down for a short time in Norway, and another, as reported earlier, bombed a Swedish island at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia.

More Raids

Clear and frosty weather this morning resulted in further raids by Soviet bombers, forcing thousands of people to huddle in shelters in the freezing cold. It was the fifth successive day on which air raids had taken place. An official statement issued in Helsingfors today stated that in yesterday's raids eight localities were bombed by 60 Soviet 'planes and altogether about 600 bombs were dropped. Although the total casualties are not yet known about 50 people were wounded and three were killed in Viborg. The material damage is believed to have been slight

Yesterday's concentrated attacks on Finnish towns was an attempt to demoralise the population and dislocate communications.

The port of Orbo yesterday had its most severe raid of the war, while more than 20 Russian 'planes bombed Viborg. In the latter town bombs were dropped in streets of wooden houses occupied by the poorer classes of workers, and while the Russian aeroplanes roared overhead the whole of the affected streets became littered with glass from broken windows and fallen masonry. The public hurried to air raid shelters and reports say that their demeanour was most impressive.

Revenge?

The Commander in chief of the Finnish Air Force has issued a statement describing these Russian attacks as an attempt to avenge on the civil population the recent Russian defeats at the front. The statement says that upwards of 2,000 bombs are thought to have been dropped last week, but the loss of life has been small and the amount of damage done to military objectives negligible. Traffic on the main line is intact as nowhere has there been any serious damage. Moreover, the statement concludes, bombing will not have the desired effect of breaking the Finnish resistance.

Reports say that 40 civilians were killed and over 100 wounded in Sunday's raids which, undoubtedly, were the heaviest of the war. Last night's Finnish communique mentions that on Sunday all the more important towns in south Finland were visited and that some 300 Russian 'planes took part in the raids. Three are known to have been shot down and three more are believed to have been destroyed.

It is stated that Russian machines raiding the Pestamo area came from the Arctic Ocean and, according to the Finnish official statement, flew over Norwegian territory.

Activity on land has been brought to a standstill by one of the coldest spells Finland has had in 10 years. Forty degrees of frost is reported from the Karelian Isthmus and 50 degrees further north.

U. S. Determination

The determination of the United States to continue helping Finland was mentioned by President Roosevelt last night when he was addressing Congress leaders in Washington. He did not indicate what form the help would take, but it is believed that it will be strictly confined to non-military assistance. Recently there have been indications that a Finnish loan might be floated and that remission of war debt payments by Finland will be granted.—(Reuter.)

Voluntary Military Drill In Norway

January 12.

King Haakon, of Norway, announced a plan for voluntary military drill in Norway when he opened Parliament today. He stressed Norway's desire to keep Scandinavia out of the war, and said that to this end he would do everything possible by way of negotiation with other neutral countries.

—(Reuter).

THE WAR ON THE HIGH SEAS

SHIPPING AND SUBMARINE LOSSES

January 12.

The Rome wireless announced last night that another Nazi steamer had scuttled herself to escape capture by a British warship. It was stated that this took place off the West coast of Africa, but the name of the German ship was not given.

According to a message from Reykjavik the German steamer Bahiablanca struck an iceberg off Iceland. Sixty two of the crew have been landed at Reykjavik. The vessel was attempting to evade the British blockade and had left a South American port some weeks ago. The report of her earlier capture is thus disproved.—(Reuter.)

January 12.

The French contraband control in the week ending January 7 stopped six vessels and intercepted 12,000 tons of merchandise. Since war began the control has brought 233 vessels into port and intercepted 439,000 tons of goods.—(Reuter).

January 14.

The 2,000-ton steamer, Selangor, has been brought into Hong Kong by naval vessels for contraband examination. This is the first report of action taken by the British Navy in that area.—(Reuter.)

January 14.

The former German steamer, Dusseldorf, of nearly 5,000 tons, has arrived in Bermuda in charge of a prize crew. She changed to British registry at Jamaica and her name is now the Poland, in honour of Commander Poland, of the British cruiser, Despatch, which captured her off the Pacific Coast of South America in the middle of December.—(Reuter.)

January 14.

A German timber ship is reported to have sunk after striking a mine in the Baltic.

Another German ship of 6,000 tons has been drifting without a rudder in a storm off the Norwegian coast with the crew of 35 still on board. A small Norwegian rescue ship has been standing by for many hours. The last message received said the rescue ship had not yet succeeded in getting a line on board the drifting steamer.—(Reuter).

January 15.

The captain and 10 men of the crew of a Norwegian steamer have been killed by the explosion of a mine in the North Sea. The steamer was the Fredville, of 1,150 tons, and she struck a mine while on her way from Norway to England to take on a cargo of coal.—Reuter.

January 16.

British tanker tonnage is now actually higher than at the beginning of the war. This fact emerges from official shipping figures issued today. Germany, it will be recalled, has been saying that 26 British tankers have been lost since the war started, but it was stated in London that losses had been less than half that number and are more than made up by the gains in tonnage.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 16.

Sinkings due to enemy action for the week ending January 13 comprised 12 British vessels, of 34,077 tons, and four neutral vessels of 7,792 tons.

The British ships sunk were the Cedrington Court, 5,160 tons, the Townelley, 2,888 tons, the Dunbar Castle, 10,002 tons, the Gowrie, 689 tons, the Oakgrove, 1,985 tons, Upminster, 1,013 tons, Granta 2,719 tons, the Kaynes, 1,706 tons the Lucida, 251 tons, Croxton, 195 tons, the William Wej, 202 tons. Another British ship, name unreported, of 7,267 tons was also sunk. Of these ships, five were mined, six bombed from the air, and one sunk after an explosion.

Neutral ships sunk were the Trueda, 176 tons (Dutch), Manx, 1,343 tons (Norwegian), the Traviata, 5,123 tons, (Italian) Fredville, 1,150 tons, (Norwegian).

All four ships were mined. The Danish ships Feddy and Ivan Kondrup, 2,369 tons, although damaged, reached harbour safely after air attack.

German shipping losses include the Bahia Blanca, 8,448 tons, reported sunk on January 9 off Iceland, as a result of damage by ice, and the Dietrick Haseldick, 172 tons, blown up on January 11, as a result either of an internal explosion or by striking a mine.—British Official Wireless Service.

London, Jan. 16.

It was revealed today that the Dunbar Castle, the Union Castle liner which struck a mine and sank last week, was not under escort at the time, but was on her way to join a convoy.

The number of Allied and neutral ships sunk while in convoys is still only one in 500. (Reuten).

London, January 17.

The Admiralty today announced the names of the officers and men missing on the three British submarines, Sea Horse, Starfish and Undine, which are reported lost. The total number of men missing is 109. There were five officers and 34 ratings in the Sea Horse; four officers and 28 ratings in the Undine and five officers and 35 ratings in the Starfish.

The German radio has already announced that some members of the crews of the Undine and Starfish have been rescued, but the number is not yet known.

—(Reuter.)

January 17.

Another German cargo ship has been lost. A steamer, believed to be the Janus, was scuttled by her crew when threatened with capture by a French warship in the south Atlantic.—(Reuter).

January 15.

Five hundred members of the crew of the German liner, Columbus, which scuttled herself to avoid capture, left New York today on their way home to Germany by way of Japan and Russia.—Reuter.

Two U-Boats Attacked

London, January 16.

A German submarine was attacked in the North Sea yesterday by a machine of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command.

The aeroplane was on patrol and the submarine was sighted at a distance of several miles. Almost as soon as it was seen the submarine prepared to dive.

The aeroplane swooped down and released a salvo of bombs, all of which fell close to the submarine, which by then was fully submerged but still near the surface. There was a terrific uprush of water and, after the disturbance had subsided, a very large greasy patch, surrounded by masses of bubbles, began to spread over the position.

Although the 'plane cruised around for some time no further sign of the U-boat was seen.

Another German submarine has been attacked by French patrol craft as it was submerging. A statement issued in Paris today says that after the attack a patch of oil came to the surface. The submarine was not seen again but it is not certain whether it was destroyed.

The statement also announced that the French navy had captured another German freighter.—(Reuter).

Graf Spee's Captives Reach Home

London, Jan. 17.

Fifty-six officers and men of Britain's merchant navy, who were captives on the German pocket battleship Graf Spee reached England yesterday. Several of them were youths in their teens.—Reuter.

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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

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BRITAIN'S REPLY TO SECURITY ZONE PROPOSAL

Can Work Well Only If Allies Reserve Full Belligerent Rights

Britain's reply to the communication from the American republics regarding the 300 miles' security zone points out that the proposal would involve the abandonment of certain legitimate belligerent rights. Moreover, it might provide German war and supply ships with a vast sanctuary from which they could emerge to attack Allied and neutral ships.

The British Government considers that the legitimate activities of British ships can in no way imperil the security of the American continent; rather would they contribute to it.

Only if the Allies reserve their full belligerent rights, the note adds, could the scheme operate satisfactorily.

Jan. 16.

Great Britain has now replied to the communication from the American Republics raising several questions about the action between British warships and the German pocket battleship Graf Spee, which took place within the security zone of 300 miles proposed by the American States at a recent conference in Panama.

In the note the British Government says that it fully appreciates the desire of the American Republics to keep war away from American shores and it has learned with understanding of the proposal for the security zone.

The British Government notes with satisfaction from the declaration of Panama itself that an attempt would have to be made to base the observance of the provisions on the consent of belligerents.

A Vast Sanctuary

The British reply then points out that the proposal involves the abandonment of certain legitimate belligerent rights. Government is anxious that any eventual acceptance should not be regarded as constituting a precedent. The British Government could only agree that the Allies should forego their rights in the zone if it were satisfied that this would not provide German warships and supply ships with a vast sanctuary from which they could come out and attack Allied and neutral ships, and to which they could return to avoid action being taken against them.

It is further pointed out that it is not known whether German ships would not take unneutral action in the security zone, for example, by the use of wireless. Further, German warships and supply ships might be allowed, under the proposal, to pass unhindered from one ocean to another through the security zone. This, it is pointed out, might not only bring American and belligerent ships into contact, but actually bring war nearer to the United States, by causing friction between them and the Allies, which the British Government would greatly regret.

Would Penalise Britain

The British Government's note emphatically repudiates any suggestion that British warships had acted, or would act, in any way that would justify the taking of punitive measures against them. If sanctions were adopted to preserve the neutral zone, the American States would, in fact, said the British Government, be offering sanctuary to German warships, leaving British warships penalised and unable to deal with the situation.

After referring to the operation of the Graf Spee and the supply ship Tacoma within the zone covered by the American proposals, and remarking that no method has been found of overcoming the disadvantages of the zone proposals as had been shown by the operations of these vessels, the note goes on to say that the British Government considers that the legitimate activities of British ships can in no way imperil the security of the American Continent, but would rather contribute to it.

Only Effective Way

The feeling of the British Government is that the only effective way to prevent belligerent activity within the zone would be:—

(1) to ensure that the German Government sends no more warships into it;

(2) as so much German shipping has already taken refuge in American harbours it would seem only fair that these vessels be laid up under American control for the duration of the war if the Allies are to be asked not to capture them.

Only by such means could the wish of the American Government to keep war away from their coasts be effectively and equitably realised.

The British Government, while sympathising with the American hopes, believes that the scheme will only operate satisfactorily if the Allies reserve their full belligerent rights to defend themselves and their ways of life, which they believe to be as dear to the American nation as they are to the British Commonwealth.—(Reuter).

Details of Anglo-French-Turkish Agreement

London, Jan. 17.

Details of the Anglo-French-Turkish financial agreement, signed in Paris recently, were given in the House of Commons yesterday.

Under the agreement British and French Governments will give credits to the value of £25,000,000 for the purchase of arms and munitions in both countries. There will be a £15,000,000 loan in gold, another loan of £2,000,000 which will be used to liquidate arrears in the Anglo-Turkish clearing arrangements, and a further £1½ million for clearing balances with France.

The credits and loans to Turkey are at a low rate of interest and are repayable in 20 years. Interest will be paid in Turkish products, principally tobacco. The British and French Governments also agree to buy dried fruits valued at £2,000,000 a year while the war lasts. (Reuter).

January 16.

In the United States yesterday the Boston police seized membership cards and literature from the New England headquarters of the Christian Front."—(Reuter).

STUDYING BRITISH NOTE

Jan. 17.

The Permanent Inter-American Neutrality Committee met at Rio de Janiero yesterday to study the British note on the subject of the 300 miles American neutrality zone.

It will be remembered that the British note made the point that Britain would accept the zone proposal if she had the assurance that it would not provide German warships and supply ships with a vast sanctuary from which they could emerge and attack Allied and neutral ships.

The American Press yesterday stressed the courtesy and friendly tones of the British reply.

Germany Attacks Reply

The German Press has been attacking the British reply to the American republics' proposal for the safety zone round the American Continent. One newspaper says that the reply proves that Britain's conception of neutrality is different from that of all other countries.

But the opposite view is expressed by the New York Times which states that the reply is courteous and firmly insists that Britain cannot forego its legitimate rights. British diplomacy had placed its finger on the weaknesses of the plan which had been pointed out already by American observers.

The newspaper says that the best hope of making the safety zone a workable proposition is to cut out all mention of rights and make it a matter for consent, rather than to base it on rights which are non-existent. The 23 American republics should find out from Germany how far she would restrict her activities in American waters. (Reuter).

Italy's Aid For Hungary

January 12.

It is now clear that the Italian official denial of the statement that Italy would give military aid to Hungary if the latter country were threatened by invasion from Russia, refers only to the statement and is not a denial of the fact that it was broadcast to New York.

Diplomatic circles in London have noted that the influential Hungarian newspaper which is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the Hungarian Foreign Office states categorically: "Italy and Hungary are bound together for good as well as bad fortune and the world knows that Italy will support Hungary with all her military power".

Agency messages from Rumania today report that King Carol and Prince Paul, Prince Regent of Yugoslavia, held a meeting yesterday on the frontier between the two countries.

It is assumed that they wanted to exchange views about the recent Venice talks between the Italian and Hungarian Foreign Ministers.

—(Reuter).

Italy Must Be Prepared

Rome, Jan. 17.

The new secretary of the Italian Fascist Party, speaking today on Italy's position in regard to the war, said that there was no need to alarm oneself, though Italy's present situation might not last for ever. "Italy may at any moment through necessity or duty have to take up arms," he declared. "We must therefore be prepared in resources and in spirit."

He added that though the Secretary had changed there would be no change in Fascist policy.

—Reuter.

Germany Half Admits Loss Of 35 U-Boats

January 17.

A German broadcast from Frankfurt last night estimated that 35 German submarines had been sunk since the war began. This figure is even higher than the last official claim of the Allies, which was made last Saturday by the French Minister of Marine, who put the number at 30.

The German admission was made, perhaps by accident, by the announcer in a propaganda broadcast. Someone taking the part of an Englishman boasted that all Germany's submarines had now been sunk, so the announcer chipped in sharply with:

"We needn't pay any attention to Mr. Churchill's tall stories. We have plenty of submarines still, to say nothing of those being turned out in the dockyards. The wish of the English is father to the thought. They say they have sunk 70; if they said 35 they would be much nearer the truth."

The figure of 35 would not, of course, include the two U-boats believed to have been sunk yesterday, one by an R.A.F. patrol 'plane and the other by French naval patrol craft.

So, far from throwing doubt on Allied statements, the broadcast serves to confirm their moderation and accuracy.

The Manchester Guardian comments: "At a moderate estimate, fully half the U-boats with which Germany began the war have been destroyed by the British and French navies. The submarine threat has been brought under control, and it is in the full light of that predominant fact that the present losses in an exceptionally risky enterprise must be viewed. They, moreover are handsomely offset by figures now available showing the success of the convoy system, namely ships safely escorted 6,263, number lost 12. If the mass of the people here and in neutral countries could fully envisage the courage, skill, unceasing vigilance and hardship endured to make this achievement possible, there would be less foolish talk of war inaction."—(Reuter and British Official Wireless Service).

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY

January 17.

Japanese relations with foreign powers, particularly Britain, were the subject of comment both in London and Tokyo yesterday.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that the British Government had welcomed recent moves by the Japanese Government to relax some of the restrictions which had created difficulties in Japan's relations with third Powers.

In Tokyo, Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Arita, spoke on the foreign policy of the new Cabinet as aiming at the "disposal of the China affair" and readjustment of relations with third Powers. He hoped, in particular, that relations with Britain would improve.

A message from the North China port of Tsingtau says the Japanese have now increased shipping facilities there by placing two berths at the disposal of foreign companies.

Mr. Arita bluntly admitted that it was Government's intention, if possible, to bring about a rapprochement with Russia. If the general question of border adjustments was settled the result would be similar to the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with Russia.

