£1,000 FREE INSURANCE
WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.
(See Advertisement on page 11 of cover).

WEEKLY EDITION.
Guaranteed the Largest Circulation of any Newspaper in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER. The East Price 50 Cents.

African Standard

UGANDA ARGUS with which is incorporated THE LEADER.
The Oldest Established Newspaper Published in Kenya and Uganda. Official Organ of the Royal E. A. Automobile Association, Horticultural Society of Kenya, etc.

No. 2371. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934. Price Posted Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 25, Posted Elsewhere 30/

PORTLAND CEMENT
BLUE TRIANGLE
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BRITISH STANDARD

BRITISH RAW MATERIALS
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LOCAL INDUSTRY
producing
THE BEST CEMENT PROCURABLE

TROPIC RED GIRDLE CEMENT

All the Leading Builders use it, you cannot do better than to follow their advice.

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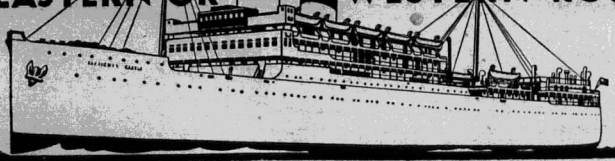
HOMEWARD
VIA EASTERN OR WESTERN ROUTE



To ENGLAND via the SUEZ CANAL.

Calling at:— Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Palma, Gibraltar and Tangier.

	Leaves Mombasa about
Llanstephan Castle*	28th April
Dunluce Castle	26th May
Durham Castle †	7th July
Llanstephan Castle	4th Aug.
Dunluce Castle	1st Sept.
Durham Castle	13th Oct.
Llanstephan Castle	10th Nov.

*will call at Merka.
† accepting cargo for direct discharge at Rotterdam at berth port rates.

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Calling at:— Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar Salaam, Port Amelie, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, S.A. Union Ports and Canary Islands.

	Leaves Mombasa about
Llangibby Castle	16th May
Llandovery Castle	13th June
Llandaff Castle	11th July
Llangibby Castle	8th Aug.
Llandovery Castle	5th Sept.
Llandaff Castle	3rd Oct.
Llangibby Castle	31st Oct.
Llandovery Castle	28th Nov.
Llandaff Castle	26th Dec.
Llangibby Castle	23rd Jan.
Llandovery Castle	20th Feb.

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THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO LONDON.

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S.S. "CHANTILLY"	... ...	5th June

ORCHESTRA ON BOARD ALL STEAMERS.

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The s.s. "CHANTILLY" from Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Djibouti, and bound to Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Madagascar ports, Reunion and Mauritius, is expected to arrive in Kilindini on or about the 28th April, 1934.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO LTD

TO BOMBAY.

Steamer.	Arrives Mombasa from Durban on	Sails from Kilindini for Bombay on
*S.S. KARANJA	25th April	26th April
S.S. TAKLIWA	8th May	9th May
S.S. KENYA	23rd May	24th May
S.S. TAIREA	5th June	6th June
*S.S. KARANJA	20th June	21st June
S.S. TAKLIWA	3rd July	4th July

*calls Seychelles. †calls Porelounder.

TO DURBAN.

Steamer.	Arrives Mombasa from Bombay on	Sails for Durban from Kilindini on
S.S. KENYA	28th April	29th April
*S.S. TAIREA	11th May	12th May
S.S. KARANJA	26th May	27th May
*S.S. TAKLIWA	8th June	9th June
S.S. KENYA	23rd June	24th June

*sails at Mozambique.

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passage may be be arranged with:—
SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Nairobi.

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No shooting is allowed on Juja Farm, Ruiru. Trespassers will be prosecuted. Tyson Brothers, Limited, Managing Secretary.

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Shs. 6/- for 1,000

Standard Stationery Stores, NAIROBI

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie

HOMEWARD via SUEZ CANAL.		From Mombasa.
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S.S. USSUKUMA	... ...	June 2
S.S. USAMBARA	... ...	June 30
S.S. ADOLPH WOERMANN	... ...	July 25
S.S. USARAMO	... ...	Aug. 29
HOMEWARD via CAPE.		From Mombasa.
S.S. USARAMO	... ...	April 29.
S.S. NJASSA	... ...	May 27
S.S. WANGONI	... ...	June 24
S.S. TANGANJIKA	... ...	July 23'
S.S. USSUKUMA*	... ...	Aug. 26
S.S. NJASSA†	... ...	Sept. 16

(* proceeding to Lourenco Marques only.)
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Will Accept Cargo at Vancouver.
With Transhipment at a BRITISH PORT (Penang or Singapore) giving quick despatch.

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Australia — Far East — Pacific Ports, with transhipment. ::: Passengers accepted for Singapore, Far East, Pacific Ports and Australia with transhipment.

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THOS. COOK & SON Limited, Nairobi.

THE
"East African Standard"
FREE COUPON INSURANCE TICKET.
(Not to be detached).

THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE.
Market and Kruis Streets, JOHANNESBURG.

£1,000 will pay to the legal personal representative of the bona-fide holder of this Coupon Insurance Ticket if the holder shall be killed by an accident within Kenya Colony, Uganda Protectorate and Kenya Protectorate and Uganda to any passenger train, tramway car, steamer, public omnibus, taxi-cab, or cab (whilst it is being driven by a licensed driver plying for public hire) in which the holder is travelling as a ticket-bearing or fare-paying passenger; or

£1,000 to the holder should such accident as above not prove fatal, but cause the loss of one limb by actual separation above the wrist or ankle or the total and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or

£500 to the holder should such accident as above not cause the loss as aforesaid of the sight in one eye or the loss as aforesaid of one limb only.

Provided the above undertaking is subject to the following special conditions, which are of the essence of the contract, viz.:

(a) That such death or loss occurs within thirty days after the accident.
(b) that the policy holder shall, prior to the accident, have written his (or her) usual signature in the space provided underneath and shall have a complete copy of the current issue of the "East African Standard," containing the signed Coupon Insurance Ticket on his (or her) person at the time of the accident; (c) that notice in case of injury be given to the African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd., at the principal office, corner of Market and Kruis Streets, Johannesburg, or M. D. Kanodi, Chief Agent, Agency House, P.O. Box 326, Nairobi, within seven days after the accident, and in case of death within fourteen days after the accident; and (d) that the insurance shall only to persons over twelve and under seventy years of age is limited to one Coupon Insurance Ticket associated with this or any other publication to any one holder and holds good for seven days from 6 a.m. on the day of issue.

The insurance entitles the holder to the benefits of and is subject to the conditions of the Accident Policy of the African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd., except so far as the same are altered by the terms and special conditions above stated.

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Readers who wish to become subscribers may do so either by paying quarterly, half yearly, or yearly in advance at the "East African Standard," Office, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

Signature of holder .....

Date of issue 21st April, 1934.

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with fifty-six full page illustrations, reproduced in Collotype.
"A book well worth sending to your friends at Home."

— Standard Stationery Stores

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Bankers to the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate Government.
Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000
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AGENTS in New York and throughout U. S. A., Etc. In Canada, South Africa and [illegible]tralia.

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

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches at the current rates of Exchange forwarding first copy of the Bill direct to the payees when required.

Every description of Banking business transacted with all parts of the world.

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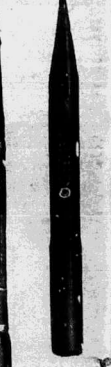

INK PENCIL, Shs. 10/50 Posted 11/15

A nib to suit all hands (without Gold Band), Shs. 17/50 posted 18/15

Standard Stationery Stores.

£1,000 FREE INSURANCE WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd. (See Advertisement on page 11 of cover).

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER, The East African Standard Price 50 Cents

UGANDA ARGUS with which is incorporated THE LEADER

The Oldest Established Newspaper Published in Kenya and Uganda. Official Organ of the Royal E. A. Automobile Association, Horticultural Society of Kenya, etc.

No. 2371. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934.

Price Posted Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 26/- Posted Elsewhere 30/-

THE
EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION

P.O. Box 500, NAIROBI.
London Representatives:—
MOUNTSPHER SPEED & Co., 53, Queen Victoria St., LONDON, E.C.4.

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc., 1s. per line of six words with a minimum of 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
Such as small Wantads, To Lets, For Sale and Situation Vacant and Wanted—1s per line of six words or fraction of a line: minimum 4s.

No new advertisements are guaranteed insertion unless handed in before 10 a.m. on the Friday previous to publication.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Weekly:
Posted to any address in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Yearly	... ...	Shs. 56/-
Half Yearly	... ...	Shs. 14/-
Quarterly	... ...	Shs. 7/50
Posted Elsewhere.		
Yearly	... ...	Shs. 26/-
Half Yearly	... ...	Shs. 13/-
Quarterly	... ...	Shs. 19/-
Daily:		
Locally, yearly	...	Shs. 40/-
" Quarterly	...	Shs. 20/-
" Quarterly	...	Shs. 11/-
Posted, yearly	...	Shs. 72/50
" Quarterly	...	Shs. 36/25
" Quarterly	...	Shs. 18/25

The Postal charges on a single copy of the weekly edition of the "E. A. Standard" are as follows:
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika Cents 10
Elsewhere ... ... Cents 25

BIRTHS.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

BARRETT.—At Warren Drive, Wallasey, Cheshire on Wednesday 28th March to Alison wife of R. E. Barrett, of Uganda, a son.

PETRIE.—On 13th April to Yvonne and David Petrie, a son.

VALENTINE.—On the 18th at Eskotene Nursing Home to Sheena wife of C. J. Valentine, a son.

WILSON.—At Kitale, on 12th April, to Nancy, wife of W. Wilson, Kapenguria, a son.

MARRIAGE.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

BRIDGMAN-LANE-ANDERSON.—At St. Mary's Church, Stellenbosch, on the 9th April, by the Rev. David Hunter, Harry, eldest son of Dr. Henry Martyn Bridgman, to Madge Lane-Anderson, both of Eldoret, Kenya Colony.

GRANT—O'SHEA.—At St. John the Baptist Church, Eldoret, on April 11th. John, Victor, only son of the late Mr. A. V. and Mrs. Grant of Petersfield, Hampshire, to Eileen, Deborah, Monica, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. Thos. J. O'Shea of Eldoret.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

PUPIL wanted for coffee and mixed farm. Permanency for suitable man. Apply with full details to T. A. Turton, Elburgon.

WANTED. A Pupil for Poultry and Rabbits, in a very healthy part of the Highlands. Apply Voucher No. 5939, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED for Uganda, Experienced Practical Lady Dressmaker to manage Dressmaking Department in European store. Applicants are requested state age, experience and salary required and to enclose copies of testimonials. Applications will be treated in confidence. Apply Voucher No. 5927, "Standard," Nairobi.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COFFEE land in Nandi District which had the highest average return per acre and price per ton last season. Apply Voucher No. 5874, "Standard," Nairobi.

MIXED farm near Elburgon as going concern. Has established market for whole milk, butter pigs slaughter oxen. Best maize land in country and for pyrethrum and cereals. Paying business investment. Apply Voucher No. 5875, "Standard," Nairobi.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

ENGAGEMENT.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

BARRACLOUGH—MUNCH. The engagement is announced between Lewis Hubert Barraclough of Hoey's Bridge and Suzanne Therese Munch, of Versailles and Mt. Elgon School, Kitale.

EMERSON—UPTON. The engagement is announced between Gerald Herbert Emerson, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of Sir Herbert Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Governor of the Punjab and Lady Emerson, and Hazel Shirley Everard only daughter of Sir Everard and Lady Upton of Langton House, Alresford, Hants, and Molo, Kenya. The marriage will take place in September.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

FEY—BLAKER. On April 17th 1884, at Hawkesburn, Melbourne, Ernest Fey of Kingscliere, Hants to Mary Blaker of Wellington, New Zealand.

FOR SALE.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

BALL Room Powder, Shs. 1/25 per pound, Shs. 7/50 per 7-lb. tin. Standard Stationery Stores.

BROADWOOD, semi-grand piano. Rosewood case. Excellent condition. Present owner undertakes transport for petrol costs. What offers? Apply Voucher No. 5912, "Standard," Nairobi.

EXPLOSIVES. For Blasting Powder, Gelignite, Detonators, Safety Fuse. Your enquiries to Free Blowers, Box 2259, Nairobi. Importers and stockist.

FENCING Materials. Genuine British Fencing Wires manufactured by Messrs. Richd. Johnson and Nephew Limited, Manchester. We quote hereunder prices ex store Nairobi:—

FENCING Barbed Wires. Manicunia, 12½ gauge, Length per coil 528 yards Barbs 3½" apart 27/50 per coil, 10 coils 25/50 per coil.

FENCING Shorthorn 13½ gauge Length per coil 774 yards Barbs 6" apart 30/50 per coil, 10 coils, 28/50 per coil.

FENCING Hornet, 16 gauge, Length per coil 1,100 yards Barbs 3" apart, 40/- per coil 10 coils 37/50 per coil.

FENCING Hornet, 16 gauge, Length per coil 1,350 yards Barbs 6" apart, 41/50 per coil 10 coils 38/50 per coil.

FENCING Plain Wires Oval Resisteel 10 x 12 gauge, Length per coil 928 yards per coil 24/50, 10 coils 22/50.

FENCING First Grade, 11 x 13 gauge, Length per coil 1,186 yards per coil 29/-, 10 coils 27/-

FENCING First Grade, 12 x 14 gauge, Length per coil 1,540 yards per coil 31/-, 10 coils 29/-

FENCING prices are subject to cash discount of 5 per cent. Special prices for larger quantities on application. All kinds of plain, galvanised and black baling wire stocked. Write for Price List. Dalgety and Company Limited, Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kitale, Nakuru, Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

GRAPES: Excellent quality Hanepoot and Waltham Cross Grapes, direct from the grower, packed under personal supervision. 15 lb. box 2/6; 5 or more 2/3. Special quotations on request for large and repeat orders. Cash with order, delivered De Doorns station. P. J. Smart, P.O. Box 32, De Doorns Cape.

FOR SALE (Contd.)

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

COMPREHENSIVE Range Garden Verandah Pottery (handmade Old Tom Young, Mutahiga); appropriate inexpensive presents your gardening-friends; large stocks. A pleasant car-run in evening; go see them; costs nothing to look. Also earthenware animal and bird feeding vessels from cents 25 each. Estimates for special Pottery and Garden "lay-outs" free. Also large stocks plain and fancy bricks; Roof and Floor-Tiles, etc. Price-Lists: A. L. Smithson, Estate Agent and Government Valuer, Bobu House, Box 1125, Nairobi.

H.T. Accu "Varta" in sections of 20 Volt (wet batteries) Shs. 3/- nett c.w.o. Hansing and Co. (E.A.) Box 322, Mombasa.

RADIO Batteries Pertrix Standard Capacity 150 Volt Super Capac. 60, 120, 150 V. now 10 per cent. price reduction c.w.o. Hansing and Co. (E.A.) Box 322, Mombasa.

SEEDS. Reliable vegetable and flower seeds post free on all orders over Shs. 2/- in Kenya and Uganda, over Shs. 7/- in Tanganyika. All packets full value cents fifty each. All these seeds have been recently tested in my nursery. Send for printed list. J.-W. Newton, Turbo.

SEED Wheat, Golden Ball B.W. 65-66 lbs., Reward B.W. 66½-67½ lbs., Marquis B.W. 65-66 lbs., Equator B.W. 65-66 lbs., Shs. 20/- per bag F.O.R. Kiptalos. Apply O. C. Arnesen, Kipkabus or Kenya Farmers Association.

VISITORS and Residents before leaving Kenya, come and see our stock of lovely Fur Coats, Stoles, and Rugs of Tanganyika Hyrax skins: Latest models in Hip length, three quarters and full length coats. Made of Tanganyika Hyrax, grey and brown Dik Dik, Leopard and other skins, Rugs, Stoles, native curios, spears, shields, drums, Kisii ware, etc. Delightful presents for all occasions, parcel posted to any part of the world. Mrs. Jack Lucy, 1st floor, Royalty House, Government Road, P.O. Box 695. Telephone No. 2042.

YOKES, with 4 skeys each and Staples with wire. Carriage paid to any Kenya Station, Shs. 5/50 each. Cash with order. Burnt Forest Saw Mills, Kinabloi.

500 Bags first quality Maize. No weevils. What offers. Apply W. Taylor, "Waterloo." P.O. Kitale.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

EUROPEAN Grocer thoroughly qualified take charge, knowledge book keeping, trial balances etc. Apply Voucher No. 5926, "Standard," Nairobi.

EUROPEAN (Married) seeks position manage up-country Hotel or Club, experience catering also well up in manufacture of Pastry and Confectionery. Apply Voucher No. 5925, "Standard," Nairobi

EUROPEAN Youth just leaving school seeks employment any description. Good with animals and mechanically inclined. Apply Voucher No. 5934, "Standard," Nairobi.

MRS. Harrison, Morogoro, T.T. recommends Governess, German, age 38, free soon. French, English, Music, Dancing, Gymnastics. Particulars upon application.

SWEDE, eight years experience Kenya and Tanganyika sisal, coffee and mixed farming. Willing to accept any position with prospects. Apply Voucher No. 5928, "Standard," Nairobi.

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 Hon. Sec., P.O. Box 25, Nairobi.

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

WANTED.

ELECTRIC Plant complete about 1 Kilowatt. Particulars lowest price. Apply Voucher No. 5904, "Standard," Nairobi.

GENTLEMAN, visiting country, would like to rent a small and attractively furnished house for 3 or 6 months in district not in quarantine for rabies, and would be glad to look after horses and dogs thereon during owners absence. Write S. P. Powell, Molo.

WANTED immediately large folding pram, also play pen, must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Apply Voucher No. 5923, "Standard," Nairobi.

WELL breyed rhino ox whips and Voorslag hides. Smart Alecs endeavouring to palm off kiboko and zebra hides will get what will be very good for them. Apply Hughes, Thomson's Falls.

60 inch Circular, condition, gauge and hole size with price to Voucher No. 5941, "Standard," Nairobi.

TO LET.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

A DESIRABLE residence situated in healthy and beautiful surroundings at Kijabe, at present used as a preparatory school and known as Kenton College, to let from 1st January 1935 or for sale. Very suitable for private hotel or convalescent home. Full particulars from the Agents P.O. Box 96, Nairobi.

FURNISHED Bungalow at Likoni, good bathing beach. Apply P.O. Box 13, Mombasa.

LAKE Naivasha. Furnished, stone cottage with four rooms kitchen and bathroom. Lovely view, access to the Lake. Apply Anglers' Rest, Naivasha.

LIKONI. Double Storied Bungalow containing two closed bed-rooms, open sleeping porch, dining-sitting lounge, and three sleeping bandas. Accommodation for six people but more can be arranged. Landing stage and bathing beach. Terms on application to P.O. Box 213, Nairobi.

TO LET. Suitable for married couple. Knowledge stock farming necessary. Beautiful small farm, furnished house, High Grade Dairy herd. Established connection. Flowers, vegetables, English fruit orchard, etc. Cattle at valuation if sold outright. Reasonable rent Apply Voucher No. 5936, "Standard," Nairobi.

ZANZIBAR "Fumba" bungalow (formerly known as Mr. Bland's bungalow) situated at Baleo, 12 miles from Town, on sea shore and furnished. Suitable for two families. Bathing anytime during 24 hours. Available from 1st May 1934. For further particulars and terms apply to G. M. N. Jindani, P.O. Box 184, Zanzibar.

WHERE TO STAY.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

MAJORCA, Hotel Villa Thea, splendid position facing sea. All modern comforts. French cuisine. English manager. Pension from 13 pesetas (about Shs. 6. 6d.).

SPEND your holidays in Mombasa. Special rates for parties for 5 days and over. Bathing parties and picnics catered for. Tennis. Cool airy rooms. Spacious dining hall and lounge. Miss McIntyre. Cathedral Road, Mombasa.

BARKERS

Cleaners, Dyers and Laundry

Work turned out at a few hours' notice.

only first-class work

back of Capitol Victoria Street,

FOR **MODERN FURNITURE**

Revealing a charming blend of beauty and utility, well ahead in design. Moderate in price, and made to give lasting satisfaction.

ERIC SHIRLEY

Behind the Court, Nairobi.

DOGS FOR SALE.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

IRISH Terrier puppies 60/-. Parents imported and highly pedigree. Mrs. M. H. Fox, Ngong Road, Box 141 Nairobi

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRACKENHURST Boarding Kennels. Estd. 1929. Let your dog benefit by the cool climate and ideal conditions of these well known Kennels. Personal care and attention. Moderate terms. Apply Mrs. D. A. Jones, (nee Worley), Limuru.

BEESTON & MORISON

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On SATURDAY, 28th April at 11 a.m. precisely.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PLOT of approximately **Ten Acres** (L.O. No. 1055/2) **on the N'gong Road** within easy reach of town with a **well built modern Stone House** comprising Drawing and **Dining** Room with Fireplace, Two Bedrooms, Bathroom, with **Porcelain Bath**, Store, Pantry, Kitchen, Two Verandahs, Boys' Quarters and Garage. Water is laid on from the Karen Estate and also an **ample supply from** two large tanks.

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TUESDAY, 24th April at 10-30 a.m.

40 well trained good A.M. and T. Oxen.
Also the whole of Mr. Homewood's Grade Shorthorn herd consisting of 29 Cows in Calf or Calves at foot. 1 Bull. 18 Heifers and Steers.
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Commissions for Collectors and Museums Undertaken.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Cotton Association.

Sir Theodore Chambers, chairman of the Uganda Company, will in future represent the Uganda Cotton Association on the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, in place of Mr. D. F. Basden, retired.

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The Consul for Japan.

It is notified that Mr. Chitoshi Kunugi, Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate at Mombasa, will deputise as Consul for Japan until the arrival of Mr. Chosaku Mogaki, is expected about the beginning of May. Mr. S. Kuga proceeded on leave on Tuesday by the s.s. "Manila Maru."

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R.M.'s Court.

Mr. F. C. Gamble, who returned from overseas leave on Tuesday was on the bench in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Nairobi, on Wednesday, to conduct the cases in the Criminal division.

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Father Bugeau.

Father F. Bugeau, Rector of the Holy Family Church, Nairobi, is leaving by Sunday afternoon's train on his way to Europe. This will be his second leave in 29 years, on each occasion with an interval of 14 years. Father Bugeau came to the country in 1905, and for eight years was attached to St. Austin's Mission, and then, in 1913, he took over the charge of the parish church in Fourth Avenue, just behind the G.P.O. where he remained until the end of the War, when he went on his first leave since arriving in the Colony.

For several years after his return, he spent various periods of time at St. Austin's Mission, the Mission Station at Maungu near Thika, and at Zanzibar, until in 1923 when he resumed his rectorship of the Holy Family Church. Landing at Marseilles, Father Bugeau will go to Paris where he will spend a few days to pay his respects to the Superior General of the Order to which he belongs, namely the order of the Holy Ghost. He will then visit the members of his family at Nantes, after which he will return to the Mother House in Paris. During his leave he will perform much ministerial work, carry out tours of inspection, and fill temporary vacancies, where and when necessary, in various chaplaincies controlled by the Order. On Father Bugeau's departure, Father O'Flynn from the Kalimoni Mission Station, will take over charge of the Church of the Holy Family. Father Bugeau sails by the s.s. "Marechal Joffre," on Tuesday.

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MAILS & SHIPPING.

Arrival of Mails.

Mails despatched from Mombasa on March 27 by s.s. "Ex. Chandidier," arrived in England on April 13.

Mails despatched from Mombasa by s.s. "Durham Castle" on March 31, arrived in England on April 18.

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The Air Mail.

The Post Office announces that mails despatched by air from Nairobi on April 7 arrived in England on April 14.

The Imperial Airways liner "City of Karachi," piloted by Capt. G. Powell left the Nairobi aerodrome for Kisumu at 11.30 on Friday, while the Imperial Airways liner "Artemis," piloted by Capt. E.H. Attwood, which arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from the South at 1.10 p.m. on Friday, left again for Kisumu and the North at 3.50 p.m. the same day. The following passengers were carried: Miss C. Steadman (Salisbury-London); Mr. R. B. and Mrs. Scholfield (Salisbury—Nairobi); Mr. and Mrs. Jolly (Germiston—London); Mrs. Hudson (Cape Town—Nairobi); Mr. Smiley (Broken Hill—London); Capt. Stobart, Mr. P. Dickson, Miss Bate, and the Earl and Countess of Erroll (Nairobi—London); Mr. P. Melson (Nairobi—Cairo); Mr. G. B. Stewart (Nairobi—Khartoum); Mr. J. H. Odam and Colonel R. Marsh (Nairobi—Kisumu).

The Imperial Airways liner "City of Cape Town," piloted by Capt. Foy arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from Kisumu at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday, while the Imperial Airways liner "Artemis," piloted by Capt. E. H. Attwood arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from the North at 8.05 a.m. yesterday and departed again for the South at 9.20 a.m. the same day. The following passengers were carried: Mr. Browse and Mr. Strickland (Entebbe-Nairobi); Mr. D. C. Berry (London-Nairobi); Capt. V. Findlay (Cairo-Dodoma), and Mr. and Mrs. Scholfield (Nairobi-Germiston).

Revised time-tables, coming in to force from April 10 until further notice, have been published by Imperial Airways. They contain full information concerning baggage, meals, hotels, passports, surface transport etc., and a full schedule of fares.

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GENERAL TOPICS.

Poppy Day at Kisii.

The list of country district contributions to the 1933 Poppy Day Fund did not include Kisii, where Shs. 210 was collected The Hon. Secretary of the E.A.W.L., Kisumu branch, has written an explanation to the District Commissioner, Kisii (Mr. C. E. V. Buxton) informing him that the list of contributions sent from Kisumu to headquarters of the East Africa Women's League in Nairobi stated clearly that, by kind favour of Mrs. Buxton, Shs. 210 had been collected in Kisii. Apparently, however, in the list sent to the *East African Standard* by the President from headquarters, the Kisii collection was included in the total sum collected in the Kisumu area. Kisii subscribers are asked to note the explanation.

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The Music Festival.

As the Trinity College of Music practical examinations are being held in July next it is anticipated that the Kenya Music Festival competitions will take place in the early part of October, for which the syllabus is being prepared and full details will be available during the latter part of May.

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The Alimony Case.

The application made recently for a reduction in the amount of the alimony ordered by the Court in connection with the divorce proceedings between Mrs. Priscilla Ussher, petitioner, and the late Captain Richard Ussher, respondent, in December, 1931, has been dismissed by Mr. Justice Horne, who heard the petition in the Divorce Court. The public trustee was ordered to pay costs to respondent of petition out of the estate of the deceased husband.

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Army Officer's Safari.

Major G. P Troughton-Dean, of the 14th Punjab Regiment, Lahore Cantonment, left Nairobi on Monday en route for England via the Nile, at the conclusion of his first visit to Kenya. During this period he has been on safari in the North Kenya district with Mr. Sidney Downey, the white hunter, of Kiambu, taking photographs, and it has been the means of changing some preconceived ideas of the Colony and of game hunting in particular which Major Troughton-Dean had previously held. Regarding the latter, he has learnt at first hand something of the work of a white hunter, thus disposing of the opinion expressed to him in India that their job was a comparatively easy one. Of the Colony itself as a place in which to spend a leave, Major Troughton-Dean is very favourably impressed, and hopes not only to pay a return visit but to get brother officers to come here on leave. During the safari, he obtained some very fine photos of rhino—he saw 14 in one day—buffalo, waterbuck, etc. The safari was not without incident, but the most uncomfortable period was when torrential rain washed out all tracks, and the party had to spend the night in a lorry with no refreshments, while the cigarettes gave out long before the morning!

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Taxes in Northern Frontier.

In order to facilitate the collection of tax in the Northern Frontier District, the Legislative Council will be required at its session this month to deal with a Bill which aims at amending the Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930. The Bill wil be known as the Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, and shall be read as one with the 1930 or principal ordinance. No expenditure of public moneys will be involved if the provisions of the Bill become law.

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Decree Nisi.

A decree nisi was on Tuesday granted by Mr. Acting Justice Lane in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, to Mrs. Victoria Moller, petitioner, of Nakuru, in a divorce suit against her husband, Henry Peter Moller respondent, also of Nakuru. The custody of the minor children was granted to the petitioner, while the respondent was ordered to pay the costs of the suit. Mrs. Kathleen Prest, of Nakuru, was cited as intervener.

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R.A. and H.S. Offices.

The offices of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, have been moved to the East African Standard Building, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi. The telephone number of the Secretary's office is now 2468. The above changes also apply to the East Africa Stud Book, the East Africa Kennel Club and the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society.

• • •

Stock and Produce Prices.

The following prices were realised for local stock and produce at sales held by Messrs. Sands and Co., during the week ending April 14. Steers (prime slaughter), 55/- to 77/50; steers (medium), 40/- to 52/50; cows (slaughter), 20/- to 52/-; vealers, 10/- to 18/-; sheep (prime wethers), 10/- to 15/-; sheep slaughter ewes), 7/- to 9/-; turkey cocks, 8/50 to 13/50; turkey hens, 5/50 to 8/-; ducks, 2/50 to 3/25; hens (English), 1/25 to 2/-; cockrels (English), 1/- to 1/75; boilers, 1/- to 1/10; fowls (shenzi), -/40 to -/60 cents; eggs (best English), 1/30 to 1/40; eggs (medium) -/90 to 1/-; butter (farm), 1/10 to 1/20; potatoes, 10/- to 12/50 per sack.

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Maize Returns.

During the week ending April 14, 558 bags of maize were received at Kilindini for grading, of which 307 were graded in class 2; 132 in class 3; 111 in class 3sw, and 4 in class 8. Only four bags were rejected.

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Mombasa Island Aerodrome.

The first landing on Mombasa Island has been made by Flight-Lieutenant D. F. E. Vines, of the Shell Company of East Africa, in a Gipsy II Moth. On Saturday last he landed on Shimanzi, which is to be the new aerodrome replacing Bamburi. Mr. Vines first made a solo landing and take-off to test the ground, and then three other landings and take-offs with Mr. C. H. Walmsley, executive engineer and Mr. E. H. Robins, assistant engineer, of the Public Works Department, as passengers. The visit was in the nature of an inspection prior to the formal opening of the ground in a few days time.

German National Day.

There will be a reception, from 9 p.m. onwards, at the German Consulate, on German National Day, May 1. All Germans are cordially invited.

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Lottery Ticket Case.

On Monday, His Honour Mr. Justice Webb, K.C., at Mombasa, gave judgement in the case in which the ownership of a lottery ticket was at stake. The ticket was one that was drawn in respect of the horse "Heartbreak Hill," one of the joint-favourites for the Grand National Steeplechase of 1933. At the conclusion of his judgement, His Honour said, "On the whole, I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff has proved his case and there will therefore be judgement for the return of the ticket No. B. Q. 12399 in the Irish Hospital Sweepstake of 1933, with costs."

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Nakuru Englishmen.

The Nakuru Branch of the Royal Society of St. George is holding its annual dinner on Monday, April 23, St. George's Day, at the Nakuru Hotel, 7.45 p.m. Members are asked to make early application for tickets. The Festival Service will be held at St Christopher's, Nakuru and will be taken by the Rev. J. Gillett.

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Sisal Ordinance.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, has appointed May 10, 1934. as the date upon which the Sisal Industry Ordinance, 1934, shall come into operation.

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Farm Sale

A dispersal sale took place at Kittery Farm, Molo, recently under the hammer of Mr. T. H. Chettle of Nakuru and attracted a very large company there being an attendance of over 150 people from all parts of the country. On the whole the prices realised were very satisfactory. Among the furniture the highest figure was Shs. 420/- for a very choice bureau of the Queen Anne period. The Corriedale sheep were in very keen demand, four pure-bred rams realising Shs. 300/- each, and high grade ewe hoggetts up to Shs. 21/-. The cattle trade was somewhat uneven, but there was strong competition for the best lots, the top price being Shs. 390/- for a grade Friesian cow, her sister realising Shs. 380/- and other recorded cows from Shs. 170/- to Shs. 300/-. The imported Guernsey bull, though much admired in the ring failed to reach his reserve. Implements were in good demand, an Albion self-binder making Shs. 1,000/-, a "mosquito" thresher Shs. 1,160/-, and a "Marshall" steam engine 6 h.p. Shs. 2,200/-.

Gazette Notices.

KENYA.

Civil Servants returning from leave recently include Mr. C. B. Thompson, District Officer; Mr. R. McKay, Education Officer; Mr. H. O. Weller, Supervisor of Technical Education; and Mr. B. I. Kirkland, on first appointment as Works Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

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The following appointments have been gazetted:—Mr. A. I. Rosch, as District Officer, Turkana district; Mr. C. B. Norman, District Officer, Kitui district; Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, as Geologist and Mining Engineer, and Mr. W. D. Harverson as temporary Assistant Geologist; Mr. C. T. Cogle, as Senior Inspector of Mines; Mr. F. C. Carbis, Mr. R. T. Lewis, and Mr. F. R. H. Green, Inspectors of Mines; Mr. R. G. Darroch as District Commissioner, Garosta district.

Announcing with deep regret the death of Major A. T. Miles, H. M. B. Consul, Southern Abyssinia, His Excellency the Governor gazettes the following: "By his untimely death at the age of 45 years, Government has lost a courageous, efficient and popular officer who had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact."

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Mr. C. Hudson Cane has relinquished his appointment as a justice of the peace for the Kyambu district.

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Honorary permit issuers appointed under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance Rules are Captain R. C. Wheeler, M.R.C.V.S., Nakuru, and Mr. J. K. Hill, Gilgil, vice Mr. S. Jenkins, Oleondo, resigned.

• • •

A comparative statement of Customs receipts for the first three months of this year show that the actual and estimated collections in Kenya were £145,798, compared with one quarter of the yearly estimate, £156,875. In 1933 the actual was £147,330, the estimate £150,445. With regard to Uganda the actual and estimated came to £110,500, whereas the quarter's estimate had been but £78,750. In 1933 the actual was £96,291, the estimate £82,800.

The purchase or barter, and export, of certain native foodstuffs has been prohibited from the Lamu district.

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Statutory rules and orders governing British nationality naturalisation and the status of aliens are published in a supplement to the "Official Gazette" and certificates of naturalisation granted by the Governor must be registered at the office of the Registrar General, Nairobi.

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BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL SURPLUS.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain Introduces His Budget.

WELCOME RELIEF FROM THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

Sixpence Off Income Tax.

CUTS IN UNEMPLOYMENT PAY RESTORED IN FULL.

The House of Commons was crowded to its utmost capacity on Tuesday, when Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his Budget for the coming financial year. Although the Chancellor did not commence to speak until 3-44 p.m., there were over 50 M.P's. waiting for admission to the House at 8 a.m., and 200 had arrived at 10 a.m.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced that the past year had closed with a surplus of £39,000,000, which, he stated, had been due to an expansion of home markets. This surplus will be used to reduce the burden of debt.

Britain, he said, had regained her place as the first exporting country, but her trade was still behind that of a few years ago. Britain was faced with new and formidable competitors who were scrambling for what little trade Britain had.

The Chancellor announced the following reliefs in taxation.

Sixpence off the standard rate of Income Tax.

Reduction in horse-power tax on motor cars from £1 to Shs. 15/-, with similar reduction on motor cycles.

Fifty per cent. restoration of the cuts in the salaries of Civil Servants and other officials of the Crown.