He added that Japan, Italy and Germany were inseparably bound together, but stated that the Soviet-German pact had split up the anti-Comintern pact and therefore Japan must make friends with Russia.—(Reuter.)

January 14.

Trade talks are going on in Moscow between Russia and Japan. The Japanese delegates met the Soviet Foreign Trade Commissar on Saturday afternoon for an hour and a half and are now awaiting further instructions from Tokyo.

—(Reuter).

UNDER NAZI RULE

January 13.

Nazi rulers in Bohemia and Moravia are taking further repressive measures against the Czechs. A decree has been published in Prague forbidding Czechs to bequeath any property or to hand it over as a gift to relatives or friends who have fled from the country or who may have been deprived by the Nazis of citizenship in the Protectorate.

An agency report, from Prague, says that so far the Nazis have set free only about 100 of the 1,200 Czech students who were arrested in the middle of November.—(Reuter.)

January 14.

Although Jews in Germany are exempt from military service they are now being called up for compulsory service in labour battalions.

In Berlin, more than 20,000 Jews, many of whom have had no previous experience of manual labour, have been employed on heavy tasks, mainly in the building trade.

They have also been ordered to sweep away the snow from the streets, to break up ice and to build roads. Special parties are being formed of Jews who were formerly in the learned professions. (Reuter).

January 14.

Warsaw, under its new rulers, is even worse off than Berlin. Not only is there an acute shortage of fuel but also of glass to mend the thousands of windows shattered months ago by the German bombardment.

Food is also scarcer in Poland than in Germany. Tea and coffee are unobtainable and most other goods are only sold at prohibitive prices. Butter, for example, is 6/6d. per lb.

300,000 Refugees

The Danish newspaper Politiken says the plight of Warsaw is being made worse by the presence of 300,000 refugees.

A delegation of members of the American Red Cross Society and the American Quakers has arrived in Berlin to organise the relief work in the Polish districts occupied by the Germans. For the present their main efforts will be confined to Warsaw. They will be permitted to work so long as they do not send information abroad about the conditions in the occupied territory.—(Reuter.)

January 16.

Seven hundred and ninety-nine Czech officers have been arrested by the Gestapo since Christmas according to information leaking across the frontier. Some have already been executed and these are reported to include the former military attache in Bucharest.—Reuter.

DUNBAR CASTLE VICTIM

January 14.

It is now established that one of the Dunbar Castle's passengers was drowned when the ship struck a mine. He was Colonel Walter Russell Johnson, who was returning to Northern Rhodesia after a holiday.

Colonel Johnson was formerly a major in the King's African Rifles.—(Reuter.)

January 17.

The French Minister of Armaments has arrived in London for important discussions with Mr. Burgin, British Minister of Supply.—(Reuter.)

Three British Submarines Lost Last Week

London, January 16.

The Admiralty issued a communique today stating that during the past week three British submarines had failed to return to their bases or to report and that it is feared that they must now be regarded as having been lost.

The submarines are the Sea Horse, Undine and Starfish and the communique says that all three were engaged in particularly hazardous service.

The loss of the Starfish and Undine is mentioned in the German High Command communique this morning, which states that they were sunk in the Heligoland Bight and that part of the crews are safe. The statement added that the submarines were destroyed by German defence measures.

These are the first submarine losses due to enemy action during the war.

The Undine is a small submarine of 540 tons with a personnel of 27. She was completed in September 1938. She is a sister ship of the Ursula, which sank a German light cruiser last month.

The Starfish is one of four ships of the Swordfish class of 630 tons and had a crew of 40. She was completed in 1933. The Sea Horse is also of the Swordfish class and was completed about the same time as the Starfish.—(Reuter).

British Press Still Puzzled

No-One The Wiser For Reasons Of Resignation

London, Jan. 17.

Yesterday's speeches by Mr. Hore Belisha and Mr. Chamberlain, when the House of Commons reassembled after the Christmas recess, provided this morning's British newspapers with an almost inexhaustible subject for comment. On one point the newspapers are unanimous, and that is that Mr. Hore Belisha's speech is worthy of the highest praise for its moderation and dignity.

On the general question of why he resigned there is also fairly general agreement, the criticism being that even now no one is any the wiser for the reasons for the change.

The Times says that Mr. Hore Belisha was heard by his fellow members with the approval and respect due to a difficult task well and patriotically performed. He said not one word which he or the country might have reason hereafter to regret.

The Prime Minister's statement corroborated Mr. Hore Belisha's remarks and the two statements disposed for all time that there had been disagreements in regard to policy.

The Manchester Guardian expresses the view that Mr. Hore Belisha has been lacking in tact, but has nothing but praise for his behaviour yesterday and for his hope that the work being done and attempted at the War Office would not be marred by bitterness or controversy.

Unreal Atmosphere

The News Chronicle describes the charitableness and good fellowship which yesterday's debate disclosed and which gave to the proceedings a somewhat unreal atmosphere. All that the country knows, says the News Chronicle, is that Mr. Hore Belisha appears to have been too good for his job.

All the papers agree that in deciding upon the change the Prime Minister had subordinated all personal questions to the necessity of the war. The Times suggests that this necessity will demand a further and marked reorganisation of the War Ministry in order to give the War Cabinet the composition and functions more strictly in accord with its name and purpose.

The newspapers welcome the assurance of no change in Army democracy, and of no disagreement between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hore Belisha on general policy.

There is general agreement that Mr. Hore Belisha may soon return to an important office. The conclusion of the Manchester Guardian, which is typical of the general attitude towards the incident is: "there, for the time, the matter ends.

Mr. Hore Belisha will yet come back again. Meanwhile, let us get on with the most vigorous possible prosecution of the war."—(Reuter and British Official Wireless Service).

New Long Range 'Plane

January 12.

It is now revealed that a new type of long range fighter is in production for the Royal Air Force. So far this has been a secret, but at last one has been seen, going like a flash in the sky, by a privileged gathering of Members of Parliament.

When the time comes these machines will cause considerable surprise and especially in the numbers of them likely to be used.

Research on improved aircraft designs has been intensified since the war. One of the most recent developments has been the invention of a device for removing an engine for repairs much more swiftly than was possible previously. It comprises a new type of engine unit. With the new method an engine can be taken out and repaired within a few hours. This rapid interchangeability of engines is a great asset and will become increasingly important as multi-engined aircraft come into service more generally.

Unintentional

A Spitfire fighter recently attained a speed of 650 miles an hour. This experience was accidental and the pilot himself did not register the top speed. He tells, however, that when he got the machine out of a dive he found he was making a vertical climb at 400 miles per hour. If this were so experts calculate that he must have been travelling downwards at the rate of at least 650 miles an hour.

The pilot had no intention of making a new record, but when he was climbing to 22,000 feet he lost consciousness. When he came to, his machine was in a vertical dive. He was then in grave danger of becoming unconscious again, if he did not change direction rapidly. He remained conscious, however, and landed safely.

Both the engine and the airplane are to be returned to the makers so that a detailed examination may be made and important data gathered.

The Canadian Defence Department will use six types of aircraft in the flying school to be set up under the Empire Air Training Scheme. They will include three British, two Canadian and one American.—(Reuter)

MR. HORE-BELISHA

Obscure Statements To The House

No specific reasons for the resignation of Mr. Hore-Belisha, former Minister for War, were given in the House of Commons yesterday when the House reassembled after the Christmas recess.

Both Mr. Hore Belisha and the Prime Minister emphasised that there had been no differences on major issues of policy or on army reforms. Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that no change in Army policy was to be anticipated as a result of the change.

London, Jan. 15.

Every seat in the House of Commons was taken when the House reassembled this afternoon after the Christmas recess. There were not enough seats for peers who wished to be present and a number sat on the stairs. Members overflowed into the side galleries.

Mr. Hore-Belisha was cheered when he rose to make what he described as a "statement of a retiring Minister in accordance with the custom of the House."

He said: "I should have preferred at this stage to have left the matter of my departure from the Government with the public correspondence and the message which I gave to my constituents."

Continuing, Mr. Hore-Belisha said that everything he did was in an effort to win the war. He and all must be guided by that over-riding consideration.

Agreement

For two and a half years, full of activity and rapid change, he had held the high office of War Minister. Reorganisation and development of the Army during that period had been carried out with a degree of agreement which was in marked contrast to many other reforms. The period had not been one of dull stagnation. If from time to time there had been differences of opinion they had been of no more serious nature than those which confronted any association of men bent on important tasks.

The achievements had resulted from common endeavour and not from the work of individuals. Particularly had this been so in regard to what had been called the "democratization of the army." This year there might be over three million men under arms and Mr. Hore Belisha had always thought upon it as an ideal that the Army should be "part of the nation and not apart from the nation;" that it should be a career in which every young man could take pride and could rise according to initiative and ability irrespective of his origin or station in life.

Great Tradition

Mr. Hore Belisha said that one of the great traditions of the Army was that any complaint or grievance could be transmitted through one's superior officer even though the superior might be the Secretary of State for War. He would be reluctant to believe that any of the High officers with whom he had been associated had been unfaithful to that code.

He stated that there had been confliction of opinion in regard to major issues of policy. The Prime Minister, he stated, would recognise that he had relied on his support in the task before him, and the speaker acknowledged that until last Thursday that support had been forthcoming. The Prime Minister was free to exercise his impartial judgment in making appointments and conversely it was the duty of those appointed to carry out their tasks to the best of their ability.

Had he accepted the important office of the Board of Trade, Mr. Hore Belisha continued, he would have done so in circumstances which would have prevented him from giving the post the attention it required.

Concluding, he said: "The war compels and invites the whole effort of the nation and I trust that it is in that spirit that I have spoken."

The Premier's Speech

The Prime Minister then rose to speak. He stated that as no explanation had been given in the letters which had passed between Mr. Hore Belisha and himself speculation had soon become busy as to the possible causes of the War Minister's resignation. A number of rumours had been circulated, many of which had no foundation and some of which were very unfair to third parties.

First of all, continued Mr. Chamberlain, there had been no difference of policy between Mr. Hore Belisha and his colleagues. It ought to be obvious that his resignation could not be connected with any reforms in the Army because all changes had been approved by the Cabinet and all its members shared the responsibility.

No New Subject of Policy

There had been no new subject of policy under discussion which could form the subject of difference between Mr. Hore Belisha and the Cabinet. Therefore the House could rest assured that no change of Army policy was to be anticipated in consequence of the change of the Minister of War.

Continuing, the Prime Minister said that it had been suggested that Mr. Hore Belisha's resignation was a result of a battle between him and high officers, "brass hats", over the system of promotion in the Army. "There is no foundation for that suggestion" he stated.

No Detailed Reasons

Mr. Chamberlain said that he did not propose to give reasons in detail for the change, as to make public all the reasons would make it impossible to effect changes at all.

—(Reuter).

DUAL OBJECT BUDGET

Britain Wiser This Time

January 14.

Speaking at Glasgow on Saturday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, pointed out the way Britain could avoid the unpleasantness of inflation and the subsequent slump.

He said that one of the principal objects of the Budget was to slow down the consumption of all goods. He sketched the consequences of inflation in the last war, the tremendous slump and great unemployment and said that by acting more wisely this time these things could be reduced.

Owing to the enormous Government purchases much fewer commodities were available for civilian use and so that the available supply might meet the demand civilian consumption must be reduced.

If, notwithstanding, incomes increased the danger of rising prices would be redoubled.

Most Severe Budget

To guard against this the Government had introduced the most severe budget that the British people had ever faced and this budget had a second object, namely to raise the largest possible sum to meet the expense of the first year of the war.

He recalled the Prime Minister's warning that a grimmer time was coming and added that no better service could be done to our Democracy than to tell the people the truth about the sacrifices to be faced. He was perfectly certain that when this was fairly understood these sacrifices would be willingly made.

He also pointed out that Germany was well aware by this time on which side lay the moral support of the world because the world remembered Hitler's succession of broken promises and acts of aggression.

The Times on Saturday emphasised that the word today is "lend" rather than "spend," but goes on to point out that one of the assurances the people must have is that the economic effort is being consistently directed and developed. The unemployment returns, for example, seem to indicate that the country is still far from the time when the man-power will be fully applied to the tasks of war.—(Reuter.)

Trade Enquiries:—D. Epstein & Co., Victoria Street, Nairobi.

MOMBASA LABOUR ENQUIRY FINDINGS

Government and Other Employers Ignorant Of The Law

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW BY MOMBASA EMPLOYERS—INCLUDING GOVERNMENT—IS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO THE LABOUR TROUBLES AT THE COAST LAST AUGUST.

The Committee found evidence of "deplorably bad" housing, and the recommendations include proposals that Government, the Railway and Municipality should house their staffs and that the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company, together with three stevedoring companies—the amalgamation of which is advocated—should build quarters for their permanent labour. In the event of refusal to amalgamate, it is recommended that renewal of the companies' licences should be withheld.

The Kenya Government have issued the Report of the Committee of Enquiry which was appointed on August 19 "to examine and report generally on labour conditions in Mombasa with special reference to the cause or causes of the recent labour unrest."

In issuing the report the Government states that no decision has yet been reached in regard to any of the recommendations.

The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. H. C. Willan, then Acting Attorney General, and the members were Mr. S. V. Cooke, M.L.C. for the Coast; Dr. C. J. Wilson, one of the nominated representatives of African interests in Legislative Council; Mr. W. G. Lillywhite, long resident on the Coast; Dr. S. G. Karve; Dr. P. P. D. Conolly, Medical Officer of Health, Mombasa; and Mr. Mbarak Ali Hinaway.

Owing to the outbreak of war it was not possible to hold a first meeting until September 18, but the Committee proceeded at once thereafter to the hearing of evidence and 119 witnesses attended—25 Europeans, 8 Indians, 86 Arabs and Africans. All evidence was taken in public. In addition, the Committee made inspections of housing conditions.

No Blame Apportioned

"We approached this enquiry," says the report, "in the spirit that it was not our duty to apportion blame to any individual or class of individuals, but with a resolve to endeavour to discover what is wrong with the labour conditions in Mombasa, what brought about the recent unrest and to make recommendations to rectify that wrong . . . Some people hold the view (goes on the report) that good conditions of labour involve a sacrifice for industry, but we are convinced that a generous policy as regards labour is not only desirable, but, in the long run, benefits all industries."

The report contains information regarding wages paid in Mombasa. For instance, the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company paid labourers on monthly contracts a minimum of Shs. 40/- per month, both before and after the strike. The Company's casual labourers were paid 1/50 per day of 9 hours before the strike and for a day of 8 hours after the strike. Up to June 1931 the daily rate was Shs. 2/-, but was then reduced to Shs. 1/50 on account of the slump. No housing accommodation was found, nor housing allowance paid by this Company before the strike.

The wages paid by the East African Lighterage Company, the African Wharfage Company and the Tanganyika Boating Company to their labourers—the foregoing four companies are the main employers of labour at the port—was before the strike Shs. 2/- per day of 9 hours and after the strike Shs. 2/- per day of 8 hours. The three stevedoring concerns mentioned mostly employ casual labour. In addition, before and after the strike the stevedoring companies supplied their labourers with one substantial meal per day, but no housing or housing allowance is provided.

Outside the Port

The position outside the port is that the two principal employers of labour are the Railway and the Municipality. Other employers are Government, the Oil Companies, the Power and Lighting Company, vegetables growers, dairy owners, building contractors and hide and skin merchants. In addition, there is a large number of domestic servants, but nobody appeared before the Committee to represent them.

The monthly minimum paid by the Railway in Mombasa is Shs. 15/- with 4/- for rations and 1/- for fuel, making a total of Shs. 20/- and 52 per cent receive this minimum wage.

Prior to the strike, a considerable number of Railway employees were not provided with quarters and did not receive housing allowance. After the strike those not housed were given housing allowance of Shs. 3/- per month. So far as the Municipality is concerned, the three principal classes are road boys, day sweepers and night-soil boys. The first are the lowest paid and before January, 1939, received 16/- per month and were provided with quarters. In January the quarters had become so delapidated that they had to be condemned and were not replaced, with the result that up to the strike these boys still received 16/- per month and no longer had quarters or any house allowance. As a result of the strike they now receive 3/- per month in addition to their wages. The day sweepers and night soil boys were paid Shs. 20/- and 30/- respectively before the strike, increased afterwards to 24/- and 34/- which is the rate they were paid prior to 1933. In that year their wages had been reduced on account of the slump. A certain number of the Municipality employees are housed and after the strike the Municipal Board decided to pay a house allowance of 3/- to each employee not provided with quarters who received 30/- a month or less.

Municipality's Offence

In cross-examination the Chairman pointed out to the Municipal Engineer and Acting Town Clerk, Mr. McIntyre, that by paying no house allowance to natives getting over 30/- the Municipality was disobeying Section 31 of the Ordinance. Mr. McIntyre agreed with the Chairman that the Municipal Board was ignoring the Ordinance. The report points out that the Employment of Servants Ordinance, 1937, applies with certain exceptions to all servants with a salary of less than 100/- per month.

In a Section dealing with housing the Committee say they visited and inspected housing provided by the Railway, the Customs Department, the Municipality, the P.W.D., the Dairy Owners and private Indian, Arab and African housing. "With the exception of the first three we found the general standard of housing deplorably bad. A large number of the buildings are made of poor material, are of a primitive type and inadequate in size. For instance, the quarters supplied by the P.W.D. are made of corrugated iron, a material most unsuitable for weather prevailing at Mombasa for most of the year.

"Must Be Seen To Be Believed"

"The housing accommodation supplied to their employees by the dairy owners must be seen to be believed. It is not housing accommodation in any sense of the term, because the employees sleep on mats or pieces of corrugated iron, either above or amongst the cattle and they have little protection from the weather."

In regard to the private huts at Majengo, the Committee say that although some provide adequate and reasonable accommodation, large numbers are quite the reverse. "Cleanliness is almost impossible, latrines adjoin kitchens, light and ventilation are almost absent. In many rooms we visited it was impossible to read at any time during the day. Overcrowding seems to be prevalent and, under such conditions as these, the health of the occupants must suffer. From our own enquiries on the spot and the mass of evidence we have heard, we are satisfied that the average rental of one room in a hut at Majengo is not less than 5/- per month."

On the question of housing in Mombasa generally, the following extract is given from the evidence of the Principal Labour Officer, Mr. Allen:

"All the houses which I inspected with Mr. Robbins, the Engineer, without exaggeration, were the worst that I have ever seen. I would not call it housing. They were a sort of corrugated iron hut provided with a roof of sheet iron. I sometimes found 4 or 5 people living in one hut. In many cases no houses of any description were provided at all and the natives made their own arrangements". (This comment referred to the P.W.D. houses).

Later on, Mr. Allen said that, leaving out the Railway, he considered none of the housing he had seen in Mombasa "is up to the standard which is required by me and that which is found on many estates up country".

Dr. Conolly suggested that Mr. Allen had made rather a sweeping statement in saying that all Government housing for Africans was bad. He personally thought quite a lot of it was good. Mr. Allen's reply to this was, "I was not impressed with what I saw".

A Big Question

Captain Belfrage, Chairman of the African Wharfage Company, replying to Dr. Connolly, thought they were coming up to a very big question "if you start to accept the responsibility of housing boys". In his opinion the strike was not the result of dissatisfaction. His Company's boys were not dissatisfied. Later in his evidence, Captain Belfrage said that having labour lines would be a very big responsibility for the Company to take on. He knew, he said, that the housing conditions were frightful, but, he asked, "Why does not Government take it up and why do not they have locations for these boys here and see that housing is satisfactory?"

Mr. Robbins, the P.W.D. Engineer, said he had written to his people on no less than six occasions, pointing out that housing conditions in Mombasa, both Government and Municipal and other employers'—were at a very low ebb. The Department had asked for more housing and the money was turned down because there were so many other calls and no houses had been built for quite a number of years.

The Committee comes to the conclusion that a large number of labourers in Mombasa are unable to afford to pay as much as 5/- a month for a room at Majengo and, consequently, overcrowding ensues. "The reason for this overcrowding at Majengo and the occupation of huts which are not fit for human habitation is that, generally speaking, employers of labour at Mombasa have failed to appreciate their responsibilities".

The report points out that the Employment of Natives Ordinance, as revised in 1937, provides in Section 31, "the employer shall at all times at his own expense either provide proper housing accommodation at the place of employment or pay the rental of proper housing accommodation". The Committee remarks, "we were astonished to find that both Government and private employers of labour in Mombasa have been ignorant of this provision in the law (Section 31) or have disregarded it".

The Chief Native Commissioner, in evidence, said that the fact that no housing allowance had been given to native employees was known to the Labour Department. "I think you may take it that the law making it incumbent on the employer to provide this has been generally disregarded by Government as well as other bodies. I understand that in certain offices the rate of pay has been increased so as to allow the boy to find housing, but it was not actually a house allowance".

In reply to another question, Mr. Hosking said he did not know of any circular that had been sent round drawing the attention of Government servants to the law on the subject.

He, however, thought that the Heads of Departments should have taken action.

Main Recommendations

The following are the main recommendations of the Committee.

(1) That Government should take steps to see that the provisions of Section 31 are brought to the notice of every employer of labour in Mombasa at once.

(2) A labourer with a wife and/or family should receive a house allowance which will enable him and his family to have a room to themselves and unmarried labourers should be paid house allowance sufficient to prevent their being forced into sharing overcrowded rooms.

(3) Government, Railway and the Municipality should house their staff.

(4) The three stevedoring Companies should be amalgamated as early as possible and thereafter engage a permanent labour supply sufficient for the work of the port. (5) If this amalgamation is carried out, the amalgamated Companies should be able to obtain a stevedoring licence, giving more security than the present annual licences.

(6) The Kenya Landing and Shipping Company and the proposed amalgamated stevedoring companies should build quarters for their permanent labour.

(7) In the event of the three stevedoring companies being unwilling to amalgamate and engage and house a permanent labour force, the High Commissioner for Transport should refuse to renew their licences.

— (Continued in next column) —

(8) The Municipal Board of Mombasa should inaugurate a Municipal Housing Scheme, similar to that of Nairobi, to house the labourers of smaller employers.

(9) Registration of casual labourers should be introduced.

(10) After registration has been effected all up country natives, not registered, should be repatriated at Government expense.

(11) During the slack time of the year at the port, (June to October) the Railway authorities should afford facilities for the issue of return concession tickets to labourers in Mombasa so that they may go to their houses up country where they would be more usefully employed cultivating crops than remaining idle in Mombasa.

(12) No labourer should be registered as a casual labourer so long as his kipandi shows that he is still signed on by an employer.

(13) The Chief Registrar of Natives should take immediate steps to see that the provisions of the Native Registration Ordinance are observed in Mombasa.

(14) Allegations of victimisation after the strike made by certain labourers should be investigated by the Labour Department.

(15) The staff of the Labour Department should be increased by two Labour Officers.

(16) The title of the Principal Labour Officer to be changed to Labour Commissioner.

Developing Resources

TANGANYIKA PLANS MATURE

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Moshi, January 11.

It will be recalled that, previous to the outbreak of war, a number of committees composed of non-officials reported to Government on schemes proposed for the better development of the Territory's resources and the maintenance of existing local industries, such as sisal, coffee, dairying, wheat. These proposals came from different provinces and were dependent on a grant from the Colonial Development Board or other sources in the United Kingdom.

In September last the Tanganyika Government had these schemes under consideration. It is now learnt that a number of them have been accepted by Government, which is anxious to proceed with plans as soon as possible. It is stated, on good authority, that to implement even in part the various recommendations made to Government by Provincial Development Boards representations are now being made to the Imperial Government in Great Britain for a substantial grant.

So far as the Northern Province is concerned, the dairying industry will participate in this grant by the erection of a Central Creamery. Among other industries which will also benefit is the maize industry—by the erection of storage godowns for maize on the Tanga line, to serve the posho needs of the sisal plantations in that area. It is also understood that loans on easy terms will be made available for European settlers desirous of putting fresh land under approved crops.

Enemy Enterprises

In this connexion, the future maintenance of enemy farms and enterprises also arises. It is proposed that, starting with this month, German shambas be put up to tender on a yearly lease, a percentage of the proceeds being paid by the lessee to the Custodian of Enemy Property Department. The Kilimanjaro Coffee Curing Works, an enemy enterprise, is now under the management of Mr. R. M. Davies, a senior officer of the Agriculture Department, who is assisted by a technical staff and also by voluntary workers.

The Food Controller of Tanganyika, Mr. A. J. Wakefield, recently paid a visit to the Northern Province, where he met and discussed problems affecting the production and control of foodstuffs during war-time conditions with departmental officers and also with non-official representatives of the coffee, wheat, maize, and dairying industries.

MAIZE PRICE FIXED AT SHS. 10/- A BAG

A revised list of f.o.r. prices for local produce issued by the Supply Board, which became effective on January 11, fixes the f.o.r. price (producers' station) of maize at Shs. 10/- per bag of 200 lbs. net. It is stated that the Supply Board does not propose to consider any alteration in this price for a period of some months. After due consideration of all factors the Board considers this is a fair return for the producer.

An increase of ten cents per lb. (f.o.r.) on price ruling on August 26 1939 of fresh butter is also permitted.

These f.o.r. prices at producing centres for commodities are settled by the Supply Board. The selling price in various districts is fixed by the District Commissioner in consultation with the local price inspectors in accordance with the basic figure plus cost of railage to the consuming centre, handling, and normal trade profits.

The basic prices are settled monthly.

Revised Schedule

Here is the revised schedule of f.o.r. prices which became effective on January 11:

Wheat Flour (Baker's quality): f.o.r. Eldoret Shs. 35 per 200 lb. gross; f.o.r. Nairobi Shs. 34/- per 200 lb. gross. Prices of other qualities in accordance with the normal ruling margins.

Atta, 2nd quality: f.o.r. Eldoret Shs. 33/-, per 200 lb. gross; f.o.r. Nairobi Shs. 31/50 per 200 lb gross. Prices of other qualities in accordance with the normal ruling margins.

Maize: f.o.r. all producer stations Shs. 10/- per bag of 200 lbs. net. (NOTE: The Supply Board does not propose to consider any alteration in this price for a period of some months).

Maize Flour: Sh. 1/- to be added to the prices fixed for maize.

Rice: Maji-maji unpolished f.o.r. Mwanza Shs. 22/- per bag of 224 lb. gross. Prices of other qualities in accordance with the normal ruling margins.

Bacon: f.o.r. curers' stations:—
Full sides, Shs. 1/10 per lb.
Hamless sides, Shs. 1.05 per lb.
Three-quarter sides, Shs. 1/25 per lb.
Middles Shs. 1.30 per lb.
Gammons, Shs. 1.15 per lb.
Fore-end shoulders, Cts. 56 per lb.
Rolled shoulders, Cts. 85 per lb.
Sliced Bacon, Shs. 1/40 per lb.
Wiltshire Ham, 1/55 per lb.

Butter, fresh: Increase of 10 cents per lb. over prices ruling on August, 26, 1939.

Butter, tinned: Increase of 20 cents per 1-lb. tin, and of 15 cents per ½-lb. tin over prices ruling on August 26.

Ghee: f.o.r. Creamery Shs. 37 per frasila of 36 lbs.; f.o.r. Machakos Shs. 23 per frasila of 36 lbs.; f.o.r. Kisumu Shs. 26 per frasila of 36 lbs.; f.o.r. Mwanza Shs. 16 per frasila of 36 lbs.

Sugar: f.o.r. Jinja, 3rd grade quality, Shs. 25/- per 224 lbs. bag. Prices of other qualities in accordance with normal ruling margins.

Jaggery: f.o.r. Kibos 1st grade Shs. 3/30 per frasila of 36 lbs.; f.o.r. Kisumu 2nd grade Shs. 3/- per frasila of 36 lbs.

All the above prices include packing.

Ruiru Farmers' Discussion

Telephoning yesterday afternoon, the Standard's Ruiru correspondent reported that the District Commissioner, Thika, in the morning met the Executive of the Ruiru Farmers' Association and local representatives of the Coffee Board of Kenya at Ruiru. The agreement by the Governments of Kenya and Uganda regarding maize price fixation (the Control Board's work in conjunction) was discussed.

After the meeting with the D.C. it was decided to send delegates to the mass meeting of Associations in the Central and Ukamba Provinces being held on Saturday at Thika, at the Blue Posts Hotel, at 10-30 a.m., to discuss the position. It was also decided to request the Earl of Erroll, Member for the Kiambu constituency to attend.

The Standard's Thika correspondent has already reported that the Hon. E. S. Grogan, D.S.O., Member for Ukamba, will take part in the discussion.

Blow To Revenue In Tanganyika

£ 400,000 REDUCTION DUE TO WAR

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Dar es Salaam.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. G. R. Sandford, moving the reference of the draft General Estimates and the Railways and Ports Draft Estimates to the Standing Committee on Finance, at the session of Legislative Council, said provision had been made for stimulating production and there was no provision for new services except for war purposes. Due regard had been paid to the imperative need for economy in the public service.

On the revenue side, the estimates included the proceeds of war revenue measures. Taken as a whole those increases in revenue might be assessed at approximately £158,000 for the current year.

The estimates of expenditure total £2,472,753, about £36,000 higher than the estimates for 1939. A comparison between the two years, however, should take into account the fact that in 1939 provision was made for a non-recurrent contribution of £100,000 to Makerere Endowment Fund, so that on a basis of comparison which excluded that item the estimates of expenditure exceeded those of 1939 by £136,000. Two factors alone, however, accounted for an increase of £272,000—the Tanganyika Naval Volunteer Force and certain non-military services (£140,000) and an estimated deficit of £142,000 (as against £10,000 in 1939) on the Railways and Ports Services.

Pensions Vote

Mr. Sandford then referred to the pensions vote, which is increased by £13,500 and stated that it was estimated that pensions requirements would show a constant annual increase until the year 1951, and after a sharp drop in expenditure for a few years a second peak would be reached in 1958. Thereafter the figure was expected to decline to a stable pensions commitment of about £70,000 per annum, given no considerable increase in staff.

In the estimates, the cost of internal security during 1940 had increased by £12,500 under the Police vote, much of which was required for increased patrol activity arising out of the war, both by police and by special constables. Provision was made for the first time for a Police Reserve which had been given statutory existence during the year.

Military Costs

The provision for Military Expenditure, which showed a decrease of £37,057 in 1940, was inclined to be misleading. Provision was made in 1939 for approximately £160,000 of which £118,000 was for ordinary military expenditure, £23,000 for special expenditure on equipment and £19,000 for capital expenditure on redistribution of troops. Against the first two items, Tanganyika received a contribution from Nyasaland of £23,000. For 1940 no provision had been made at all for capital expenditure and special arrangements had been made for financing equipment. Reimbursements from Nyasaland were no longer taken to revenue, as Nyasaland was making its contributions to military revenue direct to the military authorities.

The figure of £122,640 which appears as Tanganyika's contribution to military expenditure was provisional and in making comparisons with 1939 the net figures for that year should be used, not the gross figures laid down in the estimates.

In round figures the sums involved in certain secondments totalled £25,000 as between civil departments and Government, and £40,000 in regard to secondments from civil departments to military units.

A one-line vote of £25,000 had been included under the head of Agriculture to enable much-needed assistance to be given in overcoming obstacles which could be removed by the timely expenditure of state capital. If the item was approved the standing Finance Committee would be consulted regarding details.

Expenditure, said Mr. Sandford, totalled £2,126,789, giving a deficit of approximately £346,000.

Revenue

The revenue figures must be treated with reserve. There had been so great a change in the Territory's economy that pre-war experience and pre-war trends were alike valueless in predicting the future course of revenue. Revenue depended to so large an extent on the availability of shipping and markets that any estimate must contain a large element of speculation.

Mr. Sandford then outlined some of the assumptions on which the estimates lay. It had been assumed that the value of the Territory's exports would be enough to finance all the imports they could obtain. It had been assumed that the value of exports in 1940, both mineral and agricultural would exceed all previous records. It was also assumed that there would be a time lag before the import trade could adjust itself to war conditions having regard to the Empire's need for foreign exchange for purposes strictly connected with the prosecution of the war, the need for the replacement of imports and the need for conserving ships. It was assumed that the prices of commodities exported would remain at a level not substantially different from the present level and it was presumed that the weather would be reasonably favourable to agriculture.

These assumptions, covered a wide field and some were liable to dislocation under war conditions. The budget had been rigorously examined and in the light of present knowledge could not be regarded as unduly conservative. It was in fact optimistic in the sense that while numerous factors might affect the revenue adversely, there were few that could be reasonably expected to lead to the 1940 estimates of revenue being exceeded. This would only be likely if, while other conditions remained favourable, imports from sterling countries more rapidly took the place of imports from other countries than at present seemed likely. When the necessary adjustments had been made and imports were reaching the country to the full extent of the demand which must follow the increase of wealth resulting from the crop campaign, then import duty revenue would revive and the Railway returns would also respond.

Transition Year

The year 1940 must be regarded as a transition year. They could at least hope that one year would be adequate for the necessary adjustment to take place in trade channels, and by 1941 it would be possible to reflect in the Territory's revenue estimates a state of affairs in which difficulties had been overcome and Tanganyika would obtain full benefit from the increased production, and justify herself as a self supporting and more than self supporting entity.