Complete restoration of the cuts in unemployed pay.

Mr. Chamberlain's Budget statement has received widespread approval, except from the Liberal and Labour Press. Lord Snowden, the predecessor of Mr. Neville Chamberlain expressed approval of the measures of taxation relief.

No War Debt Payments.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 17.

Anticipations of the brightest Budget in four years with £31,000,000 surplus brought an almost record rush of Members of the House of Commons to the early doors of the House to secure seats. Fifty-four members including several women arrived by 8 a.m., and 200 by 10 a.m. The House will be crowded to the utmost and with the galleries full of diplomatic and Dominion representatives, when Mr. Neville Chamberlain rises at about 3-30 p.m. to present his third Budget. His speech is expected to take 90 minutes.

On entering the House of Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain said to pressmen: "I hope that my proposals will be felt to be a very satisfactory beginning of the return to better times."

A Brighter Atmosphere.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain began his speech at 3-44 p.m.

He said that the atmosphere in which the Budget was introduced was distinctly brighter than in the last two years. The last 12 months had shown gratifying evidence that the Government's efforts were bearing fruit and there was now a spirit of hope and confidence. He instanced the price of 2½ per cent. Consols which were now higher than before the war.

The volume of industrial production had increased very much and the equilibrium been restored in balance of payments.

"This afternoon" he said "we are sitting down to enjoy the first chapter of great expectations. The improvement is almost entirely due to the expansion of home markets."

There were certain features about the £31,000,000 surplus which could not be expected to recur. Although the export trade was better, it was still far behind the trade of a few years ago. The real surplus last year might be put about £30,000,000 as the Sinking Fund charges were not out of revenue.

Formidable Competition.

If they looked at the figures of the consumption of electricity, of transport, of iron and steel production, and of house-building, in every case they saw a definite revival.

Britain had regained her place as the first exporting country, but the channels through which international trade had formerly flowed so freely were still blocked and not the passage seemed to become more difficult as the feeling of economic nationalism continued to spread. Also, they found themselves confronted with new and formidable competitors, who were scrambling for what little trade we had.

Prospective Surplus.

The prospective surplus of over £31,000,000 represented a difference between revenue of £734,567,000 and expenditure of £699,491,000. They could not expect the almost cheapness of interest rates on the national debt to continue in that definitely. Income tax payers had shown very commendable readiness to meet their obligations, while they had received the largest single payment of death duties in history.

WAR DEBT PAYMENTS.

No Provision to be Made in Estimates.

The Exchange Equalisation Accounts still showed a profit and the last year's surplus would be used for the redemption of debt, nearly making good the previous year's deficit.

Coming to the prospects of the current year, Mr. Chamberlain, amid cheers, said that in regard to the American war debt and receipts by Britain from war debts, and reparations, in the absence of any fresh development, he proposed to follow the same procedure as last year, by making no provision for them.

Revenue Deficiencies.

The deficiency from the revenue on tea duty amounted to about £350,000 and was doubtless due to a restriction of imports from India, Ceylon and the Dutch Indies, which had resulted in a considerable rise in the price of common teas.

The deficiency of nearly £1,000,000 in the sugar revenue must be attributed entirely to the fact that a greater quantity of sugar came from the Empire, carrying greater preference and therefore produce had increased.

The fixed debt charge would continue to stand at £221,000,000, and he therefore estimated expenditure at £698,000,000.

Customs and Excise.

He expected a larger yield from all important sources of revenue, in customs and excise, including beer, which had yielded £5,000,000 more than estimated last year. He expected £58,500,000 from this source this year, with total receipts from customs and excise of £260,000,000 on the existing basis of taxation.

The estimated revenue was £737,000,000, with a surplus of £29,000,000 after readjustments.

TAXATION RELIEF.

Surplus Sufficient to Make a Start.

The surplus was the largest for 10 years and was sufficient to enable him to begin the long awaited process of relief from the burden of sacrifices during the past few years. He pointed out that revenue could not be materially affected this year by the better conditions.

It might well come later, when he foresaw that he would be very glad of it in order to meet the inevitable additions to our expenditure.

The Chancellor proposed to take powers to guarantee the new loans required for the purpose of converting the existing guarantee loans.

The Motor Tax.

The horse-power tax on motor cars would be reduced from £1 to Shs. 15/- per horse-power, owing to the limitation on certain export markets caused by the present tax.

CIVIL SERVICE CUTS

Half to be Restored in the Year.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced legislation, and supplementary estimates for the restoration of one-half of all cuts made in 1932 from July 1. The costs of this restoration would be £5,500,000 in a full year (this partial restoration affects Crown servants of the higher grade in the Civil Service, teachers, police, navy, army, air force and judges). He estimated the national debt to continue in that would be £240,000,000 against £229,000,000 estimated for last year. He estimated the Surtax at £50,000,000 and death-duties at £76,000,000.

Unemployed Pay.

He declared that the cuts in unemployed pay must come first, and a Bill would be introduced providing for the full restoration of unemployment pay from July 1, costing £3,600,000 this year.

The case for the remission of income tax was overwhelming and the standard rate would be reduced by sixpence.

The cost of income tax remission would be £20,500,000 this year and £24,000,000 in a full year.

The estimated surplus on the new basis of taxation was £800,000. The guaranteed loans mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain earlier in his speech refers to loans raised by certain foreign governments on companies and public utility undertakings.

THE MOTOR INDUSTRY.

Meeting Competition in Overseas Markets.

Referring to the motoring industry he said that among the industries which had shown capacity for expansion, none was more conspicuous. Increased production in recent years had been phenomenal, but it had been represented to him that the export trade in private cars was not quite maintaining its earlier resiliency and that manufacturers were finding difficulties from overseas competition with foreign cars whose horse-power, relative to their size and weight, exceeded ours.

He was informed that if there was any reduction in the horse-power tax on private cars it was likely to lead to the expansion of British production. The reduction in the horse-power tax on private cars would be effective from January 1, 1935, with a corresponding reduction on motor cycles.

Death Duties.

The Chancellor referred peculiarly to his distribution of the surplus, saying that he had given anxious thought to it and he believed many other people were also devoting attention to the same subject.

He based his actions on two general principles. Firstly, he did not think that he could do better than quote the words used by Lord Snowden last February, namely, that a surplus must, in justice, be divided as far as it will go in relieving those who have suffered when the crisis was acute.

The fact was that the cuts in unemployment pay and salaries and additional taxation imposed were considered by the then Government as a temporary expedient to meet a temporary emergency. This was accepted by the people in that spirit. The resources at his disposal were, however, insufficient to enable him to effect complete restoration.

The second principle was that since he had insufficient for a complete restoration, what he had should be distributed as fairly as possible between the two categories, represented by the tax payers and those who suffered cuts proportionately to the contribution each had made.

A Businesslike Speech.

The Chancellor concluded at 5-20 p.m. amid cheers from all parts of the House. His speech was marked by a chiefly businesslike tone, while the remission of taxation was nicely calculated to grant a measure of satisfaction to all who were hardly hit by the 1931 Budget.

His announcement to restore the unemployment cuts was greeted by cheering cheers.

PRESS RECEPTION.

Budget Welcomed as a Tonic.

London, April 18.

Few budgets have been so enthusiastically welcomed as Mr. Chamberlain's tonic to the community. Apart from the "Daily Herald" and the "News-Chronicle" which echo the Labour leader, Major C. R. Attlee's description as "the meanest Budget on record," the morning papers praise it unanimously.

"The Times," "Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" pay a tribute to Mr. Chamberlain's impeccable correctness and restraint from the spectacular. It is calculated, says the "Morning Post" to produce a maximum psychological stimulus to recovery.

As an offset to the "Daily Herald's" statement that it is "thoroughly retrogressive," and the "News-Chronicle's observation of "cold comfort for the small taxpayer," the "Daily Mail" finds that there is something for everybody, and there is good reason to anticipate another surplus next Spring, a surplus which, according to the "Daily Express" political correspondent, will form a perfect background for the general election as it will enable another sixpence off the income tax, the full restoration of salary cuts and income tax family allowances.

A "Recovery Budget."

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 18.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's "Recovery Budget," as it is widely called, has been generally well received. It marks reward for rigours borne during past years which have served to restore the country's finances and the main line of criticism offered against it is that with all the evidence the Chancellor was able to adduce as to the turn of the tide the reward might have been larger.

The view is expressed in several newspapers that the Chancellor's estimate of revenue for the current year is sufficiently cautious to hold promise of further concessions in the next year's Budget. The complete restoration of unemployed cuts is welcomed in all quarters, and the income tax relief of sixpence in the standard rate is expected to act as a stimulus to industry. The return, from July next, of half pay cuts made in 1931 applies to Ministers, Members of Parliament, Judges, Civil Servants, Members of the Defence Forces, Police, Nurses, Doctors and Chemists under the Health Insurance.

Chancellor's Restraint

"The Times" says the Chancellor displays some restraint and correctness as in days which were less bright. The £39,000,000 surplus is thus realised last year will go as the law prescribes to reduce the deadweight burden of debt, and thus help to relieve budgets of future years. Everyone who reads his speech will feel sure that the outlook is at least not less promising than he makes it out to be, and that this time next year the results of the year's work will be given more satisfactory than his estimates, and will enable him to extend his measures of relief.

While remarking Britain may congratulate herself that she has a substantial surplus at a time when other countries are suffering from deficits, "The Times" points out that the full force of the depression fell on Britain while elsewhere there was comparative prosperity.

"That we are now plainly on the way to recovery will encourage confidence throughout the Empire and point the road out of depression to the rest of the world. It will bring fair and reasonable courage to all those countries which are still struggling with the difficulties from which we are beginning to emerge. The recovery, like the depression, is likely to prove infectious. The increased prosperity in Great Britain must help other countries to regain their prosperity, then it is equally true that complete recovery in Britain depends upon the recovery of the rest of the world and the revival of international trade."

Lord Snowden's Views.

Lord Snowden, Mr. Chamberlain's predecessor as Chancellor,

(Continued on page 15.)

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL SURPLUS.

(Continued from page 4).

who imposed the cuts in 1931, interviewed on the Budget, expresses the view that Mr. Chamberlain has taken few risks and his Budget, thinks Lord Snowden, is intended as a preparation for further income tax reduction 12 months hence.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE DEBATE.

Budget Generally Commended.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 19.

During the debate on the Budget in the House of Commons last night it was generally conceded that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement reflected the improved situation, and some members suggested that the surplus than will be available next March will prove to have been underestimated.

This view was expressed by Mr. Morgan Jones, (Lab., Caerphilly), who opened the debate for the Labour opposition, and by the Liberal leader, Sir Herbert Samuel (Darwen), who, contrasting the financial position to-day with that of 1931, claimed that British democracy had vindicated itself, and demonstrated that no dictators were needed to put British finances in order.

An Underestimate.

The Conservative member, Major J. W. Hills, (Ripon, Yorks) said he believed that the yield of income tax for the current year had been underestimated, and that in view of the rise in security values that took place at the end of March, and was going on with increased velocity, the amount received from death duties would be about the same as last year, and several newspapers that the Chancellor's estimate of revenue for the current year is sufficiently cautious to hold promise of further concessions in the next year's Budget. The complete restoration of unemployed cuts is welcomed in all quarters, and the income tax relief of sixpence in the standard rate is expected to act as a stimulus to industry. The return, from July next, of half pay cuts made in 1931 applies to Ministers, Members of Parliament, Judges, Civil Servants, Members of the Defence Forces, Police, Nurses, Doctors and Chemists under the Health Insurance.

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Lord Snowden's Views.

Lord Snowden, Mr. Chamberlain's predecessor as Chancellor,

(Continued on page 15.)

Increase in German Defence Services.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATES.

Reply to British Enquiries.

EXPENDITURE NECESSARY OWING TO DISARMAMENT DELAY.

Germany has replied to the enquiries made by Britain in regard to the proposed increases in the estimates for the German fighting services.

A note to Sir John Simon states that these increases were necessary for replacement purposes in so far as they affected the navy and the air force. In regard to the air estimates the replaced machines were for civil aviation purposes.

The increase for the army was to provide for a short service force in place of the Reichswehr, and was desirable owing to the state of the disarmament negotiations.

Replacement Proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London April 12.

The German government's reply to the British enquiry with reference to the increases in the German Naval, Military and Air Estimates has been received at the Foreign Office and is under consideration by Sir John Simon who is likely to make a statement in the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity.

From indications given in the German Press, the German reply will state that when examined technically, the increases are legitimate.

The replacement of single engined by multi-engined aircraft will be cited as instances that the Air Estimates are not excessive, while as regards her army, Germany intends in any event to proceed with the changing of the Reichswehr ipto a larger short-term Force. Germany also will contend that she is within her rights as regards the replacement of obsolete tonnage.

Necessary Increases.

London, April 16.

The increased expenditure on the German army is necessary for the conversion of the Reichswehr into a short service army, declares the German note to Sir John Simon. The total increase of 172,000,000 marks was necessary owing to the stage of the disarmament negotiations, while the increase of 50,000,000 marks for the navy was due to the replacement of obsolete units which cannot be postponed longer, partly on the ground of security for the crews.

The air budget was not an armament budget, but was for air transport and air protection. This increase was due to replacement of obsolete material for the private Lufthansa Company which was subsidised by the Government, and the development of long distance services and night flying. The allocation of 50,000,000 marks for air protection compared at 1.3 of the amount last year.

•On April 9, Sir John Simon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that enquiries were being made from Berlin by the British Government concerning the report that Germany was greatly increasing her estimates for the army, navy and air force. He explained that the enquiries were based on the fact that the League retained the power of supervision and it was open to Britain to call the attention of the League to any contemplated breach of the Peace Treaty.

An official statement issued later by the German Government emphasised that the increased estimates did not violate the Treaty of Versailles.

TRAGEDY AT NAPLES.

Japanese Naval Officer Found Hanged.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Naples, April 17.

Captain Sisuke Ohtani, a Japanese naval attache at Rome was found hanged to-day in his hotel bedroom.

NEWSPAPER BANNED.

German Action Against Communist Organ.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, April 12.

"Pravda," the leading organ of the Russian Communist Party in Moscow has been banned in Germany, it is believed owing to anti-German articles written by Dimitroff one of the accused in the Reichstag fire trial.

COTTON CONTROL IN UNITED STATES.

Amendments to Bankhead Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Washington, April 15.

The conference of both Houses have agreed on a 50 per cent. tax under the Bankhead Bill payable when the cotton is sold as compared with 75 per cent. payable when ginned, as originally asked by the Senate. They also agreed to strike out the Senate's amendment of tax exemption for the first six bales, and to limit the duration of the Bill for one year, unless two-thirds of the farmers ask the President for extension for another year.

•The Bankhead Bill provides for compulsory cotton control. It limits production during the coming year to 10,000,000 bales and also levies a tax of 50 per cent. of the market value on staple cotton produced in excess of the quotas allocated to producers. The Bill has been endorsed by President Roosevelt. The opponents of the Bill largely object to its compulsory principle.

ROYAL GIFT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Republican Relics Returned.

By His Majesty.

MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION FROM GENERAL HERTZOG.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 13.

Earlier this year King George presented to the people of South Africa two interesting relics of their earlier history, a flag and a silk banner which have hung in Windsor Castle for some years.

The flag was that of the extinct Stellaland Republic, and the silken banner was one worked by the women of Pretoria for the late General Louis Botha during the Boer War.

The High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, Mr. C. te Water, to whom the King handed these emblems, later sent them to the South African Byeniey, General J. B. M. Hertzog, who has now telegraphed to Mr. te Water asking him to convey to the King his appreciation of the gift.

The telegram says: "We do not know which to appreciate more, the kindly forethought in preserving these relics safely for such a long time, or the generous action in restoring them to us at last in convinced that this proof of His Majesty's consideration for the people of the Union will touch their very hearts.—British Official Wireless Service.

•At the close of the Boer War of 1881 the territories of two Bechuanaland chiefs, who had sided with the British, were incorporated by freebooters from the Transvaal who set up two independent republics, called Stellaland and Goshen, thus effectively cutting off access from the Cape to Rhodesia. In 1884 Sir Charles Warren with a British force occupied the territory and, after protracted negotiations at Mafeking the Transvaal Government agreed to recall its subjects and to recognise the territory in dispute as the British Bechuanaland Protectorate.

BRITISH LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.

Special Marketing Board Recommended.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 16.

The establishment of a Fat Stock Marketing Board is part of the scheme for a drastic reorganisation of the British livestock industry, recommended in the report of the Reorganisation Commission for Fat Stock, issued to-day. The proposed Board would control the sale of livestock throughout the country.

Regarding the regulation of meat supplies, imports from foreign sources, notably the Argentine, are already limited, but so far restriction on Empire supplies has been entirely voluntary. The present arrangements under the Ottawa Agreements end on June 30 and the British Government will then be free to make what new proposals it thinks fit. The Commission recommends negotiations with the Dominions should be completed at once.

It thinks the machinery of the regulation regarding the imports of the classes of meat, irrespective of the origin of it, should be tightened up and the total quantities so regulated as to ensure stable conditions in the British market. One of the Commission's aims is to abolish auction rings which are helped by sharp variations in supplies.—British Official Wireless Service.

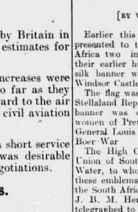
UNEASINESS IN RUMANIA.

Abduction Plot Denied.

Officers Arrested.

EFFECTS OF M. DUCA'S ASSASSINATION.

Government and Extreme Right.



King Carol.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bucharest, April 12.

Despite official denials of a plot to assassinate King Carol and to abduct Madame Lupescu, it is officially admitted that 11 army officers have been arrested who were "implicated in an isolated action subversive in character." They include Colonel Frecup who organised King Carol's return from exile in 1930.