The estimated effect of the war on next year's revenue estimates of the Territory and the Railways and Ports is adverse to the extent of £400,000, which is more than the deficit on both.

"Much of this" said Mr. Sandford, "I hope to see restored to revenue estimates of future years. I am confident that, given ships and markets for this territory's exports, the British taxpayer need have no anxiety on our behalf when trade adjusts itself to war conditions, and I have complete faith in the capacity of Tanganyika to pay its way once this transition period is passed." (Applause).

Railway Budget

After the Bill had been seconded, the General Manager of Railways and Ports dealt particularly with the Railway budget.

"It is with great regret that I have again to introduce a budget which involves a deficit," said Mr. Robins. "I had hoped this year to have been able to satisfy myself and honourable Members that the revenue would cover expenditure in 1940, but the war has upset that. I do not know that I have ever had a more difficult job than that of estimating the 1940 Revenue. So many factors are completely unknown and so many of them are affected by the economic war policy of His Majesty's Government. We do know that trade is being interfered with for the purpose of prosecuting the war and the fall in revenue is due solely to that cause. I have assumed that owing to the war policy we shall not be able to import goods from certain non-sterling countries, and that some time will elapse before we can obtain supplies from alternative sources. The deficit is in fact the estimated cost of that time lag. I hope in this case events prove that my estimate was wrong and that we shall recover more quickly.

"In connexion with the position in the Lake Victoria Basin and in the Moshi area, those two valuable reservoirs of traffic to us, we are by the aid of the various agreements just about holding our position in regard to imports with a slight improvement in exports, but in all with no great contribution to our revenue. It takes time to accustom trade to new channels even when some of the disabilities have been removed.

"In connexion with the Congo trade, again we have just about held the position but with a welcome increase in exports. This was due entirely to fortuitous circumstances and has ceased owing to Government action in the Congo and not due to any failure on our part in regard to service or rates.

"In the South I am making proposals in due course which will stabilise the transport position and offer attractions to this route.

Principles of Policy

"I am, therefore, again driven back to the policy that in the 365,000 sq. miles of our territory we can and must produce sufficient commodities mainly to improve the standard of living of our people and incidentally to rehabilitate our transport services, and in that I of course include the railway. At the same time I am pursuing a steady policy of examining all our services, cutting out anything that is redundant, and, as officers retire, filling essential posts only, improving our methods, but at the same time, and this is most important, maintaining our asset, the railway, in such a condition as to postpone the day as long as I can when heavy expenditure will have to be spent on renewals.

"We must also beware of economising to such an extent as to make our services inferior to those of our neighbours or we shall inevitably lose what we at present hold. It is an arduous task and one which needs the greatest co-operation from the public we are endeavouring to serve.

"Most of the remarks I have made apply equally to the Ports, the estimate for which shows a deficit of £29,742, due almost entirely to war conditions.

"In administering the Ports it has again been brought home to me how important it is that all forms of transport must be co-ordinated and controlled by Government. We must make the fullest use of our natural waterways including the sea, and plan our roads in relation to both sea and rail transport."

Sir William Lead congratulated the Hon. Financial Secretary and the Hon. General Manager of the Railways for the able and lucid way they had made the annual review of the budgetary position of the Territory and of the Railways.

It was agreed that the draft estimates for revenue and expenditure and for the Tanganyika Railways should be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

The report was subsequently accepted, and the estimates, as amended, were approved.

Zanzibar & Income Tax

"UNPLEASANT AND UNWELCOME"

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Zanzibar.

At a resumed sitting of the budget session of Zanzibar Legislative Council, His Excellency the British Resident again took the chair and a loyal address was read on behalf of the unofficial members voicing gratitude to His Highness the Sultan for his presence at the opening of the session, and a warm assurance of their willingness to continue their endeavours to promote the welfare and happiness of the peoples of his dominions. They congratulated His Excellency on the admirable way in which he has guided the affairs of the Protectorate during the past year, and added their confidence that his guiding hand would successfully see them through the difficult times ahead.

The Hon. Tayabali H. A. Karimjee then addressed Council, adding further congratulations to His Excellency on his address on the budget, and congratulating the Government on reducing the expenses to the extent of £25,000 at a most difficult time without impairing its own efficiency. He expressed the hope that the Government would continue to adopt such a policy that substantial additions would be possible to the reserve of the Protectorate, enabling the Government thereby to reduce the burden of taxation.

In the course of his speech he touched upon the existing heavy duty on cloves, which, he pointed out, falls directly or indirectly on the entire population of the Protectorate, and trusted that there would be a gradual reduction in the clove duty as soon as possible. He also expressed the hope that His Excellency would give a similar assurance to the one voiced by the Governor of Tanganyika that this new taxation being only a war measure, would be abolished as soon as the war ended. Before concluding his speech, Mr. Tayabali Karimjee took the opportunity to request His Excellency to recommend the Indian Government that the jurisdiction of the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa should be extended to Zanzibar as well to facilitate imports from India.

Income Tax Criticism

The Hon. G.M.N. Jindhani mentioned the spectacular recovery of revenue from clove exports during the closing months of the year, a recovery so great that, in His Excellency's words, "it has not only made good the losses under other heads, but has produced a comfortable surplus balance." He greatly appreciated, he said, the strenuous efforts of the Government in curtailing expenditure, but he deplored the necessity of imposing further taxation. He pointed out that its introduction was both "unpleasant and unwelcome", and that it would "affect those benefiting from business and those earning fixed incomes alike." He added the hope that the people of the Protectorate might justly be assured that the proposed tax will be withdrawn with the ending of the war.

His Excellency concluded the debate, thanking them for their generous appreciation of the effort made by the Government to reduce expenditure without impairing essential services or impeding necessary development. He stated that legislation for the measure of income tax will not be brought before the Council until the Spring of 1940, which would give ample time for discussion. He pointed out that the position in Kenya and Tanganyika was not identical with that in Zanzibar, and that he did not feel able to give the assurance for which he had been asked.

"This tax will most certainly come up for re-consideration at the end of the war," he went on, "but I cannot give an assurance that it will be abandoned at the end of the war." He made reference to the smooth working of the clove trade which, he said, was a source of the utmost gratification and satisfaction to the Government. In reference to Mr. Tayabali's request for a reduction in the clove export tax, he agreed that it fettered our freedom of competition, but explained that while high

—Continued in previous column—

prices continue to be realised and effective competition is absent, the worst of its features are obscured. He regretted that for the present they could do nothing, but said that it was a matter that the Government would always keep closely in mind.

His Excellency paid a deserving tribute to the Hon. S. B. B. McElderry, Chief Secretary, and the Hon. M. H. G. Peake, Director of the P.W.D., both of whom are due to retire during 1940. The Council adjourned sine die.

Protecting Crops From Locusts

NOISE, MOVEMENT AND SMOKE SCREENS

Energetic measures for the protection of orchards and crops from flying locusts are described in a note from the Locust Research Institute, University of Pretoria. The details are based on experience gained in the management of citrus estates.

The following note by the Locust Research Institute, University of Pretoria deals with the protection of orchards and crops against flying locusts.

When a large swarm of flying locusts arrives on a farm, valuable crops or orchards may be seriously damaged or even completely destroyed in a very short time. The swarm can in many cases be driven off if energetic steps are taken, provided that a sufficient number of labourers and the necessary accessories are available.

Considerable experience has been gained along these lines by the management of the citrus estates of the African Realty Trust at Zebediela and Letaba in the Transvaal. It appears that the greatest danger is presented by a swarm that arrives on a quiet day. When there is a wind the locusts can usually be driven off fairly easily, but on a quiet day they are not inclined to fly off after they have once settled.

Smoke Technique

The methods which may be applied fall into two groups: (1) noise and movement, and (2) smoke screens. Smoke screens may be very effective in keeping an approaching swarm away from an orchard or a land, provided that they can be evolved in time, that they are dense enough, and that there is no wind. Apparently the efficacy of a smoke screen depends upon the degree to which the orchard is enveloped in smoke. Such a screen is most effective when it completely conceals the orchard, so that the locusts cannot see the trees. But after the locusts have once settled in an orchard the smoke has very little effect in driving them out, and a few small smoke screens scattered here and there are decidedly insufficient to repel a swarm or to drive it off after it has settled. Such small smoke screens may even do more harm than good, because they tend to detain the locusts.

It is evident, therefore, that smoke screens can be of great value only in the exceptional case of a swarm arriving on a very quiet day. Since it is difficult and costly to evolve good and efficient smoke screens quickly and effectively, farmers and orchardists would be well advised rather to devote their available labour and other means to making as much noise as possible. Noise and movement constitute the first and best line of defence on windy days and also on quiet days.

For this method all available hands must be pressed into service, and quick action and good organisation are of the utmost importance. Noise can be made by blowing shrill whistles such as those used by the police, and by beating tins or oil drums. Since quick movement is desirable, it is very useful to place a number of men on a lorry, and to let them beat on tins while they are driven to and fro in the direction of the wind. A siren can be fitted to the exhaust of a motor car; this device costs about 45/- and is considered to be very effective.

Alternative Methods

Although smoke screens cannot be recommended for general use, the main points of interest concerning the best-known methods of making smoke are discussed below for the sake of those who may be interested.

Smudge Fires: Elongated heaps of light firewood, dry grass or shrubs, covered with a layer of kraal dung, and then with a thick layer of wet grass and weeds, are packed, with the long axis in the direction of the prevailing wind. A supply of wet grass is kept in the vicinity to pile on the smouldering heap when it begins to burst into flame. Such a pile is fired at the leeward end.

The drawbacks of this method are that the heaps must be packed in advance, and that the wind does not always come from the same direction. Therefore, the smudge piles may lie on the wrong side of the orchard at the critical moment.

Smoke from exhaust of a car: A mixture of coal-tar oil and crude petroleum is sprayed into the hot exhaust of a car or tractor, while the engine is running. This method works satisfactorily, but its application is limited, because sufficient roads are not generally available.

Saltpetre and coal-tar method: The following mixture is prepared and set alight in deep tins such as jam or coffee tins:

30 parts (by weight) saltpetre.
12 parts (by weight) sulphur.
8 parts (by weight) borax.
25 parts (by weight) coal-tar.

The first three substances must be fine powders, or they must be ground fine. In addition, the saltpetre must be very dry. Since it readily absorbs moisture, it is desirable to dry the finely powdered saltpetre in an oven, and to let it cool off before it is mixed with the other ingredients.

The three powders are first mixed thoroughly and then they are added to and mixed thoroughly with the coal tar (which should be heated if it is very thick). The coffee tins are filled to about three-quarters of their height with the mixture, and on top of this is placed a layer, one-quarter of an inch in depth, of the following mixture:

A:—
30 parts saltpetre.
12 parts sulphur.
8 parts borax.
B:—
25 parts fine white sugar.

Part A of this priming mixture is the same as the first part of the previous mixture. This priming mixture must be thoroughly dry. In the centre of the layer of priming must be placed a pinch of fine chlorate of potash to let the mixture catch fire quickly. The priming mixture must burn fiercely. One pound of the coal-tar mixture in an ordinary jam-tin should burn for about 12 minutes. If the mixture bursts into flame, the flame may be stifled by throwing some sand on it.

A.D.C.

The appointment of Capt. Guy Marriott Oliver, Scots Guards, Reserve of Officers, as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor is officially gazetted.

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RAILWAY REALIGNMENT

More Engineering Feats

The recently issued Bulletin of the General Manager, K. U. R. and H., contains some engineering notes on the realignment of the main line between Uplands and Naivasha.

The scheme is designed to reduce the grades against down loads from a maximum of 2 per cent (uncompensated) to 1.18 per cent (compensated) and comprise some 21 miles of new alignment as well as several miles of alterations between Uplands and Limuru.

The work is divided into two entirely separate sections—the first between Uplands and Longonot is a very heavy section but is actually over 1½ miles shorter than the existing line, and has less curvature. It commences at Uplands Station and instead of dropping down to Kijabe and then rising again to Longonot, maintains a steady grade all the way. In order to do this the line has to cling, with the aid of retaining walls and heavy earthworks, to the steep slopes of the main Rift Valley Escarpment.

There are 1[illegible] banks over 70 feet high, four over 100 feet high, and one of 148 feet high, as well as several cuttings over 60 feet deep. The total earthworks exceed 60,000,000 cubic feet and will cost about £150,000. Fortunately the bridgework is not heavy, although some of the culverts, while small in area, are over 400 feet in length with several curves and changes of grade in their alignment. This means that future bridge inspectors will have to carry lamps to inspect the interiors.

Huge Excavators

About 2,000 natives are already at work, but the heaviest section of earthwork is to be built by special machines imported from America, which are estimated to move over 25,000 cubic feet each machine per day. These have recently arrived and the contractors estimate that they will do the work of 1,000 labourers using only a staff of 50 people.

The second section from the summit at Mile 382, just beyond Longonot Station down to Naivasha, will be 2¼ miles longer than the existing line. In order to get this extra development the new line crosses and recrosses the present one several times with very long curves. The effect will be curious and will give rise to many questions from the public as to why this is necessary. It, of course, reduces the grade to 1.18 per cent and will enable very long trains to run from Nakuru right down to Mombasa without remarshalling.

Two additional station sites are provided on this section, but it is not expected to use both of them until traffic increases considerably. There are no bridges on this part and the earthworks are very light. The only interesting feature is that the new line cuts right across some prehistoric remains near Mile 382½. With the assistance of Government and the Railway, Dr Leakey is arranging to dig them out before the earthworks reach there as once the railway is laid, it will be impossible to excavate below the line.

Eldoret And Internees

PROTEST AT RELEASE

As a result of great public agitation in Eldoret, following the release of several Germans from the internment camp, the Mombasa Times reports from a local source that a public meeting of protest was held at the Pioneer Hotel, Eldoret on December 29.

Before the meeting some enthusiast had written all over a shop window with red paint the words "Down with the Huns." "Remember the Athenia." Cuttings of the Athenia disaster and pictures of the vessel going down were also pasted on the windows of German premises.

The meeting was extremely well attended, about 106 people turning out, and, following some stormy scenes, the following resolution was passed:

That this public meeting of residents of Eldoret and Uasin Gishu District is of the considered opinion that the release of enemy aliens is not in the best interest of the town and district nor of the enemy aliens themselves and respectfully requests Government to re-intern all such enemy aliens now released and that no preferential treatment be accorded.

Repatriated

A neutral steamer (writes our Moshi correspondent) leaves Tanganyika ports towards the middle of this month and bears with it from Tanga the first party of German residents from the Moshi district to be compulsorily repatriated. It is expected that another vessel with similar passengers will sail for Europe before the end of January.

VALUE OF CROP EXPORTS

Big Increases In Tanganyika

A statement issued by Mr. J. H. McQuade, Comptroller of Customs, Tanganyika, in statistical form shows strikingly the increase in the value of economic crops exported during December, 1939, when compared with the value of such crops a year previously. Sisal, cotton, hides, sheep and goat skins and groundnuts show substantial increases in value. The table is appended.

ECONOMIC CROPS EXPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1939.

	Actual Exports 1938 Quantity	Actual Exports 1938 Value £	Approximate Exports 1939 Quantity	Approximate Exports 1939 Value £
Sisal, tons	10,411		7,961	
Tow, tons	679	137,457	551	
Tow Flume, tons	—		136	154,886
Coffee, tons	1,068	43,050	1,295	43,138
Cotton, centals	20,738	40,879	15,913	35,341
Hides, tons	341	17,010	358	23,567
Skins, sheep and goat, No.	145,107	4,068	140,474	6,597
Groundnuts, tons	262	2,001	330	3,814

RAILWAY REVENUE

The traffic return of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours for November shows approximate revenue totalling £182,361, a decrease of £4,212 on November, 1938 but an increase of £4,809 over the monthly estimated figure. Approximate total receipts for eleven months of 1939 are given as £2,334,650, a decrease of £113,952 on the corresponding eleven months of 1938. Here again, however, the receipts in 1939 were £194,332 up on the estimated total.

The total export traffic received at the Coast for eleven months of 1939 was 383,624 tons as compared with 413,078 tons for the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 7.13 per cent.

The total import traffic railed from Kilindini Harbour for eleven months of 1939 was 157,078 tons as compared with 158,446 tons for the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 0.86 per cent.

The total public traffic dealt with by the Administration for eleven months of 1939 was 948,455 tons as compared with 977,107 tons for the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 2.93 per cent.

The total train mileages run, 2,389,840, compared with 2,505,711 for the corresponding period of 1938, a decrease of 4.62 per cent.