Court Martial's Action.

The atmosphere in Rumania has been troubled since the assassination of M. Duca, the Premier, three months ago and particularly by the action of the Court Martial in acquitting the accused leaders of the Iron Guards and merely sentencing the three students directly concerned. This produced a sensation and was regarded by many as the Government's policy of hostility to the Extreme Right elements.

•Three out of the 53 persons accused of complicity in the murder of the Prime Minister, M. Duca, were sentenced to penal servitude for life. M. Duca was shot dead on December 29 last by a student named Constantinescu, who was stated to be a member of the "Iron Guard," an anti-Semitic organisation which had been suppressed.

WHEAT EXPORT PRICES.

International Plan Proposed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, April 14.

The International Wheat Advisory Committee has approved of a minimum export price plan. The agreement, does not provide for the fixing of rigid minimum prices, but the method whereby prices including minimum differential rates, can be obtained. The recommendations will be submitted to the Governments concerned with a suggestion that decisions be reached before any final action to be taken at a meeting in London on May 4.

MONEY MARKET.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 19.

Sterling on New York was quoted to-day at 5.14 and on Paris at 76¼. Gold was 135/3d.—British Official Wireless Service.

Disarmament Prospects Again Obscure.

FRANCE AND GERMANY STILL AT CROSS PURPOSES.

Mutual Distrust.

DETAILS OF REPLIES TO THE BRITISH MEMORANDUM.

The texts of the French and German replies to the British memorandum proposing a basis for the negotiation of a disarmament convention, have now been published. The effect of these replies appears to place the realisation of any agreed scheme of disarmament as far off as ever.

France is frankly distrustful of Germany, and expresses her anxiety for her security as a result of the recent increase in the German army, navy and air estimates. France states that this action of Germany has rendered negotiations impossible, the basis of which has been ruined.

The French Government adds that she cannot overlook this menace, especially as numerous aerodromes have recently been organised in the demilitarised zone in contravention of the Peace Treaty.

The German statement is more conciliatory, and says that Germany is prepared to accept the British memorandum as a basis subject to certain important modifications, the chief of which is a demand for a defensive air force, not to exceed 30 per cent. of the combined air forces of her neighbours or 50 per cent. of the French military aircraft, whichever figure is less.

Germany is prepared to accept the position for the first five years of the Convention but during the next five years she demands reductions and increases so as to provide for equality of armaments in ten years.

Air Force Demands.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 14.

Geneva messages state that Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Switzerland have presented a memorandum to the Disarmament Conference in which they state that a disarmament convention is an immediate necessity. Holland also supports the principle of the memorandum. It is understood that its contents are in close accord with the British Government's proposals, now before the Conference.—British Official Wireless Service.

Sweden's Proposals.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Geneva, April 14.

The smaller nations' impatience at the delay of the Disarmament Conference has been revealed by a movement led by Sweden. They have communicated to the League text proposals for hastening a substantial convention. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain and Switzerland have approved of the proposals which will be considered at the next meeting of the bureau.

The Swedish memorandum suggests a convention limited to certain branches of armaments to leave a comprehensive solution until later and to postpone naval considerations until 1935

Favourable Reception.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 17.

The memorandum on the work of the Disarmament Conference put forward by the five Powers—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Switzerland—is under consideration in London, where the important contribution that these Powers can make to the cause of disarmament is fully recognised. The insistence which is placed in the memorandum on the reaffirmation of the vital necessity of concluding a convention which provides for a reduction of armaments and not merely for their limitation is regarded as timely, and accords with the proposals put forward by the British Government in their draft convention of March last year, and again in the memorandum published in January.

Practical Proposals.

The "Manchester Guardian," commenting on the memorandum of the lesser Powers says that it makes a modest group of practical proposals which should if anything can do so, help to save the Disarmament Conference from shipwreck. It adds: "The signatories are particularly well fitted by the position of recent history and racial composition to observe and argue without prejudice or passion. They have done so. These former neutral powers have done service to the conference and Europe. Is it too late to hope that anything will come of it?"—British Official Wireless Service.

THE FRENCH NOTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Paris, April 17.

A breakdown in the direct disarmament negotiations is understood to be foreshadowed in the note to Britain which was approved by the Cabinet this morning. It is understood that the French Government, while expressing appreciation of the French security requirements, refuses to agree to anything that would legalise Germany's rearmament.

The French Government considers it useless to continue direct conversations with the principal Powers, and leaves further negotiations to the Disarmament Conference.

Note Under Consideration.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 18.

The note from the French Government on arms limitation was received by the British Government this morning. To-night a White Paper will be issued containing all the important documents exchanged in the recent "parallel and supplementary negotiations" on disarmament.

TEXT OF FRENCH NOTE.

Allegations Against Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Paris, April 18.

The French disarmament note to Britain has been published and draws attention to the increase of 352 million marks in the German army, navy and air estimates. It says that this indicates a determination to push on with rearmament in every way and to any extent the German Government thinks fit, in violation of the Treaty.

Germany's neighbours cannot neglect the menace hanging over them, especially as numerous aerodromes have been recently organised in the demilitarised zone in contravention of the Treaty. At the same time the German government prefers to perfect semi-military organisations for war purposes, rather than to suppress them or adapt them to civil ends. These exceptionally grave acts, says the note, prove that the German Government, deliberately or not, has rendered impossible the negotiations, the basis of which has been ruined by German initiative.

French Anxieties.

Consequently before entering into the question as to whether an agreement could be reached on a system of guarantees and execution, sufficiently effective to allow the signature to the Convention legalising Germany's important rearmament, France must place in the forefront her anxieties for and conditions of her own security.

Germany's return to the League of Nations might have helped to dissipate these anxieties, and Germany's presence at Geneva was equally indispensable for the purpose of realising a satisfactory system of guarantees and execution. On this capital point Mr. Anthony Eden brought back no favourable solution from Berlin and the note states that there seems to be no better hope to-day.

Britain's Questions.

The French note is in reply to the British note of April 10 asking, firstly, whether the French Government is ready to accept as a basis for a convention the British memorandum as modified in accordance with Herr Hitler's proposals to Mr. Anthony Eden, and secondly, if so, what guarantees exactly does France require.

GERMANY'S VIEWS.

Accepts Memorandum with Reservations.

London, April 18.

The chief feature of the White Paper published to-night containing the various Powers' disarmament memoranda during the last two months, most of which has already been published, is a statement dated April 16 of the German Government's views on the British memorandum of January 31, and shows that Germany is prepared to accept the memorandum as a basis for a convention, subject to certain important modifications. These include a stipulation that Germany [illegible] to wait for two years [illegible] means of aerial [illegible] and wishes to possess a defensive air force, the machines not to include bombers. From the beginning of the Convention, Germany agrees that the strength of the force should not exceed 30 per cent of the combined air forces of her neighbours or 50 per cent of France's military aircraft, whichever figure is less.

Equality in Ten Years.

Germany is willing to agree to this position for the first five years of the Convention, but after that reductions and increases must be made so that she should attain equality with the principal air Powers at the end of ten years of the Convention.

Germany is also prepared to agree to a basis of reciprocity in regulations so as to ensure the non-military character of the "storm troops" and similar organisations, to be verified by supervision. These regulations to provide, *inter alia*, that such formations do not possess arms, do not receive military instructions, and will not be commanded by regular soldiers.

The League Question.

Germany is further prepared to agree to the postponement of the

(Continued on page 3).

reductions in armaments by other Powers until the end of the fifth year, the measure of disarmament as laid down in the British memorandum being carried out during the second five years.

Germany accepts the other proposals in the British memorandum, including supervision. She continues to recognise the treaty of Locarno, but considers the return to the League can only be dealt with after a solution of the disarmament question, and above all Germany's equality of rights.

TRAIN WRECKING IN AUSTRIA.

Attempt on Life of Vice-Chancellor.

By Socialist Extremists.

POLICE SEARCHING FOR SUSPECTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Vienna, April 14.

An attempt on the life of the Vice-Chancellor, Major Fey, is believed to have been the object of the express disaster near Linz on April 10. It is now revealed that Major Fey was in a special coach on the train en route for Salzburg. The police are scouring the country for a band of 10 Socialist extremists who are believed to be the perpetrators.

*It was reported on April 10 that a fireman was killed and 15 people, mostly postal sorters, were seriously injured in the derailment of the international express from Vienna to Paris at Ostering near Linz. The rails had been deliberately removed over a distance of 30 feet.

INSULL SAILS AT LAST.

Appeal Court Refuse to Take Action.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Istanbul, April 12.

Mr. Samuel Insull has at last started his journey back to America aboard the steamer "Adana."

The last hope of avoiding extradition was dissipated earlier in the day by the Appeal Court refusing to consider the matter further.

Smyrna, April 14.

Mr. Samuel Insull, late last night, was put aboard the ship "Exilona", and sailed for the United States.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN INDIA.

Movement Practically Ended.

CONGRESS MEETING.

No Obstacles to be Placed by Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
New Delhi, April 16.

The Government will raise no obstacle to the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee or of the National Congress for ratifying Gandhi's new policy, stated Sir Harry G. Haig, the Home Member of the Executive, in the Assembly to-day. If, as a result of the meeting, civil disobedience was called off Government would review its policy regarding the Congress organisations and the release of political prisoners would be expedited.

Prisoners Released.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 17.

Evidence of the falling off of Civil Disobedience in India was given in the House of Commons yesterday when Sir Samuel Hoare stated that local Governments had for the past year been releasing persons convicted of civil disobedience offences before expiration of their sentences, when satisfied release was not likely to encourage a revival of the movement. As a result the number of prisoners which at the end of April 1932 was approximately 32,500, had fallen at the end of last month to about 1,450, of whom over 600 were in Bombay.

Sir Samuel Hoare added that this policy would be continued, and if civil disobedience is called off effectively he hoped it would be possible to expedite releases.

The Next Move.

Although civil disobedience as an organised effort has ceased to exist it has not been openly entirely suspended, and "The Times" points out that this must be done before the Government of India will be in a position to review their future attitude to Congress organisation. "The Times" adds that the next move therefore rests with the Congress Party. Should it endorse Gandhi's recommendation to suspend civil disobedience the decision will foreshadow a return to constitutional methods which is viewed in political circles as a definite step forward.—British Official Wireless Service.

*Gandhi recently issued a message to the Congress giving his support to the revival of the Swaraj Party with the object of fighting the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly. He also advised the suspension of civil disobedience as distinguished from special grievances, and added that he himself would be the sole civil resister.

AID FOR EXILED JEWS.

Campaign Opened in Canada.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Ottawa, April 16.

Broadcasting throughout Canada last night Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Premier, opened the campaign which Canada's 150,000 Jews are conducting to raise £40,000 on behalf of exiled European Jews. The money will be devoted to transporting 2,500 exiles to Palestine.

Dramatic Reappearance of Famous Russian.

TROTSKY LIVING IN SECRECY NEAR PARIS.

A Mysterious Household.

IDENTITY DISCOVERED AS RESULT OF POLICE RAID.

Leon Trotsky, the famous Russian revolutionary and lieutenant of Lenin, whose whereabouts during the past few years has been a mystery, has been discovered living in secrecy in a village in France, not far from Paris.

For some months the inhabitants of the village were terrorised by the mysterious movements of the occupants of an expensive villa. They were thought to be spies, forgers or crooks, and finally the police conducted a raid on the premises, when the identity of the occupants was established.

Trotsky was discovered sitting at a desk with a revolver placed on either side of him. He was living in secrecy because he feared the vengeance of the White Russians.

He was in possession of a French passport authorising him to live in the Department of Seine et Marne, although it was generally believed that he was living in Corsica.

In Fear of Vengeance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, April 15.

The inhabitants of the village of Barbizon, in the Department of Seine et Marne have been terrorised for months past by the mysterious household living in an expensive villa. They were dubbed spies, forgers and international crooks and they behaved with stealth and secrecy. The inhabitants of the village were afraid to pass the house.

Finally the police, armed with revolvers, entered the house and found two German and two Polish servants, and a bearded stranger sitting at a desk with a revolver on either side.

He was Leon Trotsky, who had been living in secrecy in the villa because he feared the vengeance of the White Russians. He had a passport authorising him to live in Seine et Marne, but the world believed that he was living in Corsica.

Newspaper Outbursts.

Paris, April 16.

The Right party newspapers are incensed at the discovery that Trotsky has been living in France, and inveigh against the Government for allowing "a scorpion to be nourished in the French Bosom."

The "Echo de Paris" demands an immediate judicial enquiry as to why this dangerous revolutionary was given unheard of privileges to enable him to found a Fourth International.

"Le Matin" roundly attacks M. Chautemps, who was Minister for the Interior when permission to reside in France was given to Trotsky.

The Left Press, however, retorts that the affair is a case of much ado about nothing.

"Humanite" deplores the subtle plot to give publicity to "this renegade."

Now that the secret is out it is expected that the Government will request Trotsky to seek another refuge.

Hurried Departure.

Barbizon, April 16.

Trotsky and his wife are reported to have left this morning before daylight in a curtained car for an unknown destination.

To Leave France.

Paris, April 17.

The Government has decided to cancel the permit for Trotsky to remain in France on the ground that he has failed to keep his promise to observe political neutrality.

Revolutionary Days.

*Leon Trotsky first came into prominence in July 1917 when he was one of the leaders of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. The efforts of the extreme Socialist were not at first successful and when Kerensky assumed power, Lenin and Zinoviev went into hiding and Trotsky was arrested. The moderate rule, however, did not last long and later in the year Kerensky was overthrown and Lenin made a dramatic return to Petrograd to be elected President of the Republic. Trotsky became leader of the Petrograd Soviet and organised the first revolutionary military general staff.

A Forced Peace.

On the formation of the first Bolshevik Government in November 1917, under the presidency of Nicolau Lenin, Trotsky became Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and one of his first duties was to negotiate for peace with Germany. His policy was to arrange for a peace of complete justice with no annexations or indemnities. When Germany presented her terms, however, they were found to embody every possible claim for annexing territory and obtaining indemnities. The negotiations were protracted and the Russian delegations protested strongly against terms. Efforts were made by the Bolsheviks to continue the war, but the army was demoralised, and with a further ultimatum by Germany the terms were accepted.

Trotsky, however, declined to sign the peace document, which was finally accepted by the Bolshevik delegates, under protest, at Brest-Litovsk.

As War Minister.

On March 22, 1918, Trotsky resigned the post of Foreign Affairs and was appointed Commissar for War. He immediately proceeded to organise the Red Army, and during the following years he succeeded in bringing this organisation up to a very high standard of efficiency.

Trotsky was a very powerful speaker and a capable organiser, and he rapidly became the chief lieutenant of Lenin. He was also considered to be the driving power behind much of the Soviet policy, particularly in regard to its resistance to the Czarist counter-revolutionaries.

His Downfall.

In 1925 came Trotsky's downfall. In that year Lenin the original leader of the revolution died and his place was taken by Stalin. A move was immediately made to supplant all those who had been the close colleagues of the late President, and Trotsky was the first to be removed. He was followed by such well-known men as Zinoviev, the author of the famous letters to British Socialists, Sokolnikoff, Kameneff and Tchicherin, the latter a diplomat of the Czarist regime, but who joined the Bolsheviks and became Foreign Minister.

In October 1926, Trotsky attempted to organise an opposition to the new Government, but his efforts failed and he fled from Russia via Turkey. For some time he tried in vain to obtain permission to live in various European countries, all of whom, including Great Britain, denied him entry. Until the present time Trotsky has lived in retirement and little has been heard of him until his dramatic reappearance mentioned above.

NEW GOLD REEF IN THE UNION.

Rich Discovery in Natal.

Near Vryheid.

OPTIONS SECURED ON ALL URROUNDING FARMS.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Durban, April 16.

The town of Vryheid, in Northern Natal is greatly excited by the news that a big Transvaal firm's representative has located a rich gold reef running over five miles. All farms within 15 miles of the discovery have been secured on opinion.—(Copyright.

WAR POEMS.

Manuscripts Presented to British Museum.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 16.

The surviving manuscripts of Wilfrid Owen, the brilliant young poet, killed in action at the age of 25, the week before the Armistice, and just after winning the Military Cross, have been presented to the British Museum. Some are on loose sheets and others are in a bound volume edited by Siegfried Sassoon and Edmund Blunden, two other young war poets who survived. The manuscripts have been purchased for the nation by the Friends of National Libraries who include many leading contemporary British writers.—British Official Wireless Service.

SILVER AGREEMENT.

Ratified by Spanish Cortes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Madrid, April 12.

The Cortes have ratified Spain's signature to the London Silver Agreement reached at the Economic Conference in 1933.

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Triumph Over Rheumatism

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But this is her own account of her recovery—just as she wrote it herself: "I was so bad with rheumatism, I could not walk; in fact, I was in bed with a rack built over me, as I could not bear the weight of the bedding. My system seemed just full of some kind of poison. I read about Kruschen Salts in an English paper which a friend loaned me. I somehow could not get that advertisement out of my mind, so I got a bottle of Kruschen, and from the first few doses I felt better. So I kept on. That was about eight years ago. But for years now I have had no rheumatism, and can walk with anyone. Still I am never without Kruschen. I take my daily dose, and never need anything else. My complexion is as clear as a babe's. I am 46 years old, but feel about 20 years, thanks to Kruschen."—(Mrs.) M. G.

The cause of rheumatism is a deposit of uric acid crystals in the muscles and joints. Kruschen breaks up these deposits of painful crystals and converts them into a harmless solution. Then it assures the prompt removal of these dissolved crystals, along with other waste products. And because Kruschen keeps the inside so regular—so free from fermenting waste matter—no such body poisons as uric acid ever get the chance to form again. Kruschen keeps your inside clean and serene. And your whole system—body and brain—responds to its purifying force.

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A Sensation in the House of Commons.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

By Mr. Winston Churchill.