Imports and Exports

Tonnage of principal import commodities despatched to up-country destinations from Mombasa Island during November and corresponding period of 1938:

	1939 Tons.	1938 Tons.
Cement	1,690	2,003
Corrugated Iron	196	641
Cars	Nil	219
Cotton Cloth	116	952
Blankets	Nil	207
Iron and Steel (manufactured)	473	1,461
Kerosene	950	1,022
Petrol	1,208	2,114
Salt	956	673

Tonnage of principal export commodities received at the Coast from up-country stations and Lake ports during November and corresponding period of 1938:

	1939 Tons.	1938 Tons.
Coffee	4,224	3,735
Cotton	946	1,791
Cotton Seed	1,303	1,125
Fibre Sisal	3,332	3,037
Ground Nuts	495	149
Hides	232	235
Maize	1,036	2,518
Simsim	532	217
Sugar	1,776	1,655
Wattle Bark	828	296
Wool	26	45

Mombasa Dairies Problem

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
Mombasa.

For over a decade the subject of the dairies of Mombasa Island—the question does not affect the two excellently run European dairies on the Mainland—has exercised the minds of the authorities, and, owing to one thing and another, the dairymen have always won in the fight against Authority. Their dairies, at any rate, despite all the criticism levelled at them, still remain in status quo at Kaloleni and other Mombasa districts.

Now, it would appear that they are safe from further official molestation until, at least, the war is over. The following Minute of the Health Committee, passed with one minor addition, at last week's meeting of the Municipal Board, recites the story briefly:—

The Medical Officer of Health stated that as Government had decided the Mzizima site could not be made available for the erection of dairies, there were two alternatives: to allow the dairies to remain where they are at Kaloleni, in close proximity to a residential area and where adequate drainage is impossible, or to move them to the Mainland. Of the Mainland sites, the one on Changamwe Ridge appears to be the most suitable, and a contour survey of that area has been made

No More Until After War?

The advantage of this site is that it can accommodate the dairies, the slaughterhouse and also the camel camp. There appears, however, little likelihood of moving the dairies to the Mainland until after the war, but the Medical Officer of Health considered that the Board should approve in principle of the Changamwe site. The Kaloleni dairies are now in reasonable order.

Mr. Hassan agreed that the site selected was the most favourable one of those on the Mainland, but stressed the precautions necessary to safeguard the health of cattle if transferred there. He advocated that those dairymen whose dairies at Kaloleni are situated on Crown Land should be given at least five years' security of tenure to the actual occupier and it was agreed that Government should be approached to ascertain whether it is prepared to grant such security.

Mombasa Indian Merchants

RESPONSIBILITY IN WAR-TIME

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
Mombasa.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mombasa, held under the chairmanship of Mr. Tayaballi A. Adamjee, the report of the work done during the period between the last election and December 31, 1939, was presented by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. G. Mehta. He said that twenty meetings of the Chamber were held, ordinary and extraordinary, and that there were ninety-five members on the roll at the end of the year 1939.

After a detailed statement regarding the Chamber's activities concerning numerous matters of interest to the commercial community, Mr. Mehta stated that the practice by various members of reporting to the Chamber every small matter of complaint, without first trying individually for redress, was not a proper one. He advised members always to put their complaint first of all before the proper authorities and, in case they could not get a hearing, then to ask the Chamber to take up the matter. In asking the Chamber to do so actual facts, in detail, must be stated.

Referring to the progress of the Chamber, the Hon. Secretary stated that they had now their own office with comfortable furniture. He would like to see a little more encouragement from the members by the way to taking a keen and continued interest in the affairs of the Chamber. He thanked the retiring Committee and the President and members for their co-operation, help and advice.

Mr. Mehta also expressed his gratitude and thanks for the kind consideration and assistance of the various Government officials, particularly the Hon. Commissioner of Customs, the Port Manager, the District Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police.

Commerce and Civilisation

"Commerce," concluded the Hon. Secretary, "is the backbone of civilisation, and in this growing country we are no small factor in promoting and spreading high ideals. It devolves upon us, the commercial community, to see that the normal life of the community is maintained and the progress of the country developed. At this great hour of need, when our Government is engaged in war, we, as common members of the great Empire and loyal subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor, have a great duty before us to perform, which, I do not doubt, will be honourably and faithfully performed until the war is won.

"We, as merchants understand that we have great responsibilities to shoulder and we have always shown, and we shall not lack in showing, in future, our loyalty to this great and sacred cause. Our co-operation, help and loyalty have no bounds or limits and our prayers shall be always for the victory and the freedom of the oppressed nations of the world."

Flax Ordinance

His Excellency the Governor has appointed January 10, 1940, as the date upon which the Flax Ordinance, 1939, shall be deemed to have come into operation.

Pioneer Corps Incident

K. A. R. RESTORE DISCIPLINE

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that exaggerated statements are being circulated about a recent incident in the camp of the 1st Battalion Pioneer Corps.

The facts are (according to an official communique) that certain Pioneers who were dissatisfied with their terms of service, chiefly because they were disappointed at not being trained and employed as riflemen, refused to work on the roads.

The King's African Rifles were called in to restore discipline and to arrest the malcontents, some of whom were carrying knives and sticks and resisted arrest. In the course of arrests some minor injuries were inflicted. One man was seriously injured with fatal results.

Order was quickly restored, and the malcontents were detained for one night and returned to duty next day. No further incidents have occurred.

New Association at Dar es Salaam

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
Dar es Salaam.

A meeting of produce dealers of Dar es Salaam was convened at the premises of the Indian Association, with Mr. Habib Adet Devji in the chair. About 30 leading produce dealers were present to discuss the possibility and necessity of forming an Association of Produce Dealers of Dar es Salaam for the purpose of developing the produce trade of the Territory to the better advantage of producers and dealers.

During discussion it was pointed out that on account of the outbreak of war and duties and responsibilities of traders resulting from it and other problems that have arisen, an association to look after the interests of produce dealers had become a pressing necessity. It was felt that such an association could organise and direct the trade in produce to greater benefit of Empire countries, which is of paramount importance during the continuance of war.

Aims and Objects

It was unanimously decided to form an Association of Produce Dealers, and the aims of the Association were crystallised in the following resolutions:

1. The main object of the Association is to develop the produce trade in general to the best advantage of its members as well as to the producers.

2. To co-operate and to be in touch with the Local Government the Imperial Government and other commercial bodies all over the world for the betterment of trade in produce of the Territory.

About 40 produce merchants of Dar es Salaam, who represent almost all trade in produce except sisal and cotton and whose interests either as commission agents for up-country dealers or having branches in all important centres up-country are of a widespread nature were enlisted as members of the Association.

The following office bearers forming the Managing Committee were unanimously elected for the year 1940:—Mr. Habib Adet Devji, Chairman; Mr. Vanravan Mulji Keshavji Anandji, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Juthalal Velji, Hon Treasurer; Mr. A. J. Bhatia, Hon. Secretary; Mr. Prabhudas Nanji, Joint Hon. Secretary; and Messrs. N. Jessa, G. R. Jivraj, Rajabali N. Rattansi, H. D. Pandya, Gulamhusein (Tarmal Oil Mills), Vallabhadas (Dayal Khatau and Sons), N. Jadavji, Karsandas Nanji Harji (Dayalji Purushothaman) Committee members.

Those who are desirous of becoming members of the Association and who wish to know more about it are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

New K. D. F. Proclamation

By Proclamation published in the Official Gazette yesterday, the Proclamation issued on August 28 last calling out and mobilizing all officers and men of Classes 1 and 2 of the Kenya Defence Force in Mombasa, Voi, Nairobi, Magadi, Naivasha, South Kavirondo and Kericho-Sotik districts has been revoked.

A further proclamation, however, authorises the calling out and mobilization from time to time and for such period as the Governor may decide of members of the K.D.F. for such temporary purpose or purposes as appear to him to be necessary, irrespective of the Class to which such members belong.

Imports Decree

Acting under the Control of Imports Order, 1939, the Commissioner of Customs has decreed that no further import licence is required by any importer for the importation of dried fish, dates, tiles and other goods produced or manufactured in any of the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, or the Gulf of Aden, imported in native vessels of such countries, or for native produce or goods of native manufacture imported by natives of Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.

GRASS FIRE DANGERS

Precautions By The Railway

The recent long period of drought has once again brought to notice the danger of grass and forest fires and the havoc which can be caused by them. To town dwellers and to some employees of the Railway Administration, (writes the General Manager in his Bulletin) this might appear to be a matter of little importance—something which always happens in the dry weather and cannot be avoided. Recent articles in the press on the subject and a broadcast talk have described the damage that is done annually to property and the serious consequences to all farming activities and particularly as regards grazing for cattle, soil erosion and reduction of water supplies. Every individual in the Colony should have a real interest in measures designed to combat this danger.

In addition to indirect losses resulting from damage to the property of the community, the Railway Administration could be directly affected by a fire on a large scale which would adversely affect receipts, due to loss of crops, and cause embarrassment in connexion with wood fuel supplies if forests were affected.

In this connexion, it is interesting to note that in 1938 approximately 12,019,824 cubic feet of woodfuel were supplied to the Railway from the forests of Kenya and, of that quantity, about 3,739,538 cubic feet were blue gum from Government plantations. This is a valuable source of wealth to the country, but, unfortunately, wood burning engines are the chief offenders so far as fires from sparks are concerned.

Risk on Farms

It is apparent, however, that the people most affected are the farmers, who run the risk of grassland required for grazing being destroyed and of losing valuable crops of wheat and other cereals which may be approaching maturity.

As is well known, the Railway main line and its branches pass through all classes of agricultural and forest lands and it is, therefore, necessary to provide means to reduce the danger of fires being started by sparks, etc., from the locomotives.

The first line of defence is the fire-break, which is provided in all danger zones and is made by clearing a path 10 feet wide from the inside of the Railway 100 feet reserve and then by burning off the grass between this path and the line. This fire-break, however, is not legally necessary unless the farmer owning land alongside the Railway line is prepared to co-operate by clearing a fire-break on his side of the boundary; without such co-operation, the Administration can do little in the small space available to it. Incidentally, it may be stated that the amount of co-operation forthcoming is lamentably small. Permanent way employees are also instructed to extinguish all fires seen by them in the vicinity of the line.

In addition to the provision of fire-breaks, steps are taken to make the engines as spark proof as possible by means of ashpans, spark arrestors and water sprays, and a brief description of these measures might reassure those who believe that ash and cinders are allowed to fall directly on to the track from the grate. Underneath the grate is fitted the ashpan, which is a steel box, somewhat similar to the ashpan sometimes provided for use with kitchen stoves, and the ashes and cinders fall into this box. The ashpan is provided with doors, known as dampers, which are used for regulating the air supply to the furnace and through which the ashes and cinders are extracted at wayside stations or at the engine sheds. To prevent the ashes of wood burning engines from falling through the damper doors when they are open, additional inside doors are provided. These inside doors are perforated with small holes, which allow the air to pass in but are kept closed to prevent the ashes from falling out.

Other Safeguards

An additional safeguard is also provided in the form of a water spray which automatically sprays water on to the ashes in the ashpan each time the apparatus for forcing water into the boiler is used. Water is injected into the boiler very frequently on each journey and therefore the ashes are frequently drenched.

Yet another safeguard is provided in the form of a spark arrestor. This consists of steel netting 3/8-in. mesh and it is fitted in the smokebox of the boiler underneath the chimney so that cinders drawn through the tubes from the fire are trapped. A certain number of cinders pass through the netting, but these are small in size and, except in very high winds, usually cool off in the air before reaching the ground.

It is pleasing to note that, as a result of these efforts, complaints regarding fires caused by locomotives have greatly diminished during the past few years. The subject is frequently brought to the notice of the employees chiefly concerned, namely the engine staff and permanent way gangs, and the vital necessity, especially in times of drought, of preventing fires from starting and, once started, of doing all in their power to extinguish them, is pointed out.

In spite of every precaution fires caused by locomotives do occasionally take place, and the willing co-operation of all those who own land alongside the railway line, as called for in existing legislation, is earnestly solicited. Without this help adequate precautions cannot be taken.

Mr. JUSTICE WEBB & TANGANYIKA

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
Dar es Salaam, Jan. 11.

His Honour Mr. Justice Webb, the new Chief Justice of Tanganyika, took his seat on the Bench at the High Court at Dar es Salaam for the first time yesterday morning and was warmly welcomed. Also on the Bench were Lady Young and Mrs. Webb.

After the Registrar of the High Court, Mr. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, had read letters patent in connexion with the appointment, the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Vaughan, on behalf of the Bar, welcomed His Lordship as Chief Justice of Tanganyika and offered him sincere congratulations.

His appointment was, he was sure, an extremely popular one among all members of the Bar and it was one for which His Lordship could hardly be better qualified. After 19 years at the Bar, His Lordship took silk in 1920 and joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1921. His Lordship had now, after 20 years' service, reached what many of them were content to regard as the top of the judicial ladder. He had acquired a reputation in England for a sound knowledge of the law, but what was more important, the ability to apply it to the facts.

Mr. Vaughan concluded: "I wish your Lordship a happy and successful period of service in this Territory and offer to you the whole-hearted co-operation and support of the Bar."

Mr. M. P. Chitale, President of the Tanganyika Law Society, said: "On behalf of the members of the Bar, I have great pleasure in associating myself with what the Attorney-General has said in welcoming you to this country and particularly to this Bench where, I can assure you, you will get the fullest co-operation and support from members of this Bar."

His Lordship's Reply

In his reply, His Lordship said: "I thank you all very heartily for the kind and generous welcome you have given me. I have served before in East Africa and I make no secret of the fact that I was extremely pleased when I found I was to return to these Territories."

His Lordship went on to say that perhaps this was a case in which it would have been wiser for members of the Bar to reserve judgment but he hoped that if they did they would find no great reason to alter their first opinion.

A judge, he said, was in the unfortunate position that whatever his decision might be there was bound to be one party who was dissatisfied with it. That, unfortunately, could not be avoided.

All that judges could do—and this was what he would endeavour to do—was to see that even the loser always felt that he had had a full and fair and patient hearing. He hoped and indeed felt quite sure, that his relations with the Bar in Tanganyika would be as friendly and cordial as he had found them in other parts of the world where he had served.

Among those present, in addition to those already mentioned, were the Solicitor-General, Mr. G. W. McL. Henderson, and Messrs. G. D. L. Carnegie and L. D. Smith, Crown counsel; Messrs. N. S. Tacey, F. W. Theeman, W. M. O'Grady and Bradley, Resident Magistrates; Mr. F. Longland, Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province; and the following members of the Bar: Messrs. Patel, Anjaria, Morrison, A. F. Morrison, Dharsee, Satchu and Master.

Uganda Cotton Ginning

A proclamation by His Excellency the Governor of Uganda states that the maximum price for the ginning and baling of all grades of raw cotton, in all zones, for the 1939-40 season is fixed at a rate equivalent to 10.88 cents per pound of out-turn of lint.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).
Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory.
Capital—Authorised and Subscribed ... [illegible]
Capital—Paid Up ... [illegible]
Reserve Fund ... [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE:
10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, and 77, King William Street, London, E.C.4.
London Wall Branch—63, London Wall, E.C.2.
West End Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
New York Agency—67, Wall Street.
The Bank has over 370 Branches in Africa, including situated in the East African Territories.
Travellers Cheques and Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the World.
Executor and Trustee Business conducted. A booklet giving the Bank's terms and conditions of Appointment as Executor, Trustee, etc., in East Africa may be obtained at any Branch.

ABOUR PROBLEM AT MOMBASA

ow Strike Could Have Been Avoided

OMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

report of the Commission of ry was appointed to ne labour conditions in and whose recommenda- regarding housing and other ed from the witnesses while the responsibility for housing is that of the employer.

The enquiry produced overwhelming evidence that there is a large surplus of casual labour in Mombasa and many are stranded with insufficient means to pay their return fare home. This large surplus is in the interests of employers and is a problem found in ports all over the world. The report rejects the principal of rotation and points out that already casual labour is not employed steadily throughout the month. These casual labourers are compelled to spend a proportion of every year underfed, idle and discontented, and it was obvious to the Commissioners that the physique of many of the African witnesses compared unfavourably with the average up-country native.

It is recommended that the reduction in the number of casual labourers must involve some hardship and fairly drastic measures are required. The labourers themselves would welcome more labour being employed on a permanent basis. Many of these casual labourers, who come to Mombasa, was an Eldorado, deep under water and lie in the streets, their kipandis are seldom inspected when they are engaged and there is therefore no check upon them because no employer is bound to sign a kipandi unless the boy is engaged for more than 24 hours.