MATTER REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

Allegations by Mr. Winston Churchill, that Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, had committed a breach of privilege caused a sensation in the House of Commons on Monday. The subject was raised on a motion by Mr. Winston Churchill that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

The essence of the allegation is that during the sitting of the Indian Select Committee, Sir Samuel Hoare, with others including Lord Derby, exerted pressure upon the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in order that the evidence to be submitted by the Chamber might be fundamentally changed.

Mr. Winston Churchill said he did not doubt that the action by Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues was well-intentioned, nor did he impugn their motives, but he alleged that their action was grossly irregular.

The House agreed to the motion after it had been supported by Sir Samuel Hoare himself, who explained his position and said that an enquiry would prove that Mr. Winston Churchill had discovered a mare's nest.

Cotton Negotiations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 16.

Mr. Winston Churchill caused a sensation in the House of Commons to-day by asking leave to refer a matter of grave importance to the Committee of Privileges.

He asserted that when Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for India, in 1933 learned what evidence the Manchester Chamber of Commerce proposed to submit to the Indian Select Committee he, with others, notably Lord Derby, exerted pressure with the result that the evidence was fundamentally changed.

Mr. Winston Churchill said he did not doubt that the action of Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby was well-intentioned and he did not impugn their personal motives, but he alleged that it was grossly irregular for members of a Commission to press witnesses to alter their evidence.

The House agreed to Mr. Churchill's motion after a chorus of approval by leaders of all sections, including Sir Samuel Hoare himself, who said that the enquiry would provide a chance, once again, to prove that Mr. Churchill had found a mare's nest.

The Explanation.

Sir Samuel Hoare during the course of his reply said that the Manchester Chamber's original memorandum seemed to him to destroy any chance of negotiations between India and Manchester (which eventually had a happy issue) even occurring, and he felt bound to bring this to the notice of the Manchester Chamber. However, his efforts were not successful and it was not till four months later that representations on the same lines, made by the Lancashire delegation which went to India, resulted in an amendment of the Manchester memorandum.

Sir Samuel Hoare.

The Committee.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 17.

The Committee of Privilege, which, on the motion of Mr. Winston Churchill, has been summoned to examine the charges that attempts were made to tamper with the evidence tendered by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reform will meet on Thursday morning. It is not a body appointed to consider a specific complaint, but is a committee consisting of 10 members selected by the House of Commons at the

GERMAN POLICE CHIEF DISMISSED.

Inspector-General of Secret Service.

METHODS TOO HUMANE.

Fanatical Nazi Appointed in his Place.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, April 14.

Herr Diehls, the Inspector-General of the Secret Police has been dismissed and will be replaced by Herr Himmler who already controls all police affairs outside Prussia.

Herr Diehls was appointed by General Goering and is a young man with Liberal tendencies. He had the reputation for humane treatment of prisoners including Torgler, Dimitroff and other Communists, and therefore incurred the disapproval of the more ardent Nazis.

Herr Himmler is a fanatical Hitlerite and has the reputation of brooking no opposition. His appointment, with General Goering as his nominal chief is likely to lead to interesting developments vis-a-vis General-Goering.

SLUM CLEARANCE IN BRITAIN.

Report by Institute of Architects.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 14.

The report of the Slum Clearance Committee of the Royal Institute of British Architects expresses the unanimous view that all built up areas should be zoned for industrial, commercial or residential purposes, and that a broad line of a general redevelopment plan of all built areas should be fixed at the earliest possible moment, powers to be given to authorities to acquire areas or large rehousing projects. A National executive authority, with power to plan on a national scale and to ensure proper action by local authorities, is suggested as desirable.—British Official Wireless Service.

Embu Road Closed.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—I have just heard from the Public Works Department that the Embu Meru road is closed to traffic until April 22 as the bridge over the Themgathi River 15 miles from Meru is being replaced. The road will be open to traffic on and after April 22.

beginning of each session and representing all parties.

The committee settles its own procedure and has power to summon any witnesses it desires and to send for papers. It is assumed that the principal witnesses will be Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary for India, Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Hammersley, the Lancashire Member of Parliament.

It is understood the meeting of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reform will not be delayed by the proceedings before the Committee of Privilege.—British Official Wireless Service.

Committee Meets

Rugby, April 19.

The Committee of Privileges, summoned to consider the allegations made by Mr. Winston Churchill in connection with the proceedings of the Indian Joint Select Committee, met this morning to decide its procedure. It is anticipated the evidence will not be called until next week.—British Official Wireless Service.

Control of Malaria in Mombasa.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT DURING PAST YEAR.

Danger from the Mainland.

STEADY DECREASE IN CASES RECORDED AMONG EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

The report on malaria in Mombasa issued by the Medical Officer of Health is an encouraging one. The year 1933 marked a definite improvement in both the incidence and control of malaria and there is every indication that this will be maintained in future years.

The greatest difficulty in carrying out anti-malarial measures is experienced on the Mainland. Measures on the Island itself are comparatively easy to carry out and consequently have been very largely successful. On the Mainland, however, considerable difficulties exist, and although the Island may be kept clear, it is always in danger from the Mainland whence mosquitoes are brought over in a number of ways, but usually by wind.

Report of the M.O.H.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

Mombasa, April 10.

In his annual report for 1933 the Medical Officer of Health for Mombasa dealt at length with the subject of malaria and methods of control. He states:—

The subject of malaria is one which probably excites more personal and general interest than any other. Indeed in late years it has assumed a prominence, which, though perhaps hardly warranted, has at least focussed attention upon its social importance.

So much has been written, and so much said about it, that it is possible that those seeking information may well be bewildered by the mass of evidence available.

It is, therefore, necessary to present a clear statement regarding malaria in the Mombasa Municipal Area, its prevalence and control; which is all the more necessary as many persons are apt, rightly or wrongly, to judge of the health of a community by the degree of prevalence of malarial infection.

The fact that emerges is the unpalatable one that malaria is endemic in the Island of Mombasa to a varying degree throughout the year. This, however, does not necessarily mean that the breeding out of anopheline mosquitoes on the Island is continuous. For quite half the year there is no opportunity for anopheline mosquitoes to breed out, and during the remainder of the year, if the opportunity does occur, the measures taken for control are considered efficient, and, at the very least, effective enough to prevent the emergence of a sufficient number of adult mosquitoes to maintain the infection during other periods.

In other words, it is probable that the amount of malaria which occurs on the Island is not by any means entirely caused by the mosquitoes which may emerge from breeding places on the Island. The island of Mombasa constitutes only about one-fourth of the whole Municipal Area, the remaining three-fourths being made up of the three Mainland areas which surround it.

A Perpetual Danger.

When it is stated that the breeding facilities on the island are insignificant compared to those on the mainland, where they are much more numerous and constant, it is obvious that even if the island is kept clear, it is in perpetual danger from the mainland.

During the last two or three years increasing anti-malarial work has been carried out on the Mainland, and the resultant success, as shown by a gradual decrease in the incidence of malaria, is sufficient proof of its necessity.

The complete success of this work, however, will be attended with many difficulties, owing to the distances involved, the nature of the terrain, and the existence of large natural collecting areas, finally to deal with which would involve very heavy expenditure.

The stage has been reached, therefore, where it is found that the island, containing the bulk of the inhabitants of the Municipality, probably obtains the greater part of its infection from the surrounding portion of the mainland.

The mosquitoes which emerge on the mainland are easily brought in a variety of ways, but are probably mainly blown over by the high winds which prevail.

A Steady Decrease.

It serves also to explain, coincident with the extension of anti-malarial measures to the mainland, are gradual decrease in the endemicity of malaria over the last few years. The following figures show the number of cases treated at the European Hospital over the last five years: 1929, 265; 1930, 164; 1931, 182; 1932, 159; 1933, 97.

Figures for the Native Hospital show a corresponding decrease, the number of cases admitted for 1933 being the lowest for five years.

The notification of cases treated in European practice shows that in a high proportion of the cases infection is obtained in the Municipal area, and when the reduction of the population is taken into account, the apparent decrease in malaria infection is perhaps not so gratifying as the figures may seem to indicate. Nevertheless it may be stated that there is a slow but apparent decrease, and statistics show that the infection rate of the population was lower in 1933 than it has been for several years.

The gradual extension of malarial control measures over a wider area should severe to show in a year or two whether this decrease is real.

Investigation Needed.

It is considered that a full investigation, concerning anopheline breeding and control, carried out in a belt of a few miles outside the boundary of the Municipal area, would be of great assistance in determining to what extent this area may affect the Municipality, and in indicating the direction in which such control methods should tend.

In this matter Government and the Board could well co-operate.

It has been pointed out on several occasions that measures for the extermination of mosquitoes are not likely alone to be entirely successful, unless at the same time an effort is made to improve the general hygienic conditions of the community. Improved housing, sanitation, sewerage and drainage all play an important part in this connection, and it is to be remembered that while the hygiene of large areas remains primitive malaria will flourish.

Measures of Control.

Anopheline Mosquitoes: It is fortunate that the malaria carrying mosquito confines its breeding activities very definitely though there is evidence to show that as measures of control become more and more efficient, this mosquito tends to seek new breeding places. As a rule, however, the deposition of eggs takes place only in natural water courses, and in pools of rain water. Occasionally the larvae are taken in water in cement tanks, in wells, in pools in the coral, and in the water at the top of some of the creeks on the mainland. The water in the last two is a mixture of rain and sea water.

The main breeding, then, takes place during and after the rains while water is still lying about, and as regards such pools control is relatively easy. It has to be remembered, however, that owing to the distances and the nature of the ground, especially on the Mainland, where soakage is bad—and the thick bush which exists, it is difficult in heavy and continuous rain to be certain that every breeding place is dealt with. After the rains have stopped, it may be weeks or months after, particular trouble is caused by the breaking out of seepage water in various places. This is mainly confined to the foreshore on the Changamwe side, but it is a very troublesome source of breeding.

A valuable piece of work was done during the year in abolishing a number of breeding areas along the cliff edge on the golf course. Here, in the coral, many hollows are found which retain water, and were at one time fruitful sources of supply of anopheles mosquitoes. These have nearly all now been drained or otherwise rendered incapable of holding water. The work was highly successful.

Culicine Mosquitoes.

The measures of control directed against anopheline mosquitoes are also partly successful as regards culicine mosquitoes, as the latter are to be found making use of the same breeding places as those indicated above. Thus no discrimination is made as regards the control of the two varieties. They carry no diseases here, so far as is known, but their biting propensities are bad enough, apart from that the average individual has neither the knowledge or inclination to endeavour to discern the variety of mosquito which infests his house.

In addition the culicine mosquito breeds in water in a bewildering variety of places and articles, and its activities are mainly domestic. The department, in its efforts to reduce these mosquitoes, is not greatly assisted by the majority of the population.

Owing to the intensity of breeding, and the fact that these mosquitoes will deposit eggs in any article containing water their almost continual presence in varying degree is not surprising.

Stegomyia.

Attention is now being drawn to the question of the breeding out of the variety of Stegomyia. These mosquitoes appear at certain periods in great numbers, and the adults seem to collect in shaded areas where the soil is damp. The period of adult emergence seems to be different from that of the other varieties, and it is thought possible that the eggs are laid in damp soil to await rain.

The clearing and thinning out of bush and trees would appear to be effective in preventing their multiplication.

This subject should not be concluded without a reference to its scientific side. There are several points regarding the endemicity of malaria which are puzzling, and a scientific survey of the position, carried out over a period of time, would be very valuable. It seems undoubted that the present methods of control are proving increasingly successful, but such measures should be put into practice upon a basis of scientific fact.

Many exiled Lakelanders are promoting a scheme for the erection of a memorial at Caldbeck, Cumberland, to the famous huntsman, John Peel, and the two men who helped to make his name immortal. These were John Woodstock Graves, who wrote the words of the famous song, "D'ye Ken John Peel,?" and William Metcalfe, who adapted the words to an old North Country rant known as "Bonnie Annie." The memorial will cost £300, and has been designed by Mr. Ernest Martindale of Great Crosby, Liverpool. It is to take the form of a public shelter constructed of stone hewn from Peel's Home Fells, which echoed "The sounds of his horn in the morning."

"TORONTO STAR'S" CABLE.

To the Governor of Tanganyika.

BAITED HOOKS STORY.

"Please see Baron Reinstated as Good Sportsman."

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

Dar es Salaam.

The following is the text of the cablegram from the "Toronto Star," Toronto, addressed to Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika:—

"Inquiry shows that Vanderbilt and Baron Blixen did not use hooks to catch lions Sinclair mistaken regret annoyance to Baron cabling with consent of Baron's Toronto lawyers please see Baron reinstated immediately as good sportsman."

The "Sinclair" mentioned in the telegram is Gordon Sinclair, of the younger school of Canadian journalists, who wrote the article. He was commissioned some two years ago to travel round the world for impressions and travel stories for his paper.

Outburst of Protest.

Readers will readily remember the outburst of protest a few weeks ago following the publication in a Canadian newspaper—the "Toronto Star"—of a sensational account of a big game hunting expedition on the Serengeti Plains in Tanganyika.

The writer of the article suggested that well-known sportsmen hooked lions by using baited shark tarpon hooks and that the life was soon knocked out of the animals on being dragged for some distance behind a lorry.

With this account of a Serengeti safari, the names of Mr. Geo. Vanderbilt and the famous Tanganyika white hunter, Baron von Blixen were linked. Emphatic denials of the allegations were immediately forthcoming from the two gentlemen.

Mr. Percy John Spalding, of York, Town Clerk of York since 1913, who died on January 23, aged 55, left estate of the gross value of £17,089, with net personalty, £16,042. He left £2,000 to the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

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TERMS MODERATE.

KENYA COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Polling for Indian Seats.

Final Results.

THE FIVE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

At the conclusion of nearly twelve hours continuous counting of votes, just before 8 p.m. on Thursday the following Indians were declared elected to the Kenya Legislative Council:

Shams-ud-Deen ...	3,158
J. B. Pandya ...	2,911
Isher Dass ...	2,682
N. S. Mangat ...	2,499
A. C. L. de Souza ...	2,224

Mr. Mangat was a member of the last Council, and both Mr. Shams-ud-Deen and Mr. Pandya were members some years ago.

For the purposes of the counting, the District Commissioner of Nairobi, Major Sutcliffe, and his staff were housed for the day in the Memorial Hall, and they were engaged on the work from 8.30 a.m. until just before 8 o'clock in the evening, refreshments being sent in to them so that there should be no cessation of their activities.

An electorate of some 14,000 polled a total of 27,570 votes, and postal votes totalled 7,044 of which 56 were spoilt. It should be explained that each voter had the right of voting for one to five candidates.

The figures given above of the successful candidates differ slightly from those announced on Thursday evening. The poor lighting of the Memorial Hall, together with the fact that the officials had had a very strenuous day indeed, led to a slight error being made in three individual results, without, however, affecting the positions. On the following day, yesterday, Major Sutcliffe re-checked the figures, and the results as amended are now as given above.

Unsuccessful Candidates.

There were 18 candidates, including Mr. Hakam Singh, a member of last Council, but he was unsuccessful. After nomination, Mr. A. R. Cocker announced that he was not seeking election, but 64 votes were polled for him. The followed votes were obtained by the remainder of the candidates:

Karmali Khimji Pradhan ...	2,053
Chaturbhai Khushalbhai Patel	1,857
Devi Dass Puri ...	1,668
Dhanwant Singh ...	1,576
Hakam Singh ...	1,541
Thakur Dass ...	1,394
Mohamed Husain Malik ...	1,391
Oza Uchrangrai Keshavra	1,309
Abdul Rahman Mohamed Yakub ...	815
Nathubhai Jeevenjee Desai	271
Abdul Rahman Cocker ...	64
Babu Ram Sood ...	[illegible]
Krishanlal s/o Ramjimal ...	54

A Good Humoured Crowd.

A large crowd began to gather just after five o'clock to await the declaration, and immediately the results were known a fleet of five buses conveyed victors and vanquished on a triumphal tour of the Indian districts.

There was on duty a large force of police, but beyond controlling the traffic their services were not required; everything passed off good humouredly.

This brings to a conclusion the Kenya general elections.

POPULATION OF MOMBASA.

Marked Decrease Shown.

In all Communities.

Vital Registrations not Compulsory.

AND CONSEQUENT LACK OF INFORMATION.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Mombasa, April 10.

In a section of his annual report dealing with vital statistics, the Medical Officer of Health for Mombasa states that the population figures obtained by census in 1931 for Mombasa Island only are as follows:—

Europeans, 1,132; Indians, 11,841; Goans, 1,077; Arabs, 6,679; others, 446; Natives, 22,077; total, 43,252.

The estimated population for 1933 for Mombasa Island only is:

Europeans, 892; Indians, 10,425; Goans, 1,036; Arabs, 6,431; others, 441; Natives, 19,843; total, 39,068.

These figures show a decrease in the population of the Island of 4,184 in two years.

In 1931 the estimated total population of the whole Municipal Area was between 50,000 and 55,000. The estimate of population for the Municipal Area for 1933 is 48,000.

Difficulties of Comparison.

Once again attention is drawn to the difficulty experienced by your Medical Officer of Health in presenting any statistical comparison of the state of the public health for 1933, with that of previous years owing to the lack of information on which such comparison is based. Successive Medical Officers of Health have pointed out that accuracy is all essential in this direction; and have deplored the fact that it is within their power to give only a general idea of progress, an impression which may be misleading.

It is most necessary to be able to compare from year to year, the incidence of different diseases, and the mortality amongst various groups of the population living under different conditions and following different occupations, in order to discover adverse influences, to gauge the results of preventive measures, and to point the direction in which further efforts should be made. To collect such figures it is an essential to have:

(i) A correct estimate of population, with numbers of each age and sex.

(ii) A complete registration of births and deaths.

(iii) A correct statement of cause of death, with the age in each case.