Registration Essential

By-laws were prepared in 1930 but never put into force in Mombasa. They were intended to provide for the control of casual labour by a system of registration. Many witnesses supported this proposal. Generally, witnesses were in favour of the registration system, although some were critical of the kipandi system and of the suggestion that casual labourers should be issued with a special brassard. Eventually the Commissions came to the conclusion that registration of casual labourers was essential and that legislation should be introduced for the purpose, giving discretion to the Labour Officer as to which labourers to register, after making a survey of the needs of Mombasa. Preference should be given to locally born residents and labourers from the neighbouring districts.

The Commission does not, however, consider that the registration system should be applied and until the stevedoring companies are amalgamated. When registration has been completed, the surplus casual labour should be repatriated. To give effect to this proposal, they considered a pass system, regulating entry to Mombasa, but rejected it on the ground of restriction of liberty. believing that collaboration between the Labour Department and the Police would be preservation of unregistered natives and of employers of them should be adopted. During the dock season—June to October—it is recommended that the Labour Office and give special steps travelling facilities to help casual labourers to return to their homes and cultivate their plots.

Living Costs

Turning to the cost of living in Mombasa, on which conflicting evidence was given, the Commission found that the witnesses had vague ideas of what they spent, they spent all the wages they received. European and Indian witnesses were much more helpful.

The Principal Labour Officer said a labourer in Mombasa, finding his own accommodation, could live on Sh2.50/- a month whereas two witnesses, with long experience in Mombasa, put Kipande at not less than Sh. 30/-. A missionary suggested a minimum of Sh. 35/- for a married man with a family. One Indian witness, a building contractor, declared that an African labourer can purchase his food for -/15 cents a day. Eventually, the Medical Officer of Health and the District Officer, Mombasa, compiled memoranda on the questions which are published as appendices.

The Commission comes to the conclusion that a reasonable monthly budget for an unmarried labourer is Sh.18/50 per month, excluding house allowance. The Indian Secretary of the Labour Office Union advocated Sh.50/- per month. The report describes his statements as extravagant, and lacking knowledge of the elementary principles of economics. Other witness admitted that he paid his his own personal servant Sh. 27/-. The same witness suggested an unemployment insurance scheme, financed from increased income tax, to pay unemployed Africans Sh.30/- a month. The Commission considered this idea not being able to attach any weight to Mr. Makhan Singh's evidence, they feel that the evidence of some reasonably educated trade union officials would have been invaluable.

Causes of the Strike

Dealing next with the causes of the strike, the Commission says that the strike was unlike to state with any degree of precision why the strike took place. Many employers stated that their labour was perfectly contented and only came out because they were intimidated by tongue and the action of undesirable elements frequenting Mombasa. The strike apparently started with 200 dockers and P.W.D. labourers. Their grievances were:—

(1) No proper accomodation provided by Government with free water and sanitation;
(2) They wanted to be paid on a monthly wage;
(3) There was no fixed basis for the employment of skilled and unskilled labour, so that boys might be employed for a number of years without necessarily getting a rise.

The P.W.D. labourers were granted at once a house allowance of Sh. 5/- per month the Principal Labour Officer having pointed out on July 24 that they were entitled to such an allowance under the law. From the same date the strike collapsed rapidly, involving the port on August 1. From the evidence of the evidence, the Commissioners have no doubt that many labourers came out on strike not because they felt that they had any real grievance but because they had heard that Mombasa was paralysed and had been successful in having some of their grievances rectified and felt that if they too went on strike they might be successful in adding to their gains. The report also finds that the strike did not commence on account of a genuine grievance but on the grounds of the P.W.D. which was rectified in a very short time. But for it, the strike might never have happened.

The Principal Labour Officer, in his evidence, said he believed that the strike was engineered by people in the East African Labour Trade Union assisted by the Kikuyu Association and that many of the native workers had not the slightest desire to strike and other channels for grievances existed.

The Commission's report, however, says that there is no doubt that in every case in which strikers were interviewed by Mr. Allan, the P.W.D., the spokesman was Kikuyu, whereas there was no evidence to support his allegation. It is also doubtful evidence that the Railway employees considered they had a grievance in that some of them got no house allowance and their pay was considered too small.

Genuine Grievances

In spite of the lack of conclusive evidence, the Commission feels reasonably justified in concluding that genuine grievances in Mombasa, such as inability of many labourers to live and house themselves and their families out of wages paid; inadequate earnings of a number of labourers, and the existence of large numbers of men who could not hope to find regular employment, provided fertile ground for the seeds of discontent to be sown by any agitators who happened, and to be in Mombasa and who, in all probability, belonged to the unemployable class and had nothing to do.

The Commission comments on the failure to post a Labour Officer at Mombasa for the last 5 years. The Principal Labour Officer expressed the view, with which the Commission agrees, that if there had been such an official there, would have prevented the strike, and particularly employers would have had the terms of Section 31 of the Ordinance pointed out to them.

Secondly, Government has not endeavoured to secure the confidence of the labour by keeping any one officer in the post of District Commissioner for Mombasa for any length of time. Mr. McKean, said Acting Provincial Commissioner, said he had had seven District Officers since July. In 18 months between 1938 and 1939 Mombasa has had 13 District Officers and in the first six months of 1939 there were seven changes. In the circumstances the Commission said it not to be surprised that the natives of Mombasa have been out of touch with Government officials.

Evidence was also given of the loose application of the Registration Ordinance in Mombasa, many witnesses saying that they had no time to look at kipandis. The Commission recommends that the Chief Registrar of Natives should take im-

(Continued in next column)

"Flying Hotel" In Nairobi

DUTCH AIR LINER CALLS EN ROUTE TO S. AFRICA

Piloted by Commander Blask, with Pilot Officer Hulsebos as second in command, the "flying hotel," a special Dutch Air Liner of the Royal Dutch Air Line (K.L.M.) and carrying 14 passengers, two of whom were for Nairobi, arrived at Nairobi aerodrome yesterday morning.

Two of the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Westerdyk. Mr. Westerdyk is the managing director of the Twentsche Overseas Trading Co. and is on a visit of inspection to the Company's East African branches (who are local agents for the K.L.M.).

The machine left Naples on Monday morning, the first stop at Cairo. On the second day the flight was delayed in Khartoum and yesterday, leaving Khartoum at 7 a.m. and with a short stop at Juba, the "plane made Nairobi only two minutes over schedule time.

"Luxury Flight"

The machine is a Douglas D.C.3, one of the well known types on the extensive routes operated by the K.L.M. line. Inside, the "plane presents a scene which might easily be compared to one of the latest types of luxury liner, complete with garage, kitchen, steward's pantry, and every convenience was present, including the 14 passengers in seats reclining and transmitting airs. The flight is purely a "luxury flight" in South Africa, rendered possible by the number of people who have been anxious to repeat a flight made last year through the courtesy of the K.L.M. Line.

Leaving Today

The machine is due to leave Nairobi this morning at 7 a.m. for Bulawayo and Johannesburg. She is scheduled to return to Nairobi on February 2.

Among the passengers who are spending a month in South Africa are two journalists, Mr. J. Ruiter Van, of the General Netherlands News Agency, and Mr. Van Dijk, a well-known writer of the "Telegraaf." Another passenger is the Wing Commander, who is also making the trip to South Africa from the Dutch East Indies via his personal.

At the aerodrome the visitors were met by Mr. Winkleman, Consul General of the Netherlands. Mr. Westerdyk was received by Mr. Oostendorp, Local Manager of the T.O.M., and Mr. T. M. Perigueux of the same company.

All visitors expressed their admiration of the wonderful Rift Valley and of their trouble-free trip, while others stated they would enjoy more make the trip when hostilities in Europe had ceased.

K. D. F. AND GUARD DUTIES

Readjustment Of Personnel

Behind the report of the transfer of the Internees Camp from Nairobi to Kaiado lies the story of a very stout effort by men young and old who as members of the K.D.F. were immediately mobilised on the outbreak of war and found themselves detailed for camp guard duty.

The camp was situated in an area which few would deny was not, to say the least, pleasant for patrol duty in the heat of the day or for accessibility to town for those hours off duty.

With the transfer of the camp and the readjustment of K.D.F. personnel, everyone felt it could be dearly found that they were disappointed. Some of these men were faced with the possibility of no employment to return to, others were anxious to continue their service with the Forces in some capacity, even although they were not in Class I.

This was one of the problems which the Officer Commanding Local Forces and the Deputy Director of the Man Power Committee fully realised, and it is gratifying to be able to report that possibly with one or two exceptions, all the men have been absorbed either in other military units or in civilian occupations.

MAIZE AND POSHO

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]

January 14.

Thika, Wednesday.

That the price of maize and posho should rise sharply by Government agreement when these stocks are held by the Kenya Farmers' Association is threatened among the Native Reserves, and plantation industries are crippled by drought, has caused indignation among the employers of labour in this country and caused uneasiness and bewilderment among many Native Reserves who are buying maize to send to their families.

On Sunday morning the executive of the Thika District Association met their Elected Member, Major Grogan, and representatives of Nakuru, Mitubiri and Donyo Sabuk and decided on action to be taken. On Tuesday Ruiru followed suit, and it is expected that there will be some plain speaking at the public meeting to be held at Thika on Saturday next at 10.30 a.m.

Opening the session of Legislative Council, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia announced that the country is to send men for training in East Africa as a contribution to Britain for sending volunteers for service overseas is also proposed.—(Reuter.)

KENYA'S NAVY

Constant Watch To Ward Off 1,000 to 1 Chance

Kenya possesses only one port—Mombasa. This fact very emphasises her problems of coastal defence, but it also implies that any attacks on these ports by the enemy would prove especially effective. If Mombasa were put out of action Kenya would have to obtain supplies as best she could from the south and east. Given the international line-up no attack can be launched against Mombasa either by land or air; there remains only the sea. It is true that the Royal Navy can be relied upon to keep the Indian Ocean for the most part free of hostile craft, but the recent non-appearance of the Graf Spee proves that spasmodic raids cannot be entirely discounted and it is up to Kenya to do her part in her little to protect herself against such contingencies. This is being done by coastal watching, by air patrol, by the Coast Defence Battery of the K.A.R. and by the Navy. The present article concerns the Navy.

Kenya's fleet is certainly not a big one. It cannot and is not intended to do battle with Graf Spees, but occasionally submarines are a much more probable menace. The Commander's task is therefore to keep a look-out for marauders (a duty in which he is greatly assisted by the patrol work of the Kenya Air Force), to keep a watch on and examine ships entering the harbour, and, above all, to see that the channel is kept free from mines.

Anti-Submarine Craft

Kenya's navy includes boats requisitioned from local sportsmen which have been converted into minesweepers and anti-submarine craft, carrying submarine-detector devices and depth charges. This unit is especially well equipped to do the fact that, though it was only commissioned on the day that war was declared, it was actually at sea carrying out its duties, that selfsame afternoon and from that day onward the channel has been swept every morning at dawn by one or more launches, and there has been no sure the safety of merchant shipping.

Patrol boats, armed with Lewis guns, keep continuous patrol of the prescribed channel, the first duty of the war in East Africa was fired when one of them "bumped" a Martian African craft, a Dhow, but was organised along the whole coast (though this has been subsequently relaxed in the case of Mombasa) and air patrols of the coast have been carried out regularly since. It is hard to see how further precautions can be taken with the limited resources at Kenya's disposal.

Ships Examined

Every ship that wishes to enter Kilindini Harbour must be examined. Merchant skippers call for instruction as to "routing" Neutral allowance, and receive instructions in formation and, in keeping with the general policy of Britain, Britain and France, French skippers receive as full information as do British.

The personnel of the fleet has, of course, expanded since the outbreak of war. Local material in East African is proving his adaptability. The Petty Officers are Europeans (mostly the Duke's men) but the rank and file percentage, but the experiment, which was made in August, 1937, of recruiting African A.Ks and signalmen has proved so satisfactory that it will probably be continued. In examinations, which took place aboard the Flagship, on which the success or failure of this scheme was at stake, an average of 80% was obtained in signals, 62% for gunnery, and 80% for seamanship, and when the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, visited Mombasa last July, all commanders between ranks and upwards carried out successfully by positive signalmen of the Kenya R.N.V.R.

The maintenance of a mine-free channel is probably the most important function of the navy. A mine-sweeper possesses no defence against a direct hit on the bows, but realistic exercises have set back accidents very seldom occur. Thanks to the curious tendency of the floats and otherwise to strike out on courses as wide of the ship as possible, a foot of water, a gunter of a mile of sea is covered at one time, and a journey of up, down and up again is quite sufficient to ensure that the channel is clear. The whole apparatus can be let out and wound in with quite astonishing speed, and it has the great merit of being simple of operation and not over-delicate.

Keenness and Discipline

Every single African and European in Kenya's defence unit—Kenya is deserving of the sympathy and admiration for the way in which he is maintaining his keenness and discipline in the face of no apparent enemy and no obvious danger. This is especially true of the Navy. After their mine-sweeping, there was no call to go on patrol and remain at work an all day in choppy seas, beneath a hot sun, probably uncomfortable and seemingly ineffective. Warding off a tribunal-to-one chance that has not materialised and probably never will materialise, requires far greater character than active fighting, yet thousand-to-one chances have to be guarded against or the warning of a mine you get is a ship blown up of Kilindini Harbour.

Australia Aims At Comprehensive War-Time Objectives

Far-reaching powers in regard to price fixing and control of factory products are being exercised by Government in Australia, whose war effort objectives are summarised below.

A Review of the action taken by the Australian Government since the declaration of war reveals comprehensive and methodical progress toward the desired objectives. These objectives may be summarised as being:

Fullest possible use of resources of the country for military purposes. This includes maintenance of employment, stimulation of primary and secondary production, and prevention of profiteering and financial stability.

Provision of adequate military forces with all necessary equipment.

Completion of arrangements for marketing Australia's export surplus of primary products in those ways which will be most helpful to the Empire and, at the same time, provide adequate returns to the producers.

Substantial efforts have been made toward one common end, namely, the marshalling of Australia's resources for her own protection and for the assistance of the Allies in its cause.

The Government has drawn up a plan and conferred upon the respective individual Boards and Committees the powers necessary to carry out the objectives in question. The measure of success attending the Government's widespread efforts to mobilise and use the efficiency of the administration of these powers and by the extent of co-operation between the various authorities set up to carry on the initiative of war-time activities. A high standard of individual effort in administration is of the utmost importance, but no less so is a determination to ensure complete co-ordination of the work of the various controls.

The far reaching powers conferred upon the Price Fixing Commissioner are designed to prevent prices from rising to unduly high levels under the influences of profiteering, cornering of stocks, shortages of supply, and other factors tending to cause prices to rise, etc. Prices on a long list of commodities were fixed at the beginning of the war, but, to enable traders to recover costs of stocks acquired at higher prices since that date, a system of price averaging has been adopted. Steps have been taken also to control increases in rentals of shops and houses.

Control of Factory Products

In new National Security Regulations factory products virtually by commandeer the services of Australian factories which have been taken by the Commonwealth Government. The regulations empower the Minister for Supply to declare any goods or commodities as being essential for national purposes. Once any class of goods has been so declared, the Ministry may call upon any factory to which such goods are to deliver them at once for defence purposes.

It may also call upon an Australian factory to manufacture any class of proclaimed goods for delivery to the Defence Department, fixing a price for the consignment in the order. As soon as this notification is given, the management of the factory is supplied by the commandeered goods, must be given all priority over other work upon which the factory is engaged, so that they will be delivered on the appointed date.

The regulations declare that the price to be paid may be agreed upon between the Ministry and the manufacturer, or, in the event of a dispute, may be fixed by arbitration. Full discretion over the apportionment of costs at arbitration is vested in the arbitrator.

The regulations also provide that the fact that a factory has been commandeered, or proposed to be, the Government will be a sufficient defence for an action brought against the management for breach of a private contract.—Australian News Letter.

K.D.F. SCALE OF PAY

A revised schedule of pay and allowances of members of the Kenya Defence Force called out and mobilised has been gazetted, revoking the former schedule. The new and old schedules are set out below.

Provision is made in the new schedule that any non-commissioned officer or man promoted from a rank which carries a dependants' allowance to a rank which does not carry such allowance shall not, on promotion, receive in pay a less sum than he previously drew in pay and allowances.