For years Medical Officers of Health, in compiling these reports, have asked for legislation to be introduced for the compulsory registration of births and deaths. So far their pleadings have been devoid of result, and it is recommended that early action be taken in regard to this matter.

Births

The following numbers of births were registered voluntarily:

Europeans, 19; Indians, 67; Goans, 10; other races, 17; Natives, —; total, 113.

Marriages.

The following marriages were registered:—

European, 48; Goan, 3; African, 1; total, 52.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths among all races is not known exactly; as the state of confusion in regard to registration, referred to in previous reports, still exists.

It is, therefore, impossible to estimate correctly the death rate, or to give in such a report more than a general impression of progress, unsubstantiated by accurate figures.

The number of deaths registered was 363. It is estimated that the number of deaths not registered is approximately 350, giving a total of 713 for the year.

Using these figures a crude death rate, for all races, is obtained of approximately 15 per 1,000 living, an estimate to be accepted with reserve.

Of the registered deaths, 178 were Indian. Assuming that practically all deaths among the Indian community are registered, this gives an approximate crude death rate of 16.2, probably a low figure.

The death rate for the European population, which cannot be estimated correctly in such a fluctuating population, can be stated to be very low.

Pneumonia.

Of the registered deaths, pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia again accounted for the highest proportion; there being 65 deaths, or approximately 24 per cent of those registered. Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 41 deaths or 15 per cent of those registered, or about 7 per cent of the total. There were only six deaths registered as due to bacillary and amoebic dysentery.

Thirteen deaths were registered as due to malaria.

No estimate can be given of the infant mortality.

Infectious Diseases.

During the year 112 cases of notifiable infectious disease were notified to the Medical Officer of Health; among these there were 52 deaths, 40 of which were due to tuberculosis. Of this total, in 38 cases infection was contracted within the Municipal Area, while 24 were brought from outside districts.

More than half of the cases notified were of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the incidence of this disease shows no sign of marked decrease. There was an increase in the number of cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, especially among the European population. Diptheria was met with for the first time in four years, one case being reported.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

Paul Robeson Learns Swahili.

The total number of students at the School of Oriental Studies during the year ended July 31, 1933, was 393 (276 men and 117 women), compared with 415 the previous year. Of these 47 are studying various African dialects, Swahili proving the most popular. An interesting newcomer for this year's lectures is the famous negro singer, Mr. Paul Robeson, who is taking a course in Swahili.

The school is most anxious, Mr. Rossetti the secretary of the school said, to prevent any form of native dialect from becoming debased. The "pidgin" form of Swahili which is used over a very wide area in Africa is deplored, and efforts are being made to retain the language in its original purity.

TANGANYIKA'S IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

Include Tyres, Soap and Cigarettes.

A STEAMER'S CARGO

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Dar es Salaam, (by mail).

Porcelain ware, paint, glassware, boot polish, car tyres, shoes, soap, and cigarettes are only a few items taken at random from one of the latest lists of Tanganyika importations from Japan.

This list is another striking reminder of the extent to which Japanese trading interests have gone in establishing themselves on the East African market; it is also an indication of the support they are receiving from East African consumers, despite the fact that Japan is a very poor customer of East Africa's.

If Tanganyika followed the wise trade policy of buying from those who purchase our local products, there would not be these heavy monthly importations from the Far East.

Full List.

The list to which we have referred is of exceptional interest. It shows that a recent Japanese steamer calling at Dar es Salaam brought the following goods for this country:—

From Nagoya—Cotton shirting, 55 bales; Porcelain ware, 25 cases; Cotton piece goods, 5 bales.

From Yokkaichi—Earthen ware, 15 cases.

From Osaka—Paint, 17 packages; Glassware 32 cases; Enamelled ware, 16 cases; Cotton hosiery goods, 42 packages; Celluloid bangles, 15 cases; Cotton piece goods, 1,232 packages; Hardware, 13 packages; Porcelain ware, 20 cases; Cotton shirting, 192 packages; Merchandise, 36 packages.

From Kobe—Boot polish, 16 cases; Motor car tyres, 72 packages; Cotton piece goods, 133 packages; Cotton hosiery goods, 39 packages; Shoes, 130 cases; Glassware, 23 cases; Hardware 25 packages; Cotton shirting, 77 packages; Porcelain ware, 38 cases; Soap 25 cases; Paint, 42 packages; Merchandise, 128 packages.

From Yokohama—Cigarettes, 5 cases; Silk goods, 5 packages; Merchandise, 4 packages.

THE LATE MAJOR A. T. MILES.

Memorial Service at the Cathedral.

During morning prayer at the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, on Sunday, special prayers were offered by the Very Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, in remembrance of Major Arthur Tremaine Miles, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., who died in a London nursing home last Tuesday. The hymn, "Let Saints on earth in concert sing with those whose work is done; for all the servants of our King in heaven and earth are one", was also sung, while at the end of the service the Dead March in "Saul" was played on the organ.

Attending the service were representatives of His Excellency the Governor, the K.A.R., and the Police, as well as from several other Government Departments. In spite of the heavy rain which fell just before half past ten, the Church was well filled.

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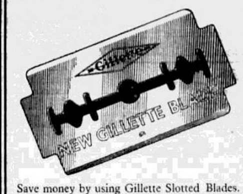

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Maintenance of Order in Outlying Districts.

INCREASED POWERS TO DEAL WITH UNRULY TRIBES.

Provisions of New Bill.

BONDS TO BE REQUIRED AS GUARANTEE OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

In order to provide for the better administration of certain of the outlying districts of Kenya, inhabited by nomadic and warlike tribes, a draft Bill has been published providing for greater powers for administrative officers in the maintenance of order in these districts.

Under the Bill a Provincial or District Officer may, in the case of any feud or quarrel which is likely to lead to bloodshed, order any or all of the tribesmen concerned to execute a bond as a guarantee for good behaviour. He may also order that a dispute be referred to an arbitral tribunal.

Other provisions in the Bill give power to administrative officers to remove from areas affected, any person or persons considered to be dangerous to peace and good order. On the other hand, the Bill provides that no person may leave a district to which the Ordinance is applied without being in possession of a passport or other prescribed document.

The reservation of grazing lands and water holes for any particular tribe or community may be ordered by the Provincial Commissioner. It is considered that disputes over grazing areas and water holes often leads to blood feuds.

The Bill, if passed into law, will only apply to such areas as may be ordered by the Governor.

A Passport System.

One of the most important of the bills to be introduced into the Legislative Council during the coming session is the Special Districts (Administration) Ordinance, 1934, in which provision is made for the maintenance of order in certain outlying districts within the Colony; and more particularly along the northern frontier area.

The Bill, which is based on existing legislation in India, is designed to provide for the better administration of provinces, which from their geographical position or the primitive stage of the development of the inhabitants require special legislation to deal with the unruly.

The provisions of the Bill are particularly adapted to the control of nomadic and warlike tribes occupying vast tracts of arid and broken country, where the possession of a water hole or a tract for grazing often leads to interminable blood feuds; while in exceptional circumstances some of its provisions might be usefully applied to any tribe or sect who appear to be getting out of hand.

The Bill will only apply to such areas as the Governor may from time to time proclaim and the powers conferred therein will be in addition to and not in substitution for any powers granted under any other law.

No expenditure of public money will be involved if the provisions of this Bill become law.

Wider Powers.

Under the Bill wide powers are given the Provincial Commissioner and District Commissioners with a view to facilitating administration in the outlying districts. For instance, security is offered from sections of tribesmen in cases of blood feuds, and where a blood feud or other cause of quarrel likely to lead to bloodshed exists or, in the opinion of the Provincial Commissioner or the District Commissioner, is likely to arise between two sections of tribesmen, the District Commissioner may, on the recommendation of an arbitral tribunal or after an inquiry, order all or any of the tribesmen of both sections, or of either section, to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for their good behaviour or for keeping the peace, as the case may be, during a period, not exceeding three years, to be fixed by the District Commissioner.

However, the principal members of the section from which it is proposed to require a bond shall be given an opportunity of showing cause why a bond should not be required.

Another clause states that "where a Provincial Commissioner or a District Commissioner is satisfied that a dispute exists which is likely to cause a blood feud, murder, manslaughter, mischief, or a breach of the peace, such Provincial Commissioner or District Commissioner may, if he considers that the settlement of the dispute in the manner provided by this Bill will tend to prevent or terminate the consequences anticipated, and if a suit is not pending in respect of the dispute, make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, referring the dispute to an arbitral tribunal requiring the tribunal to come to a finding on the matters in dispute after making such inquiry as may be necessary and after hearing the parties."

Dangerous Persons.

The Bill further seeks to provide for power to remove persons in certain cases; the reservation of grazing and other areas; and the carrying of passports when leaving certain areas. Below are given a few of the provisions.

Where, after inquiry, the Provincial Commissioner or District Commissioner is satisfied that any person within the district [illegible] under his jurisdiction is c[illegible] himself so as to be da[illegible] peace and good order; or has a blood feud; or has created a cause of quarrel likely to lead to bloodshed, he may by order in writing require such person to reside in a place specified in the order, provided that if he requires such person to reside outside the area under his jurisdiction he shall not make an order without the sanction of the Governor.

Grazing Areas and Water Holes.

Whenever it appears expedient to the Provincial Commissioner he may, by order in writing, reserve for any particular tribesmen or community such grazing or other areas or watering facilities within the area under his jurisdiction as are in his opinion necessary for their use; prohibit the use by any tribesmen of any specified grazing or other areas or water; direct the removal of any village situate in close proximity to the frontier of the Colony to such site as may be deemed suitable, due regard being had to the amount of grazing grounds and watering places required by the inhabitants concerned, and, with the sanction of the Governor, award to the inhabitants such compensation for any loss which may have occasioned to them by the removal of their village as, in the opinion of the Provincial Commissioner, is just.

No person shall leave the district or area to which the Ordinance has been applied unless he is in possession of a valid passport or other document satisfactorily establishing his identity, issued to him in such form and under such conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe.

Hostile Tribes.

Provision is also made for the imposition of restraint on hostile tribes. In the event of any tribe or any section or members of such tribe acting, in the opinion of the Provincial Commissioner or of the District Commissioner, in a hostile manner towards the Government, or towards any foreign power in amity with the Government, or towards any persons being or residing in the Colony, the Provincial Commissioner or the District Commissioner in charge of the district or area in which such acts are committed may order in writing—the arrest wherever they may be found within the said district or area of all or any of the members of such tribe; the seizure of all or any property belonging to such tribe or its members, or any of them, which may be found within the said district or area, the detention in safe custody of any person or property so arrested or seized; that all or any members of such tribe shall not leave the area reserved for their use.

The Bill goes on to provide that: Where any persons have been arrested or property seized, the Provincial Commissioner or the District Commissioner shall, with as little delay as possible, hold, or cause to be held, an inquiry into the circumstances relating to the alleged hostile acts.

Upon proof that such persons have acted in a hostile manner, they shall be deemed to have committed an offence and shall, in addition to any punishment provided by the Ordinance, be liable to have any of their confiscated property sold, the money realized from such sale being paid in the general revenue of the Colony.

Proclaimed Persons.

If any court or arbitral tribunal has reason to believe (whether after taking evidence or not) that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it, has absconded, or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such court of arbitral tribunal may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

The proclamation shall be published as follows:—It shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village or district in which such person ordinarily resides or, if such person has no ordinary place of residence in the Colony, in which he was last known to be residing; It shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village or district; and a copy shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the court house.

The court or arbitral tribunal issuing such a proclamation may at any time order the attachment of any property, movable or immovable, or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

If the property ordered to be attached consists of livestock, or is of a perishable nature, the Provincial Commissioner may, if he thinks it expedient, order its immediate sale, and in such case the proceeds of the sale shall abide his order.

The Provincial Commissioner may order the whole or any part of the fines recovered under the Ordinance to be held in trust for the benefit of the tribesmen of the area under his jurisdiction and applied to any purpose approved by the Governor.

Any person aggrieved by an order made against him under the Ordinance shall have the right of appeal to the Provincial Commissioner, and from him to the Governor, whose decision shall be final.

JAPAN'S SPHERE IN AFRICA.

Firm Foothold in Abyssinia.

Extension Elsewhere?

UNION FEARS SETTLEMENT IN MOCAMBIQUE.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]. Dar es Salaam.

Is Japan seeking to extend her sphere of African influence far beyond the great territory of Abyssinia, in which she has recently gained so firm a foothold? asks the "Rand Daily Mail."

It is an open secret in political circles in Cape Town that for some time past Japan has been looking beyond Abyssinia, and that the vast area of Mocambique recently came under her ambitious eyes.

The possibility of Japanese penetration in areas contiguous to the Union raises issues of great moment to South Africa, and a good deal may be read into the reply which General Hertzog gave Mr. H. T. Tothill when the member for Bezuidenhout asked whether the Government's attention had been drawn to Japanese activities in Mocambique."

"No information is available," was the Prime Minister's laconic reply.

General Hertzog was equally evasive in his reply to a question by Mr. Marwick regarding the Japanese treaty with Abyssinia. He admitted that the treaty had come into being, but was unable to give any information as to whether there had been any considerable emigration from Japan to Abyssinia since the conclusion of the treaty.

The Abyssinian Treaty.

This treaty provides:—

Article 1: Each high contracting party may send accredited diplomatic representatives to the other party.

Article 2: The nationals and products of each high contracting party shall continue, subject to reciprocity, to be subject to the same regime and to enjoy the same benefits in the territory of the other party with regard to establishment of trade and customs as are at present or may hereafter be accorded to the nationals and products of the most-favoured-nation.

Article 3: Should either high contracting party notify the other one year before the end of the said period of five years of its intention to bring the operation of the treaty to an end, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which either high contracting party shall have denounced it.

It is whispered in South African political circles that the Japanese were anxious to obtain a similar treaty with the Portuguese Government with regard to Mocambique. It is a matter of international consequences, and the Union Government is as reticent as it can possibly be.

THE UGANDA ROBBERY.

Sentence Passed on Accused.

In the High Court.

LONG SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.] Kampala, April 16.

In the High Court to-day Pyari Lal Bhawanishanker Seth, Johannes Martin Bezuidenhout and David Abraham Swanepool were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The fourth accused Yakub Ali s/o Imtiazali was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The men, two Europeans and two Indians, had been committed for trial on a charge of highway robbery.

*It will be recollected that on March 3, Mr. Mahomed Alibhai, manager of Messrs. Jamal Ramji and Co., was held-up in his car by masked men at mile 20 on the Masaka Road. He had chillie powder thrown into his face and sixteen bags, each containing Shs. 2,000/- were stolen. On March 5 the four accused were charged with robbery when armed, and in association. They made statements in which they denied the offence, and they were then remanded in custody. During the Magisterial enquiry a document, found in a lawyer's office at Kakamega in which Seth was employed, was produced in evidence. This document, written in shorthand, was alleged to implicate the four accused. The Magistrate committed them for trial by the High Court.

ARCHDEACON LOW.

A Well-Earned Holiday in England.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.] Nakuru, April 15.

On Saturday, Archdeacon Low, accompanied by Mrs. Low, their youngest son, and their daughter, left Nakuru to spend a well-earned holiday in England.

Archdeacon Low has acted as Padre for both Nakuru and Nyanza during the depression, which made it impossible for the time being to entertain a second chaplain. Only those who are connected with the work can realise how hard he has laboured to keep up the services in the two parishes, and how greatly he needs a rest. While he is away, various members of the clergy have very kindly volunteered to help with the services and we owe our thanks to them, and also to those who have helped since the departure of Mr. Flynn.

There is a rumour that, while he is in England, Archdeacon Low is going to endeavour to find, if possible, a younger man, who may be ready to come out to Kenya, and to act as additional Chaplain under him, until such time as returning prosperity may enable the Church Committee to once more assume entire responsibility for its own services. The arrangement between Nakuru and Nyanza has worked most harmoniously. Each Committee has done its best to meet the needs of its neighbour. At the same time all concerned are agreed that the double duties are far too great for one man.

We wish Archdeacon and Mrs. Low, and their family, a pleasant voyage, and a happy time in the old country.

NATIVE FIRES A HUT.

Mother and Five Children Burnt to Death.

Mongello s/o Ngui, a Wakamba, in February last set fire to a hut in the Machakos district and burnt to death a mother and five children. Mr. Acting Justice Lane, in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, on Monday, found him guilty of a very dastardly crime and sentenced him to death for murder.

In a voluntary confession made by accused he admitted he had taken some things from a shop and hidden them. Some of the goods had been found, and one of the deceased children, knowing accused had stolen them, had told the shopkeeper. This annoyed Mongello, who decided to harm the child in some way. One night, at midnight, he fired the hut with this object in view but not to cause death. As the Judge pointed out in giving judgment, the accused's later evidence was entirely at variance with his confession, but it was unsupported in detail. His Honour believed the confession was true, and accepting it, remarked that had accused wanted to harm the child as he said there were many ways open to him other than burning the hut.

The three assessors agreed that Mongello was guilty, and he was sentenced as stated.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

Secretary of State Approves New Appointment.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the appointment of the Honourable E. G. Morris, O.B.E., Director of Education, to be Director of Education in Kenya. Mr. Morris will proceed on leave in May and will on his return take up the duties of his new office.

NANDI COFFEE CROPS.

Season Regarded as Being Very Satisfactory.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] Nandi, April 10.

We are able to look back on the past season with considerable satisfaction, in as much that the combined effect of good coffee crops and high prices obtained for them, has definitely put Nandi on the map as a coffee producing district, and there is no doubt that in a year or two when the greater part of the coffee planted has come into full bearing the average return per acre for Nandi will bear comparison with that of any other district in the Colony.

Although little rain has fallen this year, the drought has been by no means so severe as in other parts, and parts of Nandi actually had normal rainfall in 1933; coffee in general is looking in excellent condition, and only needs rain within a week or two to ensure the trees carrying another good crop this year. Everyone is looking to the future with a much more cheerful mien than it has been possible to assume in the last two years of locusts and depression.

Mr. C. W. Silsbury, who has been Assistant Office Keeper at the Privy Council Office and King's Messenger, has retired after 34 years' service.

TAKEN BY CROCODILES.

Three Tragedies in one Day at Mwanza.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]. Mwanza.

There was a day of unpleasant excitement for some of the natives of Mwanza recently. Fungameza of the station staff was taken by a crocodile while washing in the Lake in the bay between the station and the club.

No one with any firearms was in the vicinity and what onlookers there were could do nothing as the affair was absolutely instantaneous and the boy was dragged at once into deep water.

Almost at the same time as this tragedy took place a young Kavirondo was taken by another crocodile near the hospital which is on the other side of the peninsula from the scene of the first disaster.

Very shortly afterwards came the news of yet another similar fatality—this time a woman had been taken near the ferry at Kirumba some one and a half miles further round the bay that the hospital overlooks.

Short Memories.

This series of tragedies will make natives a little more careful for a few months, but unfortunately they have terribly short memories and within six months will be taking the usual risks as heretofore.

Actually a week or so before these seizings took place a large crocodile had been seen off the railway siding embankment by two European residents.

It seems that for months the reptiles keep away from the vicinity of the town and then for some unknown reason make a surprise exploration.

TANGANYIKA CROPS.

Better Prospects Following Heavy Rain.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.] Dar es Salaam, April 8.

The "Tanganyika Standard" learns from the headquarters of the Agricultural Department at Morogoro that during the week, rains were general throughout a wide area between the Coast and Lake Victoria and that crops generally are looking very much better.

On Friday, there was fourteen hours' rain at Morogoro.

It is now estimated that the Territory's sisal exports will reach last year's figure.

Until a few days ago, there was an impression that our sisal exports would suffer severely as a result of drought. It had been estimated in unofficial quarters that there would be a decrease to the extent of 30 per cent. of last year's output. Official estimates, made before the breaking of the rains, were described as being too optimistic.

PASSIONIST FATHERS.

New Sphere of Activity in East Africa.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.] London (By Mail).

The Passionist Fathers, now working in the mission fields of Bulgaria, China and Peru, will soon have charge of a territory in East Africa.

Five priests and two brothers of the Italian Province arrived in Tanganyika Territory in December, the nucleus of the staff to direct a new mission which will be composed of parts of Bagamayo, Kilimanjaro and Iringa.

Rid yourself of STOMACH TROUBLE and enjoy a

Healthy Appetite

by taking

Sanatogen

LACK of appetite is mostly due to stomach trouble, which in turn is usually a question of "nerves." Nerve-weakness prevents the proper functioning of the stomach and intestines and it is only by strengthening the weakened nerves that you can restore the proper functioning of the digestive organs and so, in a logical way, regain a healthy appetite.

Every particle of Sanatogen will actually help to restore lost nervous vitality, because Sanatogen provides the nerve cells with phosphorus and albumin — the building materials of nervous energy.

"A noteworthy effect of Sanatogen is a better appetite which is generally perceived within three or four days after beginning this nerve-food," writes a London physician.

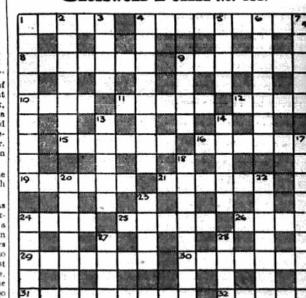
Start a course of this famous nerve-food to-day. Very soon your complaints will vanish, your appetite will return and, thanks to the all-round strengthening influence of Sanatogen, you will feel and look a healthier and happier being.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 135.



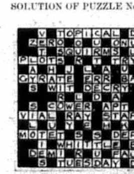
ACROSS.

1. Fish
4. Domineering
8. Sudden whim
9. Insignia
10. Open space
11. Collection of singers
12. Make eyes at
15. Birds of prey
16. Roam
19. Delicate
21. Crowd
24. School roll
25. Thick liquid
26. Means of conveyance
29. Allows
30. Pasture
31. Pleasant to taste
32. Ravine.

DOWN.

1. Dunce
2. Slander
3. Head growth
4. Brothers
5. Pulls
6. Compelled
7. Fright
9. Raze
13. Concur
14. Nobleman's land
17. Staleness
18. Conceptions
20. Unaffected
22. Grain storehouse
23. Optics
24. Speedy
27. Circular plate
28. Song.

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE No. 134.



FINANCIAL PROBLEMS IN TANGANYIKA.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Position More Satsfactory.

His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Harold MacMichael made a full and informative statement at the first session of the Legislative Council over which he had presided.

His Excellency drew attention to the more satisfactory financial position at the end of 1933 as compared with the original Estimates, the final deficit being just over £203,000.

The Mining Industry.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Dar es Salaam, April 12.
(By Air Mail.)

In his address to Council, His Excellency said:—

"As a newcomer to the country and its problems I feel that it would be out of place for me to do more at this stage than to touch briefly upon some of the more outstanding matters which have engaged, and must continue to engage, our attention; and before doing so I should like to give you one assurance: I have not come here with any desire or intention of introducing rapid or drastic changes of policy or administrative method. I am a wholehearted believer in continuity, and the value of its preservation in all matters of importance will, I can assure you, be the last factor of which I am likely to be unmindful.

Native Administration

"In one respect—and it is a very important respect—I may perhaps claim to be on more or less familiar ground; I refer to the system of native administration which, after the necessary preliminary work had been done by Sir Horace Byatt, the first Governor of this Territory, was initiated by Sir Donald Cameron and continued by his successor, Sir Stewart Symes. With that policy I am in the fullest sympathy—and that not merely as a theorist but as one whose 28 years of experience of Africa has been more or less equally divided between administration in the outdistricts and work at headquarters. It is possible that there may be doubt or anxiety, vague perhaps and unformulated, in the consciousness of some, on this score—I have in mind particularly the chiefs and educated natives in areas where native administrations have made such marked progress. If so, let me say at once that it is unfounded and that the words which I speak now with all formality from the presidential chair of this Council will be given due publicity.

Local Civil Service.

"Let me pass now to another side of the picture. I have listened with interest to what has been said during the course of our business on the subject of the Local Civil Service. I can only say this: the scheme prepared by this Government was thought out with great care; it has been examined and checked in the Colonial Office in the light of its vast experience of the subject, and approved, and it is now in course of adoption in the Territory. It is a scheme to the essential soundness of which I entirely subscribe, for it will have the effect of earmarking the subordinate services in the country for its inhabitants, that is to say for those of whatever race whose permanent home is here. It is possible that this youthful Territory may not at first be able to find a sufficiency of candidates to fill all the posts which have to be filled, though I am advised that it is probable that the great majority, at least, will be filled without difficulty. But I would emphasize a point to which reference has already been made by the Honourable the Acting Chief Secretary, namely, that it is imperative that the question should be tackled at once. An officer recruited for the clerical service from abroad at this date must be expected to occupy a post for anything from 25 to 30 years, and it would be imprudent and indeed unjust to continue the development of local educational institutions, several of which are approaching the stage when they will be able to turn out pupils up to the standard required for admission to the higher section of this Local Civil Service, and then to say to those pupils "you must wait for an indefinite term of years, and then we hope that there may be some vacancies for you in the public service." Do not mistake my meaning: no Government can, of course, admit the liability of finding employment for every pupil turned out by the schools in the country which it administers; there must be a certain "wastage," but it is an obligation on a Government to keep that "wastage" figure as low as possible to ensure that every reasonable opportunity for employment which can be provided for those whose homes are in the Territory should be provided, and to that end to check as early as possible the importation of subordinate officers from other countries. That remains true however able and devoted these latter may be, and indeed their ability and devotion are unquestioned. Moreover another most important consideration must be borne in mind. I refer to the duty which the Government owes to the taxpayer to see that essential services are provided in the most economical way compatible with the efficient despatch of the duties to be performed, while having full regard to the need for the provision of remuneration upon a scale which is adequate in relation to costs and standards of living.

Territorial Finances.

"Now Honourable Members and the country at large will, I am sure, wish to hear from me some statement regarding the finances of the Territory, particularly the financial operations of the year 1933.

"As Honourable Members are aware, the original Estimates for 1933 envisaged a deficit (on Railway and General Account combined) of nearly £306,000, which would have brought our surplus balances down to £446,000. When the figures were revised last September a slight improvement in the position was discernible and it was anticipated that the total deficit would be about £282,000. Now that the accounts for the year have been made up I am glad to be able to inform Members that the final result is substantially better, the deficit being just over £203,000, of which £91,000 is in respect of the Territory's General Account and £112,000 on account of the Railway. Our combined Surplus Balances at the end of 1933 thus stood at £549,000.

Excluding the Railway, the revenue of the Territory was within £3,000 of the original estimate but of this total, between £30,000 and £40,000 is the result of additional Custom dues imposed in June, but for which there would undoubtedly have been a serious shortfall. On the expenditure side, however, net savings were made to the extent of £55,000, partly by exacting further reductions in services whenever opportunities occurred and partly by a continuance of the general policy of rigid economy.

Railway Account.

"On the Railway Account the revenue was some £24,000 higher than the estimate whilst expenditure was reduced by £27,000. The increased revenue was mainly in respect of goods traffic and reflects a general though slight improvement which occurred during the latter months of the year. The substantial savings on expenditure are the outcome of the strictest economy coupled with the reduction of services to the minimum consistent with the efficient working of the system.

A reduction in the deficit from an estimated figure of £306,000 to an actual one of £203,000 is satisfactory so far as it goes. It indicates, I hope, that we have turned the corner, but we still have a long way to travel on the road to prosperity and in the meantime economy must continue to be our watchword. It is too early in the year to express an opinion as to the probable results of the workings of 1934 but the necessity for a continuance of this policy is emphasised not only by the general uncertainty of the situation but by such occurrences as the recent locust invasion and famine emergencies in certain districts, together involving heavy unforeseen expenditure. I need hardly say that my advisers are fully alive to the need for continued economy, and expenditure in every direction is being carefully watched.

Mining Developments.

"The prosperity, and indeed the life of this country, has depended and still depends almost entirely upon agriculture, but I am glad to say that mining developments continue to show promising results, and there are good reasons for hoping that developments on a large scale—larger than any we have witnessed in the country hitherto—may take place in the near future. I take this opportunity of stating that Government welcomes all sound and genuine mining developments and will do everything in its power to facilitate them. The railway and customs tariffs, as they exist at present, have been formulated with an eye to encouraging mining enterprise and every concession which it was thought practicable to make has been made. This Government will be prepared at any time to give attention to requests for special assistance in this direction, but I feel that I should make it clear that I do not anticipate that it is by further concessions along these lines that Government help will be found most readily available. It is rather in the development of communications that we may be able to help, and it is illustrative of our views of the importance of this matter that we have adopted a resolution at this meeting authorising th[illegible]enditure of £52,800 of loan [illegible] upon certain roads, th[illegible] of which are expressly [illegible]signed to facilitate gold mining operations. Government help—and I have little doubt that it will be generally agreed, very valuable help—is also given by the maintenance of a Geological Survey Department, which I believe enjoys the confidence and respect of all who are engaged in mining. In addition, through the Mines Department information is disseminated and every effort is made to deal promptly and simply with applications for prospecting rights and to promote the smoothest possible working of the law and regulations which are an essential feature of mining development everywhere."

Lighterage Enquiry.

"I will now turn to quite another subject:—Honourable Members are no doubt aware that discussions have been proceeding in connection with the lighterage agreements at the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga and the lighterage services at the port of Lindi, and will have seen an announcement in the press to the effect that Government has agreed that an enquiry should be held and has referred the matter to the Railway Advisory Council for their consideration of a proposal that in the case of Dar es Salaam and Tanga a sub-committee of the Council should conduct the enquiry. The Railway Advisory Council will hold a meeting in this connection as soon as possible after the conclusion of our proceedings, and it would be premature for me at this stage to say more than this, that I can give a definite assurance that all bodies and interests concerned with those two ports will be consulted freely and fully and will have every opportunity of expressing their views. A final decision has not yet been taken as to the best manner in which to do this, but I hope in the meantime this assurance will satisfy Honourable Members and the country at large. The port of Lindi has not been brought within the scope of the Ports (Public Services) Ordinance and I understand, presents certain peculiar features, primarily due to the fact that the "port" is, in fact, an estuary navigable by tugs and small coastal steamers for a distance of some 9 miles, on the shores of which a number of the larger plantations already have private piers of their own. Some different form of enquiry will, therefore, be necessary, and this is now receiving attention.

His Excellency's Tour.

"In a few days I shall be making my first journey in the interior of the Territory, via Morogoro, Tabora, Mwanza and Musoma to Kisumu and Nairobi, for a meeting of the Governors' Conference on the 1st May. From Nairobi I propose to return via Moshi, Arusha, and Tanga, and though on this occasion I shall of necessity not have as much time at each place as I could have wished, I am greatly looking forward to seeing something of the country for myself and to making the acquaintance of farmers, miners, commercial men, and the officers of the public service, at the various ports of call. I think you will all agree with me that there is no better safeguard against misunderstanding or misrepresentation in the conduct of public business than personal contact. A government in these complex modern days finds it difficult to avoid the charge of being a bureaucracy; moreover, in a country the size of Tanganyika, wherever the capital might be, it could hardly escape the charge, from parts of the country other than its immediate neighbourhood, of being a remote bureaucracy. But though it may necessarily be remote from many in distance it can and should be prevented from being remote in mind. It is that, after all, which matters, and I can assure you with all the emphasis at my command that it will be my earnest endeavour to ensure that there shall be no remoteness of mind on the part of myself and my advisers at headquarters in relation to the people of all races and the problems of this country.

Agriculture.

"As regards agriculture, I see that last year, although the season was by no means favourable, the tonnage of agricultural exports was a record in the history of the Territory. This level of production in a moderate year is an indication of the steadily increasing agricultural activity of all those who earn their living by the produce of the land and is an encouraging sign of the capacity and potentialities of the country.

Sisal.

"Sisal is our most important crop and since my arrival here I have learned enough to justify me in paying a cordial tribute to those who are engaged in the development of that valuable industry for the way in which they have met the complexities and difficulties occasioned by the drop in price levels. It is clear that much research needs to be done on sisal and I am glad to be able to state that there is every prospect that, in collaboration with the Government and sisal growers of Kenya, the Government and the sisal growers of Tanganyika will shortly establish an organisation for research into the growing proportion, and utilization of sisal in the Territory and outside it. By agreement with the Government of Kenya the tax on sisal for which provision was made in legislation enacted last November will be imposed as from May 10th next at the rate of Sh. 1/- per ton of sisal exported. Beyond this preparations are not quite complete and in the circumstances I think it better to say no more than that no endeavour will be spared by this Government to make the scheme the success which its importance merits.

"It is a sign of the confidence reposed in the sisal industry of this country in London that during 1933 an important and very up-to-date factory for the manufacture of certain goods from sisal was erected near Tanga.

Coffee.

"Progress can also be reported in connection with coffee, a crop which stands second in order of importance to us. It is gratifying to be able to record that the new area of Mbozi received for its coffee some of the highest prices paid on the London market for East African coffees. An excellent crop was reaped in Arusha and also this old established coffee district continues to develop on sound lines. In Bukoba there was much progress made with grading for export and with care of plantations, especially of "arabica"; the crop was a large one, and the work done on the plantations will no doubt lead to still larger yields in the future. Building has begun on the new Coffee Experimental Station near Moshi, and scientific staff has arrived in the Territory. It is hoped to have this important station in full working order in 1934.

Cotton

"As for cotton, which is almost entirely a native crop, it is pleasant to note that the revival in its production continues and the quantity exported during 1933 constitutes a record. In view of the importance of this crop both to the Territory and to the Empire its development will be aided and accelerated by all sound means at our disposal and with such assistance as can be afforded by our staunch friends the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation. On the advice of the Cotton Advisory Board developments in production and marketing of our cotton were applied in 1933 which have greatly assisted in the renaissance of this crop.

"The training of natives in agricultural work has been commenced at the Nyakato School at Bukoba, and the result of the first year's working has been good. Responsibility for the agricultural training of natives has been placed with the Department of Agriculture, and training centres will be established as funds become available.

Crop Prospects.

"It is as yet too early to speak definitely of the crop prospects for

(Continued on page 15.)

TANGANYIKA'S CROP PROSPECTS.

(Continued from page 14.)

1934. The rains have been patchy in the Lake Province and as a consequence yields will be reduced. I learn, however, that the latest news from this quarter is very reassuring. In the coastal provinces and in the Northern Province rains have only recently broken and indications are that they will be sufficient. The condition of the crops in general may be described as fairly good and the extent of planting shows an appreciable advance over the planting of 1933. With reasonable luck the Territory should exceed its export tonnage of 1933 in 1934, though the heavy fall in the value of groundnuts augurs ill for the maintenance of the export tonnage of that particular crop. The cotton seed issued for planting is 2,700 tons, the largest issue in the history of the Territory. Sisal production, it is anticipated, should not fall below the tonnage of last year. Prospects may not be of the brightest, but there is no cause for present alarm.

Locust Damage.