New Schedule

MARRIED

Rank	Annual Daily	
	£	Shs. cts
Lt.-Col. (Battn. Comdr.)	900	49 31
Lt.-Col. ...	800	43 81
Major ...	750	41 09
Captain ...	550	30 13
Lieutenant ...	500	27 39
Second Lieutenant	450	24 65
Regimental A.M.	340	18 63
Mechanic S.M.	300	16 72
Regimental Q.M.S.	300	16 72
Company S.M.	320	17 53
Company Q.M.S.	310	16 98
Fireman Sergeants		
Mechanic Staff Sgt.	320	17 53
Sergeant ...	300	16 43
Lance-Sergeant ...	280	15 34
Corporal ...	219	12 00
Lance-Corporal ...	191	10 46
Private ...	174	9 47

SINGLE

Rank	Annual Daily	
	£	Shs. cts
Lt.-Col. (Battn. Comdr.)	600	43 83
Lt.-Col. ...	800	43 83
Major ...	750	41 09
Captain ...	450	24 65
Lieutenant ...	400	21 91
Second Lieutenant	350	19 17
Regimental S.M.	340	18 63
Mechanic S.M.	300	16 43
Regimental Q.M.S.	300	16 43
Company S.M.	320	17 53
Company Q.M.S.	310	16 98
Foreman of Signals	300	16 43
Sergeant ...	300	16 43
Lance-Sergeant ...	260	14 24
Corporal ...	219	12 00
Lance-Corporal ...	191	10 46
Private ...	174	9 47

All ranks from private to corporal shall be paid a dependants' allowance at the rate of Shs. 1/50 per day for the first dependant and Sh. 1/- per day for each subsequent dependant.

Any married officer who has not attained the age of thirty years shall be paid at the rate prescribed for a single officer of the same rank.

Any non-commissioned officer or man promoted from a rank which carries a dependants' allowance to a rank which does not carry such allowance shall not, on promotion, receive in pay a less sum than he previously drew in pay and allowances.

Old Schedule

Rank	Married	Single
	Shs. cts.	Shs. cts.
Lt.-Col. (Battn. Comdr.)	49 31	43 83
Lt.-Col. ...	49 31	43 83
Major, 22 yrs' service	41 09	35 61
Major, 17 yrs' service	41 09	35 61
Major, 14 yrs' service	41 09	35 61
Capt., 11 yrs' service	24 65	24 65
Capt., 8 yrs' service ...	24 65	24 65
Capt., 4 yrs' service ...	24 65	21 92
Lieut., 3 yrs' service ...	21 92	21 92
Second Lieutenant ...	19 17	19 17
Regimental S.M.	18 62	18 62
Mechanic S.M.		
Regimental Q.M.S.	18 08	18 08
Company S.M.	17 53	17 53
Company Q.M.S.	16 98	16 98
Foreman of Signals		
Mechanic Staff Sgt.		
Sergeant ...	16 43	16 43
Lance-Sergeant	14 24	14 24
Corporal	*12 00	*8 52
Lance-Corporal	*10 46	*8 52
Private	*9 47	*8 52

*Plus dependants' allowance of Shs. 1/50 per day for first dependant and thereafter at Sh. 1/- per day each.

Wireless News For Africans

K. U. R. SCHEME

A wireless-cum-public address system, by the General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has had installed at the Kisumu Diesel Electric Locomotive Shed and put in operation by him on Tuesday. The equipment has been designed to relay Wireless African news programmes from 7 L.O. to provide a address through a microphone, and to broadcast gramophone records.

Wireless news and official information broadcast from 7LO in native languages will only be available at certain times, but should these programmes be extended the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration will follow suit, and relay whatever programmes, news and information matter may be broadcast.

Members of the European staff of the Administration have volunteered to operate the equipment, and there is every reason to hope the African will take considerable interest in this new service for their benefit. The equipment is mains operated, has an output of a little over 20 watts, and is arranged for four loudspeakers, which are grouped at present.

Inaugural Address

In the course of his inaugural address, Sir Godfrey Rhodes said the equipment had been provided for two purposes:

"Firstly, during war-time, I want you to be able to hear the news which comes by wireless from London and elsewhere. It is important that you should be able to hear true and reliable news, because the enemy tries to spread false news and lies, which make you wonder what is really happening. And in this war everyone of you here, listening to me, can help by doing your work honestly and as well as you can. So listen with attention to your officers, and carry out their instructions carefully at all times.

"Secondly, I and other senior officers want to be able to come and talk to you, as I am doing today, to explain what is happening in the country you, or perhaps to tell you all how you can help to make our Railway a happy one, and able to do all the work of the country.

"Thirdly, we want you to be able to have music in your club, or out in the open-air. So you see, this wireless will do many things for you. If it is a success here, and it is properly used and appreciated, I hope to be able to give similar sets to the landlords areas in other places."

Employees in the location heard the news programme in Swahili from the Nairobi Broadcasting Station, and the General Manager's address, which was delivered in Swahili by a member of the Administration staff.

Egg Control

"The Kenya Poultry Club announces that the Draft Bill dealing with the control of the egg industry is being prepared in time for the March Session of Legislative Council, subject to the Bill receiving the approval of Government.

FIRST THING EVERY MORNING FOR PERFECT HEALTH

For fitness in any climate inner cleanliness is essential.

Among wise people the daily dash of ENO has become the first and basic rule of health.

Large Household Size Shs. 3/-
Regular Size 1/7d.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Banish CHEST Soreness & BRONCHITIS

If you're troubled with bronchitis, asthma or any similar chest complaint, Peps will give you welcome relief. Pepsol Breathing Tablets are able tablets bring to you, in handy concentrated form, all the healing virtues of the famous Pepsol-Forest Air.

Dissolved in your mouth, a Peps tablet gets medicinal vapours to which pass with your breath and are carried deep into your lungs. Peps tablets help to loosen and relieve congestion in the air tubes, relieve coughing and easy your breathing. Pepsol Breathing Tablets are sold in convenient and attractive pocket packs.

Take PEPS Breathable Tablets

1640

Agents: The Standard Drug and Pharmacy Ltd., P.O. Box 1020, Nairobi.

EUROPE'S BITTERLY COLD WEATHER

Holds Up Operations In Finland And On Western Front

Winter has now taken a hand in war operations in Europe and the intense cold is holding up activities on the Western front and in Finland, from both of which there is little to report.

Both Britain and the United States have shown that they are firm in their determination to help Finland, and Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons on Tuesday night that export licences are now being granted for the release of very considerable quantities of war materials for Finland.

President Roosevelt has suggested an unspecified sum as a loan to Finland to be used for the purchase of goods other than armaments. This proposal, he stated, could not involve the United States in any European wars. But, at Government's request, American arms factories have already declined to supply Russia with armaments.

January 17.

Bitterly cold weather still persists over the whole of Eastern Europe. In Estonia yesterday the temperature was 25 degrees below zero Fahrenheit and in Moscow nearly 50 degrees of frost were recorded.—

The intense cold is holding up operations both on the Western front and in Finland. Further snow on the Western front yesterday put a stop to everything but a little patrol activity and the latest French communique states simply "nothing to report."

The River Danube is frozen from bank to bank and in the part that runs through Hungary 1,200 ships are held up. The greater part of them are tankers and grain ships bound for Germany, thus placing even a greater burden on the already overworked Nazi transport system.

In Norway the cold is so intense that farmers have been forced to make clothes for their cattle out of sacking, and in Denmark communications are held up in many districts because of frost.

Seventy-nine degrees of frost were recorded in Moscow this morning and hospitals are kept busy every day with cases of frost-bite. Thousands of people take refuge from the cold in the underground stations every day.

Practice Rounds

Although there was no activity on any fronts, this morning both sides had to fire practice rounds to prevent their big guns from freezing up. The Russians are said to be retreating on the Salla front because of the cold and lack of supplies, and one report says that they have had to kill and eat their horses.

It is becoming clear that in their recent air attacks the Russians have aimed at anything in sight, including single pedestrians miles from anywhere.

No De-icing Apparatus

Because of the intense cold very little is happening in Finland. Russian 'planes are hampered now not by bad visibility but by the cold. One report states that from captured Russian airmen and from examination of the machines themselves, it is obvious that the Russians have no efficient apparatus against ice on most of their 'planes.

The Russians do not appear to have raided Finnish towns yesterday except for one raid on the port of Hango in which 19 bombs were dropped.

The latest Finnish war communiqué says that Monday's raids were less severe than those on Sunday, but between 70 and 80 'planes raided several towns, including Orbo and Viborg. Four 'planes were brought down and the wreckage of two more has been found.

On the eastern front, in the neighbourhood of Salla, the Finnish communiqué says that two Russian companies were wiped out.

No Reply to Protests

The Swedish Foreign Office revealed last night that no Russian answer has yet arrived to the Swedish protest against the Russian flight over the Swedish island near Lulea, in which nine bombs were dropped. A Russian reply to a Swedish protest against a recent attack on a Swedish ship is also still outstanding.

The German commercial attaché in Finland is reported to have resigned his appointment to join the Finnish army as a volunteer.

More Offers than Posts

A message from Stockholm says that the organisation which is preparing medical aid for Finland has had more offers of service than there are posts to fill. The number of those volunteering for service with the Finnish army has also increased considerably in the last few days.

A volunteer medical corps is to be sent to Finland at the expense of the Swiss Government.

More Swedish volunteers are leaving Bergen today for Finland.

Reports of help continue to pour in, and in London this morning an elderly man, who refused to give his name, called on the Finnish Minister and gave £5,000 in notes.

Despite continual radio attacks from Russia, Scandinavian countries are maintaining their attitude. The Swedish Prime Minister speaking in a foreign affairs debate today stated that any attempts to violate the country's neutrality would be met by every means at their disposal. "We judge for ourselves," he stated, "how best to serve Finland's cause and that of the northern nations."

Determined to Help

Both President Roosevelt and Mr. Chamberlain have shown that their respective Governments are firm in their determination to help Finland.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Chamberlain announced that export licences are now being granted for the release of war material for Finland, subject to Britain's own war needs.

Mr. Chamberlain assured the House that the amounts involved were substantial. Though it would not be in the public interest to give details, he could say that they included materials of which the Finnish Government stood in need.

President Roosevelt, in letters addressed to the leaders of Congress yesterday suggested an unspecified sum as a loan to Finland to be used for the purchase of surplus farm products and manufactured goods, but no armaments. This proposal, he said, would not constitute any so-called "involvement in European wars."

At a Press Conference later Mr. Roosevelt said the Neutrality Act was not being invoked in the Finnish-Russian conflict "as at present it was an undeclared war."

American arms factories have already declined to supply Russia with armaments at Government's request.—(Reuter).

January 16.

President Roosevelt has written to the Speaker of the House of Representatives asking Congress to provide at once £7,750,000 for armour, armaments, and munitions.

—(Reuter.)

She's brimful of vitality

She has tremendous energy for work and pleasure. Everyone likes her vigorous personality and she is a great success at her job. Hall's Wine is keeping her fit, giving her vitality. You too can easily possess the healthy, vigorous power which ensures success and happiness in life. Start a short course of Hall's Wine to-day, and from the first wineglassful you will begin to notice the benefit. Lassitude, nerves and weakness soon are things of the past, because Hall's Wine gives ample new vigour to the nervous system and healthy redness to the blood. Hall's Wine offers you a never-failing means of plentiful vitality.

HALL'S WINE

The Supreme Tonic

Sole Proprietors: Stephen Smith & Co. Ltd., Bow, London, England.

Decorations For Bravery

January 14.

The names are announced of the first two members of the British Expeditionary Force—a Captain and a Lance-Corporal—to be decorated for bravery.

The Military Cross has been conferred on Captain F. P. Barclay, and the Military Medal on Lance-Corporal H. Davis, both of the Norfolk Regiment.

According to the official statement, Captain Barclay was honoured for conspicuous gallantry, coolness and resource, when acting as leader of a night patrol which was engaged by the enemy. When they had exhausted all their bombs he withdrew his men without loss in spite of enemy bombing and small arms fire at close range.

During the engagement Lance-Corporal Davis—to use the words of the official statement—displayed great determination and indifference to danger and set a fine example to the rest of the patrol.—(Reuter.)

January 14.

The British Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gort, has decorated a French liaison officer who took command of a group of British soldiers after their own officer had been killed in a minor action.

He is the first Frenchman to receive a British decoration since the war began.—(Reuter).

London, January 17.

Squadron Leader Richard Kellett, who, in 1938 was awarded the Air Force Cross for a long distance flight from Egypt to Australia has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for leading a formation over an enemy naval base and inflicting heavy casualties.

Pilot officer C. A. Sykey Greenhill was decorated with the D.F.C. for shooting down a Heinkel seaplane in the North Sea.

Aircraftman (1st class) L. J. Britton, who was the rear gunner in Greenhill's 'plane gets the Distinguished Flying Medal. C. R. Driver, who remained at his post during an air battle until the flooring was shot from beneath him, and who launched the dinghy when the 'plane struck the water, helping to save the rest of the crew, some of whom were wounded, gets a similar award. (Reuter).

German Mines Menace Under Control

January 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday, in the course of his review of the war, the Prime Minister discussed the lack of success achieved by the U-boat campaign.

He said also that in the last few weeks people had been horrified by the calculated brutality involved in enemy attacks on unarmed and unescorted trawlers. During the present month there had been no less than 13 attacks from the air on unarmed trawlers, two of which were sunk. He referred also to the attacks made against a light-ship and the Trinity House tender, carrying men on light-ship relief.

"These are men," said Mr. Chamberlain, "whose lives are devoted to the service of their fellow men of every nation and two of them were killed and 32 wounded by machine-gun bullets."

Mr. Chamberlain also referred to the fact that the U-boat campaign had been followed by the indiscriminate and unnotified sowing of mines on the high seas, contrary to all the conventions of civilised warfare. He said it would not be in the public interest to say more at this stage than that this latest threat was already being brought under control and the British Government had every confidence in being able presently to defeat it.—(Reuter).

GUNS OR BUTTER?

Rationing In Europe

January 14.

Britain has finished the first week of rationing and experience shows that, despite the restrictions, there have been no hardships, and in any case only three foods—butter, sugar, and bacon—are rationed.

In a broadcast talk, Sir Ronald Davidson dealt with the conditions in other European countries. He said that neutral States in Europe are suffering very much the same economic difficulties as the actual belligerents, and it is safe to say that they are all on short commons in respect of some sort of food. As far as petrol is concerned, Rumania is about the only country that has any to spare, and elsewhere petrol cannot be bought by the civilian for love or money. In Holland and Switzerland they have tried forbidding cars on Sundays so as to restrict the use of motor cars for pleasure purposes.

Guns Before Butter

Sir Ronald pointed out that everything that has to be imported is liable today to be restricted by Government in order that they may accumulate foreign credit. All Governments are scrambling for foreign exchange. Such as they have they must use for vital imports, mostly for armaments. Guns, he said, come before butter nowadays in the whole unhappy family of European nations.

He went on to say that it was not butter but coffee and tea which were cut off first. "These things, of course, are sheer luxuries and do not grow in Europe. They have to be fetched from the other side of the world, a costly business." Neither Italy nor Hungary any longer serve coffee and tea, except as a meagre ration and at reckless prices. In England they had at present all the tea and coffee they wanted. Flour, oil, butter, margarine, and sugar were all rationed in Italy, Hungary, and Switzerland and various countries in Europe had enforced meatless days.

Bulgaria Too

Bulgaria, he said, suffered as well from a food shortage, but the chief reason was that German agents were buying up great quantities of food and taking it into Germany. There was real hardship as well as meatless days in Bulgaria as the Germans insisted sometimes on paying, not in cash, but in goods of a kind which were of very little use to the people of Bulgaria, chiefly the peasants. But Bulgaria had no choice—there were no other markets open to her. In Rumania, there was plenty of good food, but here too much had to be sold to Germany.

In Spain, still demoralised by the Civil War, fate was against the Spaniards again. Their recovery was being made very difficult by the present war. Towns sometimes had to go without flour or bread for two or three days at a time, and there was hardly any milk, for the farmers had been forced to kill so many cows. Even tourists were unable to get sufficient bread or butter or milk, and even coffee, though the tourist was generally welcomed as a bringer of foreign credits.

The Spanish Government was making great efforts to keep children in communal kitchens, and to organise relief.

In comparison with Spain, the condition in most other neutral countries was comparatively prosperous. It was not easy to get at the facts about rationing and shortages in neutral states, but it was clear today that in this fifth month of the war all Europe was tightening the belt.—(Reuter.)

JAPAN

Japanese exporters have asked the Foreign Office to protest against the import restrictions in Kenya and Uganda which, it is alleged, are contrary to the Congo Basin Treaty.

January 14.

The Japanese Cabinet resigned in the early hours of Sunday morning. General Itagaki, the Japanese War

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK

Planned "Eradication Of Jews." 18 Members Arrested

New York, Jan. 15.

Mr. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the G men, has announced that 18 members of an organisation called the "Christian Front" have been arrested by the Federal Bureau charged with conspiracy to create a revolution, to overthrow the government and establish a dictatorship.

Bombs, rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition have been found and the organisation is said to have planned a reign of terror beginning on January 20 for the "eradication of all Jews."

One of the Nazi secret agents who fled from the United States during the spy trial in 1938 is now in the hands of the American police. He is said to have been found working as one of the crew of the Columbus, the scuttled German liner. He was indicted in 1938 with 17 others, of whom three are now in a Federal prison. He fled from the country but was mentioned on several occasions during the trial.

Mr. Hoover said in an interview with the Press that the "Christian Front" movement was revolutionary and anti-Jewish. It embodied the Nazi salute and at least one member was connected with the Nazi Bund.

He also stated that plans of the movement included the bombing of many buildings and the murder of 12 Congress men.

The leader of the movement is called Fuehrer by his followers and is given the Nazi salute. The body, according to the G men chief, numbers thousands, and secret photographs taken by Federal agents showed the men being instructed in the handling of arms.—(Reuter).

January 16.

No German spy was arrested by the American Police said Mr. Stephen Early today. He stated he had been misinformed when he announced such an arrest had been made.—Reuter.

Britain Orders Pursuit 'Planes

Jan. 16.

A New York message says that Great Britain has placed an order worth £2 million for pursuit 'planes with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation in the United States. This is the first British order for this type of machine.—(Reuter).

UNION READY FOR 1940

Most Powerful Defence Force In Her History

South Africa started the New Year with the most powerful home defence force in her history, and the army is destined to grow greater still. Four months of war has caused spectacular expansion in the Union's permanent defence force and active citizen force.

Thousands of recruits have been enlisted. Thousands of reservists have been called up. Many new units have been formed. Scientific training is proceeding apace, and hundreds of men are learning modern infantry work, artillery, flying, signalling and a host of technical subjects.

Airliners have been converted into bombers and constantly patrol the sea coast from the Kunene River down to the Cape and up again to the Mozambique border. The interception of the Watussi many miles south of Cape Point was but one pointer to the work of the South African Air Force. With scores of extra planes—Britain's fastest and most formidable—and hundreds of new pilots, men certain to maintain the tradition of exceptional airmanship established by South Africans in the last war, the Air Force in 1940 will reveal itself as an effective first line of defence for the Union.

Mailships and passenger liners at the ports have been unostentatiously converted into armed auxiliaries, streets and restaurants have been filled with naval men from Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain.

The South African Seaward Defence Force has grown from nothing into an effective mine-sweeping and patrol service. Trawlers which once sought soles on the Agulhas Bank now seek more dangerous quarry. The people at the coast see these tough little ships putting to sea in all weathers: the only realisation on the Rand of their work has probably been the shortage of fish caused by the conversion of the trawlers into war service craft.

While Union manufacturers are beginning to experience improved trade because certain goods can no longer be imported, trade has been relatively little interrupted and shipments are arriving satisfactorily.

Union Joins Blockade

A Government Gazette extraordinary published in Pretoria on January 5 brought the Union into line with the British blockade of German exports and imports. The gazette contained two proclamations, one listing enemy firms operating in neutral countries and the other laying down regulations for the searching of merchant ships which left enemy ports after December last.

The list of enemy firms contains about 250 of the best-known industrial names in Germany. Among them are branches of the well-known A.E.G. electrical engineering firm, the Agfa Photographic Company, the Bayer drug concern, the Auto Union Motor Car Company, the Schering chemical firm, Siemen's electrical and the Zeiss Company. The branches concerned are scattered in every important neutral country in the world.

The proclamation forbids any Union national to have any dealings with them whatever except by special permission of the Union Government. Such permission will be given only in exceptional cases. Anyone who exports, imports or orders any goods from the firms concerned without permission will be liable to a fine not exceeding £200, or a year's imprisonment, or both. The goods will be confiscated. The proclamation does not apply to goods which have been paid for or which have already been shipped.

Round Up of Nazis Intensified

Nearly 1,000 Nazis and pro-Nazis have now been interned in South Africa as a result of the intensification of the police campaign against people suspected of activities against the Government. During the past few days the campaign has been speeded up to an amazing extent, following the success of the police in obtaining information regarding subversive movements.

Every trained Nurse in South Africa is being registered in view of the war and possible emergencies. Nurses on the register—many of them retired or married—are now undergoing refresher courses at the Johannesburg General Hospital where they are putting in two hours' volunteer work daily for a month.

The South African Red Cross Society reports a striking increase in the number of girls volunteering for training in nursing and first-aid. The Society's members throughout the Union are now between 5,000 and 6,000.

A Commission has been appointed by the Union Government to undertake a comprehensive survey of the Union's industrial and agricultural requirements with the object of determining to what extent those requirements may be met from the Union's own resources.—S.A. Press Association.

SUCCESSFUL ASCENT

Up Kenya For Christmas

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Nanyuki.

On Sunday, December 24, a party of ten left Nanyuki to climb Mount Kenya. Two and a half days steady climbing brought them to the top hut, situated at a height of 15,800 feet. On the following day, leaving their companions, Lieut. I. H. Hayward, of the E.A.A.S.C., and Mr. P. Hicks proceeded for the final assault of Nelion. They crossed the glacier, and at 6-45 a.m., commenced the climb of the peak. The weather was favourable and, roped together, they steadily advanced. The chief difficulty was the bad condition of the ice, which made the cutting of steps very hard work. The glaciers, by the way, had shrunk considerably, especially Lewis glacier.

Flag Hoisted

The top of Nelion was reached at 10-45 a.m., and the flag of the E.A.S.C. was hoisted. After a slight rest an attempt was made to cross the Diamond Glacier to Batian Peak, the higher of the two peaks, but owing to the bad state of the ice the attempt was abandoned, and the climbers made their way down again, reaching the hut at 4-5 p.m.

At the peak the climbers found an old sun glass case containing a Nairobi cheque form on which was written the names of previous climbers, including those of Mr. Wyn Harris and Mr. E. E. Shipton, who climbed the peak in 1927. Other names were those of Messrs. Somerfelt, E. Sladen Trens, Giglioni, Dr. Weiss, M. Symington, Miss Carol Caroll, the first woman to climb Nelion, Mtu Muthara the first native to do so, Symonds, Geraldine Sladen, Una Cameron and two guides.

While Hayward and Hicks were tackling the major climb, other members of the party climbed Point Lenana and other minor peaks.

WAR-TIME CRICKET IN KENYA

Kongonis Club Meeting

The Hon. Secretary of Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, Mr. C. V. Braimbridge, presenting his report at the annual meeting of the Club, recalled that, following an expression of opinion from Government House after the outbreak of hostilities, every effort was made to arrange as much cricket in the Colony as possible. All clubs had been encouraged to carry out their fixtures and the Committee had given all the help within its power in many directions.

It was decided to play the Europeans vs. Asians match, limiting it to two days, but the remainder of the representative matches had unfortunately to be cancelled. The Coastal Tour, usually so deservedly popular, could not be carried out but the English Tour was completed before the outbreak of war. The Deputy Honorary Secretary had very much greater difficulty than usual in raising teams, this presumably being largely due to the unsettled European situation, but all the fixtures were fulfilled with the assistance of certain enthusiastic members who obtained other players to complete the side when necessary. Several Kenya Club matches have been cancelled, but none of them by the Kongonis.

S. A. Tour Postponed

"It is exceedingly probable" he went on, "that had it not been for the war we should now be on the eve of welcoming our first visiting team, a team from South Africa. The organisation was well in progress in August and prospects were bright for an enjoyable and instructive tour. It is hoped that this event is merely postponed until a not far distant date".

Two sub-committees were appointed during the year. The first committee dealt with rules, nine-tenths of the work following on the shoulders of Mr. H. J. Thompson—and the second Committee considered ways and means of encouraging cricket in Kenya. Unfortunately the war prevented a number of their recommendations from being carried out.

Since September every effort had been made to assist the military to obtain some cricket and, at the suggestion of the Committee, an Army Sports Officer was appointed and a number of games with and for the military had been arranged. It is hoped that the season will conclude with a match between the Army and the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club.

Officers

The election of officers and Committee resulted as follows:

Patron, H.E. Sir Henry Moore; President, Capt. F. O'B. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Vice-Presidents, P. de V. Allen, B. J. Flint, J. D. Melhuish, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O., H. J. Thompson, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Webster; Hon. Secretary, C. V. Braimbridge, M.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Honorary Treasurer, N. T. Trenn.

Committee: F. K. Campling, H. V. Clark, C. M. Deverell, A. H. Kneller, F. O. Oxford and J. M. Peveler.

LINCOLN HANDICAP ENTRIES

Following are details of Lincolnshire Handicap entries: £4 each, with £8 each for acceptors, with £600 added. One mile. 37 entries; weights February 1; acceptances February 15; run Wednesday, April 3.

	Yrs.
UNCLE ARCHIE (Major A. C. Marshall) H. Peacock	5
STARDOR (Mr. S. Lyle) H. Peacock	4
SPLICED (Mr. John Hamer) Carr	5
FIORETTI (Mr. E. N. Adez) Digby	6
ALDINE (Mr. C. R. Taylor) Coulthwaite	7
CILLAS (M. M. Boussac) France	5
TICCA GARI (Duchess of Norfolk) Gilpin	6
COERCED (Mr. T. Richards) Gilpin	5
CRYSTAL PALACE (Sir Alfred McAlpine) Murless	6
GOLDEN SOVEREIGN (Sir Abe Bailey) Cottrill	5
TITAN (Lord Rosebery) J. Jarvis	4
MR. SNODGRASS (Mr. P. Dunne) R. J. Colling	4
HOT BUN II (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) Blagrave	5
TIME STEP (Mr. J. H. Whitney) J. Anthony	4
FASTSTEP (Mrs. C. Jones) Gilbert	5
PUNT GUN (Mrs. S. A. Huddlestone) C. Barker	4
SOUTHPORT (Lord Glanely) B. Jarvis	4
ROSETOWN (Lt.-Col. F. C. Stratton) Sneyd	6
REYNARD'S LODGE (Mr. R. Robson) Mather	4
CALF LOVE (Mr. R. L. Kemp) Russell	5
THE TWEED (Mr. J. U. Baillie) Easterbee	5
BOOMPS-A-DAISY (Mr. F. Deuchar) F. Armstrong	4
ZAITOR (Mr. J. Olding) Persse	4
DAVY DOLITTLE (Miss Rachel Parsons) Persee	6
HAMAC (Mrs. A. R. Russell) Elsey	5
PAUL BEG (Col. T. C. Dunlop) Easterby	7
SQUADRON CASTLE (Mr. S. H. Oxenham) Smallwood	7
THE STRAIGHT FOUR (Mr. S. H. Oxenham) Smallwood	6
QUARTIER-MAITRE (Mrs. A. Bendir) M. Hartigan	5
ELINCA (Mrs. E. P. Moss) Lambton	4
WALTER MERRY (Miss Dorothy Paget) Ireland	3
ZAIMIS (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) Gosden	6
BANNYMEDE (Lady Hoyle) Russell	4
CORENA (Col. F. J. Lundgren) Easterby	4
NAGOR (Mr. J. S. Driver) G. Armstrong	5
KING'S GAP (Mr. O. J. Jackson) Lilley	7
WONERSH (Miss Dorothy Paget) O. Anthony	4
COLONEL PAYNE (Miss Dorothy Paget) F. Darling	5
FAIRFAX (Miss Dorothy Paget) W. Nightingall	4

M. ROSENSTON, Nairobi.

THE KENYA CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Following are the entries for the Kenya Cambridgeshire Handicap to be run at the Nairobi March Meeting on Saturday, March 2:

Kenya Cambridgeshire
(1 Mile, 1 Furlong)

REX	10-0
DUE DATE	10-0
GROUSE	9-13
ARCLIGHT	9-4
BARRATOR	9-4
BIJOU	9-4
SOLWAY	9-4
CARNIVAL	9-0
LITTLE EILEEN	9-0
GEB	9-0
BELL BOY	8-11
CLAUDIUS	8-9
CHAOS	7-7

RED CROSS SWEEP

Dublin, January 16.

Red Cross societies all over the world will benefit by £61,307 as a result of the Red Cross sweep organised by the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes Trust. Of this sum Eire has been allocated £28,189, Great Britain £29,760, Northern Ireland £1,766, Finland £514, Poland £299, France £127, Germany £89, Egypt £46 and several other small sums have been allocated to other countries.

The prize fund of £164,565 comprises five units of £30,000 each, and drawers of horses will receive £217-7-9 each.—(Reuter.)

Results Of Empire Shooting Contests

January 14.

The results are announced in London of three Empire rifle-shooting contests.

The Colonial Small Bore match for 1939 was won by Jamaica, with the record score of 1,579. Fiji came second with 1,577 and this also beat the previous record set up by Kenya in 1937. Trinidad was third with 1,570 and Kenya was fourth.

Last year's winners, Bermuda, did not put in a card.

The Open Sights' section was won by Gibraltar with a score of 1,391, British Guiana being second with 1,375 and Trinidad third 1,372.

The British Dominions Clubs Team Competition was won by Fiji, with a score of 597; North Toronto "B" were second with 594 and Red Indians Toronto third with 592.—(Reuter.)

Racing Fixtures In England

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

London.

The National Hunt Committee announces the fixtures to be held under its rules for the remainder of the season, which will close with the Liverpool meeting on April 4 to 6. Apart from the Liverpool meeting, therefore, in which racing takes place under both codes, there will be no clashing of jumping and flat-race fixtures next year. Six meetings are arranged for Easter Monday.

The new fixtures (from March 1) are as follows:

March 1, Gatwick; March 2, Gatwick.

March 4, Fontwell Park; March 4, Fontwell Park.

March 8, Haydock Park; March 9, Haydock Park.

March 11, Shirley; March 13, N. H. Meeting, Cheltenham.

March 14, N. H. Meeting, Cheltenham.

March 15, Windsor; March 16, Windsor.

March 18, Wolverhampton; March 19, Wolverhampton.

March 23, Plumpton and Manchester.

March 25, (Easter Monday), Manchester, Hereford, Huntingdon, Torquay, Wetherby Wincanton.

April 4, Liverpool; April 5, Liverpool (Grand National).

April 6, Liverpool.

Unfavourable weather conditions prevented racing taking place at Cheltenham and Newbury.

The absence from the list of N. H. fixtures of the Grand Military and R. A. meetings, at Sandown Park (or elsewhere) and of the many races in which Services' riders could compete is much regretted by officers now serving at home.

They seem able to get plenty of leave, much of which is spent at race meetings and most of them are longing to put on racing colours again. One suggestion is that a race or races should be designed for horses ridden by serving members of his Majesty's Forces—without distinction of unit or rank. It should not be difficult to draw up conditions for such races and the first executive to stage one would be assured of bumper entries and certainly of bumper gates.

NEW THRILL FOR SPORT FISHERMEN

A new thrill for sport fishermen has been developed in Canada. White whales, which weigh from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds and measure from 12 to 15 feet, are abundant in the historic Hudson Bay in Canada's northland. During the past summer a number of sport fishermen have tried their hand at catching and landing these sea mammals.

Two sportsmen from the United States landed a large whale after a long fight in the open bay. Another fishing enthusiast, a doctor from The Pas, north of this city, landed two in one morning.

White whales have no commercial value but are prized by Indians and Eskimos, who use the oil for heating and lighting and the blubber as food for their sleigh dogs.

Ninety-Two Dead In Mine Disaster

January 12.

A coal mine disaster at Berkeley in West Virginia has caused the death of 92 men. Of these 67 were trapped when a terrific explosion blocked the tunnel to the mine two days ago.

Since then hundreds of rescuers have been attempting to reach the entombed men through nearly half a mile of blasted rock and coal, but today the authorities announce that all hope of finding the men alive has been abandoned. The bodies of twenty-five men have been recovered.

This is the worst mine disaster in the United States for twelve years.—(Reuter.)

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE WAR

London, Jan. 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Chamberlain disclosed that the recent agreement with France had led to the setting up in America of a joint purchasing organisation. He said he hoped that the present close co-operation between the two countries would in the end lead to closer relations between the nations of Europe and of the world and facilitate peaceful reconstruction after the war.—(Reuter).

Keep the Kidneys active

to ensure Good Health

Men and women alike lose vigour and vitality in our climate. Pains in the small of the back set in, joints "creak" at every movement and become stiff and swollen, sediment is left in the urine and bladder weakness causes alarm. Yet many a kidney sufferer wastes precious time before strengthening the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

You know that bad blood means bad health, but do you know that weakness of the kidney filters causes bad blood? Unless you take a special kidney medicine you are likely to suffer pain and torment which will make you feel old years before your time. Why put up with it? "I am better than I was before taking Doan's Pills" says a healthy one-time sufferer. "Doan's Pills rid me of urinary disorders and bladder weakness" says another. Refuse substitutes.

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