"In estimating our prospects for 1934 account must, of course, be taken of actual or potential damage by locusts. It is a relief to be able to say that our latest information suggests that on the whole the damage will prove to be neither serious nor extensive except in a few areas near the coast. The country is kept informed of the locust position through reports issued to the press week by week through the Department of Agriculture, and a paper has been laid on the table giving further information. It is therefore unnecessary for me to go into details here, but I think I should very briefly summarise the general policy which has been adopted. It is to organise operations against hoppers, or for the destruction of eggs, wherever they are accessible in the vicinity of a population of some density. Officers of the Government, the military forces, farmers, planters, miners, native authorities and native peasantry have acted in unison throughout the country for this purpose. They have rendered most valuable service and it is a pleasure to me to acknowledge the fact and express the thanks of the Government. No attempt is made to pursue the locust swarms or to seek hoppers in remote areas in the bush. To do so would, I am advised, be to attempt the impossible while incurring enormous expenditure. I should add that close touch is being maintained with the Governments of the neighbouring British Dependencies; information is exchanged and, where circumstances require, operations are arranged in collaboration. Collaboration is also maintained with the Locust Control Committee of the Economic Advisory Council in England. It is not anticipated that the total expenditure this year upon the locust campaign will exceed £8,000, and I feel confident that the measures adopted under the auspices of our very capable and energetic Director of Agriculture are the best which it is in our power to adopt.

Famine Conditions.

"The subject of locusts brings me to the mention of famine conditions which have unfortunately obtained in certain parts of the Territory. These have been greatly aggravated by the recent infestation of red locusts, which appeared on the scenes at a time when extensive plantings, which would have provided an assured food supply in many areas, were in their most vulnerable stage. They were in fact almost completely obliterated by the locusts.

"As far as can be foreseen at present expenditure amounting to £12,000 may have to be incurred this year under the head 'famine relief,' and in order that Honourable Members may be in possession of the latest information, I have caused a statement to be prepared and laid on the table.

"Honourable Members are more familiar than I with the many problems created for the country by the tsetse fly problems of human and animal disease and of the congestion of some of our cattle areas caused by tsetse infestation of grazing lands. Much information has been published by Government on these subjects from time to time and research and reclamation along well established lines have been vigorously continued in 1933.

Sleeping Sickness.

"In the extreme west of the Territory there were last year some very extensive movements of population brought about by the occurrence of a virulent and widespread epidemic of sleeping sickness. Full details will be published shortly and meantime a very brief summary may be of interest. Approximately 18,500 families, most of them widely scattered over a vast area of bush in the Kasulu and Kibondo divisions of Kigoma District, were in danger of sleeping sickness. By the end of the year 12,000 of these had been moved out of the infected bush into large concentrations where the elimination of the fly was practicable by the clearance of land for the planting of crops.

"The obstacles experienced, both in Kigoma and the neighbouring district of Biharamula in the Lake Province, were many and great. Apart from difficulties of transport and organisation, the natives were themselves at first averse to moving.

"Many did not believe that sleeping sickness was caused by fly: they had always lived among fly and the disease had only recently appeared: why should they not be left alone to take their chance? Only the most patient firmness, coupled with an immense amount of hard work, could have obviated failure, and it is noteworthy that no show of force was employed at any time.

"For the results the greatest possible credit is due to the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Bagshawe, the Administrative Officers, and the tribal chiefs whose confidence they had won. Above all, I would pay tribute to the splendid work done by Dr. Maclean, the Sleeping Sickness Officer, and his assistants. All alike went in almost daily danger of being infected with one of the most terrible of diseases, but they never for a moment relaxed their efforts to carry their work to a successful conclusion. It is not yet completed, but the goodwill of the people has been gained for they have realised the need for what has been done and the benefits accruing to them from the medical and the economic points of view. This factor will materially simplify the task of the local staff in the future."

NAVAL VISITS TO NAIROBI.

H.M.S. Colombo Due at Coast in May.

Three ships from the East Indies squadron are expected to visit Mombasa this year. "H.M.S. Enterprise" is due to arrive at the Coast on May 1, and to leave on May 8. On May 3 "H.M.S. Colombo" is due at the port, and will remain until May 17. "H.M.S. Hawkins," the flagship, is not expected to arrive at Mombasa until August 22, and will remain until September 10.

In the event of the Naval Entertainment Committee not inviting a party from the "Colombo" to visit the capital, the Football Association intends to extend an invitation to the ship's soccer team and the Finance Committee at the Council's meeting last week, was recommended to co-operate with the Amateur Boxing Association as far as possible.

Notice is given in the "London Gazette" that the King's birthday will be celebrated in London and at all stations both at home and abroad on Monday, June 4. In the cases of the Customs and Excise Departments and the officers and servants of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for this celebration will be Saturday.

DUKA RAID IN SUBUKIA.

Indian Gagged by Intruders.

Store Burgled.

ENTRANCE MADE UNDER THE WALLS.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Subukia, April 12.

During the night of April 10 a gang of natives broke into a small Indian duka in Subukia. It is alleged that while some of the gang gagged and held the Indian in charge of the duka and his native assistant, others robbed the store, lock, stock and barrel. This is the second burglary in the district within the last fortnight.

*Enquiries made in Nairobi by the "East African Standard" reveal that the robbery took place about 9 p.m., entrance to the duka being effected by digging away the soil under the galvanised iron. It is believed that only three or four natives took part in the burglary one of whom is said to have threatened the storekeeper with a panga. Goods to the value of Shs. 300/- were stolen. The case is under investigation but no arrests have yet been made.

TAKEN OUT TO DIE.

Hunter Finds Old Native in the Bush.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Kilosa, (Tanganyika).

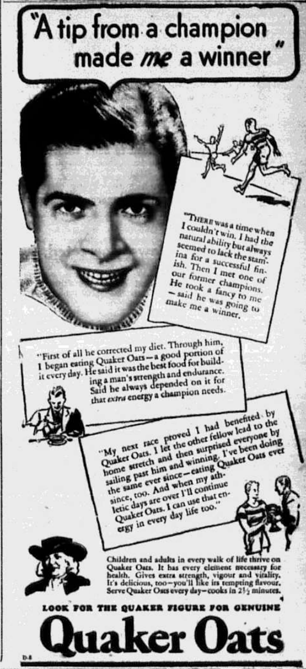
Seldom does it come to a European hunting in the bush to come across a native in distress. Yet one such hunter, while shooting recently in the Kilomboro Valley had a most unusual experience.

On his way up to the carcase of an eland which he had just shot the hunter found, to his surprise, an old native man in an exceedingly emaciated condition. The old man, who was so thin that he could be lifted by one hand, was lying on the ground practically under the path the bullet took when the eland was brought down.

A Nuisance.

When inquiries were made it was found that the old man had been taken into the bush by some of his relatives and left to die. He had been in the bush for 40 days when found, and was keeping himself alive by eating dirt.

The exile has now been returned to his village and there is every chance of recovery. The apparent reason for his being so badly treated appears to be that he was very old and slightly mad, and was therefore becoming a nuisance to the community.



Encouraging Progress of Kenya Sisal Industry.

ORGANISED RESEARCH PLAN INTO WIDER USE OF FIBRE.

Standard Grades.

PROMISING DEVELOPMENT IN NEW DESIGNS OF DECORTICATOR.

Important progress is being made towards improvement of the Kenya Sisal Industry.

The main lines of the advance are disclosed in an interview with the chairman of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association published below.

Research is being organised in conjunction with Tanganyika and London, standard Kenya grades will be introduced in July, encouraging progress is being made in machinery design and improved methods of planting and cultivation are expected to lead to more economical production.

Emphasis is laid, however, on the misleading character of recent suggestions that new machinery and better planting methods will result in revolutionising production costs and output.

Misleading Views Corrected.

An outline of the recent activities of the Kenya Sisal Growers' Association was given, to the *East African Standard* this week by the chairman, Lt.-Colonel Mareuswell Maxwell, in an interview. The Association has been closely engaged in studying problems of research and marketing, modernisation of machinery and the standardisation of grades.

For some time it had been felt (he said) that research into new uses for sisal fibre was a matter of great importance to the industry. In co-operation with the Tanganyika industry, considerable help had been made, the result being that both in Kenya and Tanganyika Ordinances had been passed levying a cess on the export of sisal fibre. The proceeds of these cesses, plus Government contributions, would be used, apart from finance, by the Associations out of the expenses of the Cess Boards administering these cesses, purely for research work, which was being tackled under two headings:—

(a) Agronomic research which was more specially being carried out in Tanganyika in connection with the long range research work which the Anasi Institute had undertaken;

(b) the research into further uses for sisal fibre.

This latter work it was hoped would be carried out in England by Dr. S. G. Barker of the Wool Industry Research Committee, and would be financed jointly by the two Associations, the fund probably being administered in London by Trustees appointed by one by the Colonial Office and one each by the Associations of Kenya and Tanganyika. There appeared to be many promising possible outlets for East African sisal, and the Associations considered it was most important that this work be undertaken energetically as quickly as possible, since they felt that the research was bound to wider by the next few years the price at which sisal could be usefully employed.

Grading.

The Association has been putting in a lot of work on the question of obtaining a uniform system of grading and uniformity of production many Estates realise that during rainy or dull weather it is almost impossible to dry their cut-put naturally, and owing to the time taken the colour and quality of the fibre suffers. The Association therefore has been considering a scheme for financing the purchase of more efficient machinery for the industry and took the opportunity during the recent visit of the Secretary of State to put this scheme before him. The scheme met with sympathetic consideration and Government has been requested to enquire into it fully.

A Misunderstanding.

Colonel Maxwell added that he would like to take this opportunity, however, of correcting a misunderstanding which had apparently arisen as a result of the report of an interview with the Secretary of State, published in the columns of the *East African Standard*. In that report it had been suggested that new types of machinery would lead to a 75 per cent. reduction in costs. Whilst undoubtedly the installation of this new range of machinery would produce substantial economies, yet it was obvious that the talk of a 75 per cent. reduction in costs was misleading when one remembered that from 40 to 50 per cent. of the c.i.f. cost of sisal was represented by transport and shipping. It was obvious, therefore, that any such saving as 75 per cent. could not possibly be expected. It was, however, thought that the new process of decortication would result in eliminating 50 per cent. of the waste now taking place, and doubtless there had been some confusion between the two issues.

The Agricultural Side.

Colonel Maxwell also informed the *East African Standard* that his Association had been rather perplexed to hear that rumours were circulating to the effect that recent methods of cultivation and cultivation of sisal, coupled with improved machinery, would lead to an enormous increase in the yield per acre of sisal—an increase which might result in over production. Colonel Maxwell stated that there was no foundation for such rumours. It was true, however, that improved methods of planting and cultivation would in all probability lead to a slight increase in the number of plants per acre and the shortening of the period between replanting of the same ground by two years, thus enabling Estates, without increasing materially their out-put, to eliminate certain shambas where the soil was not suitable or where long haulage distances rendered production uneconomical. At the same time such methods would probably lead to lower development expenses. The result as regards the new decorticator as far as could be seen, would be that a large proportion of the waste would be avoided, resulting in a 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. better fibre extraction.

THE JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are prices of selected stocs quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on April 20, as supplied to us in South African currency:—

Cons. Mn. 7% Pref. 10/-	13/3
Consolidated Mines	5/3
East Geduld	15/-
Geduld Proprietary	15/-
Gov. Areas (Mod.) 5/-	6/6
Lace Prop. Mines	13/6
Modder B	70/-
New Modder	65/9
New Kleinfontein	5/3
Pretoria P. Cement	13/-
Randfontein Estates	85/-
Robinson Dp. R.	45/3
Sub. Nigel 10/-	210/9
Springs Mines	119/-
Transvaal G. M. Estate	26/-
Union Corp., 12/6	125/-
Johannesburg Mun. 5%	£113
Un. S.A. (Loc. 5%.)	
do. 5% 10 years	103/4
do. 3½% 1949/58	90/-
do. 4% 1940/70	113/-

UGANDA HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Hard Labour for all Accused.

SMART POLICE WORK

Stricter Immigration Laws Suggested.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, April 16.

The highway robbery case came before His Honour the Chief Justice Mr. S. S. Abrahams, K.C., at the High Court Kampala this morning when the four accused were placed in dock on a charge of robbery while in the possession of arms. The Court was crowded with all classes of the community. There were three assessors, Mr. E. B. Sewlh, Mr. F. C. Elliott and Mr. P. V. Mehd.

Seth, Bezuidenhout and Swanepool pleaded guilty to the charge but Yakubali pleaded guilty only to conspiracy in the plot and not to the robbery.

The two Indians, Seth and Yakubali were represented by Mr. Malik, the Indian African lad no counsel. The Attorney General and Crown Counsel appeared for the Crown.

A very large number of exhibits were placed on the tables below the Bench, including axes, pangas, two pairs of handcuffs, masks, the battered wheel-rim of the car, the car itself being outside in the Courtyard.

Mr. Malik pleaded the youth of Seth and the fact that Yakubali had a large family and a widowed mother and that they have served the time of the Court in pleading guilty. The accused when asked if they had anything to say, begged for mercy.

Judgment

His Honour in giving judgment said that he would have been more impressed if the bulwark of the stolen money had been produced. The fact that the time of the Court had been wasted did not influence him at all as he was willing to sit as long as necessary in order to hear the case right through.

His Honour sentenced Seth, Swanepool and Bezuidenhout to seven years' hard labour and Yakubali to six years. His Honour congratulated Capt. Younger, the Superintendent of the C.I.D. and Capt. Roberts, the Superintendent of Police, Buganda Province for the very efficient manner in which they had conducted the case, and gave instructions that an official note should be made of his remarks.

A Warning to Others.

"Thus ends the first—and it is hoped the last—organised attempt to hold up a motor car on the King's highway with the object of robbing cash being carried to a ginnery for the purpose of purchasing cotton. Literally millions of shillings in cash and notes are transported in this manner during the cotton season as there is no other way, and the whole process proved upon the four men in this instance should be a warning to others who may have the same evil ideas heads that highway robbery in Uganda is an easy matter. It is interesting to note that not one of the guilty persons is resident in Uganda. They slipped over the border in a car and, apparently, were wandering about the country for quite a long time before they made their attempt on the Masaka Road.

Immigration Laws.

This calls for grave consideration. It would seem that our borders are liable to be crossed by undesirables at any moment and these persons can be in the country for some time before they are noticed. The suggested tightening up of the Immigration Laws may help but it is felt that even stricter supervision of travellers should be exercised and there appears to be no reason why there was a Police Officer at the end of the year and Mrs. Tisdall has very kindly consented to act in her stead. The Committee is very grateful to the various District Representatives for their continued assistance to the Society.

"A PALADIN OF EAST AFRICA."

Sir Edward Grigg's Tribute.

To Major A. T. Miles.

ILLNESSES SUFFERED IN REMOTE PLACES.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 10.

(By Air Mail.)

The following appreciation of the late Major A. T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C., Consul for Southern Abyssinia who died in a London nursing home at the age of 44, has been sent to *The Times* by Sir Edward Grigg, his onetime chief in Kenya.

"It is a pain in the heart to realise that we have seen the last in this world of "Tich" Miles, the most lovable of human beings and the most loyal of friends. He was wrapped up in East Africa, carried with him a thousand entertaining memories of its wild days, and refused to leave it only two years ago for a post where his health would have been under no strain.

Invincible Pluck.

"Such he was and such he died, a creature of invincible pluck, with a sense of humour which no mishap or suffering could undermine. To this he owed the fact that he had survived illnesses in remote places which would have made short work of a weaker-spirited man. To this, too, in the end, he succumbed, for the gravity of his last illness was due to a four-day expedition which he made on foot, in a hot sun, without equipment, and absolutely alone, to remonstrate with some Abyssinian chiefs who were cutting off a supply of water essential to some of the Kenya tribes in the plains. He found the offenders and prevailed with them, but paid the penalty in collapse on his return. No other man, with the miseries which black-water fever and dysentery had brought upon him, would have survived so long. Tich" would remark cheerfully that he "seemed to have several birds' nests inside him" and carry on.

Heart of a Paladin.

"Closely knit and very small in frame, he had the eyes of a boy, the heart of a Paladin, and the most elusive of all qualities—an absolutely irresistible charm. At all times, however bad he saw life through a haze of delightful romance, and tackled every new physical trial that came his way like a fresh dragon to be met and slain. The dragons have taken him from us at last, and innumerable friends will feel the gap; for nature had given him a golden key to everyone's affections and a delight in men and things which nothing could dim. But wherever he is, I am sure that a sweet and noble personality will carry him gallantly on. He was only 44. Had he lived to 100 he would still have died young."

Cuff Links made specially from a piece of topaz-found in a potato field in the Eglinton district of Londonderry have been sent by the Eglinton branch of the Ulster Farmers' Union as a wedding present to Mr. Walter Elliot.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Annual Meeting of Local Society.

MEMBERSHIP DECREASE.

The annual general meeting of the East African Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Committee Room of the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, under the presidency of Mr. R. F. Mayer. The minutes of the last annual general meeting having been adopted, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. Genower, read his report which was as follows:—

"The Committee met ten times during the year, in addition to which the three Sub-Committees—Propaganda, Junior Branch, and Animals' Home—held many meetings and discussed many subjects.

"The number of members who paid their subscriptions during the year fell from 156 in 1932 to 95 in 1933.

"Owing to the inability of the Society to continue to maintain an Inspector, its work has been considerably curtailed since the last annual general meeting, and no cases have been actually taken to Court by the Society, although a number have been reported to the Police authorities, who have always taken prompt action. It has been suggested that a further effort should be made to obtain the necessary funds to enable an Inspector to be once again secured for the Society and the Committee has decided to refer the matter to this meeting for consideration. Unless a larger membership is secured, however, it is difficult to see how anything can be done in this matter, as it is felt that the present time of financial depression is not the time for any special appeal for funds to be made to the public and, moreover, a regular annual income could be assured if a full time Inspector is to be maintained.

"Several functions contemplated by the Committee were not held for various reasons, such as the Dog Gymkhana, the idea of which was abandoned partly on account of the outbreak of distemper and partly owing to the financial position in the country generally, and the Children's Fancy Dress Show for children which had to be abandoned owing to the prevalence of measles and chickenpox in the town. A Flag Day was, however, held in October, resulting in the sum of Shs. 277/52 accruing to the Junior Branch funds. The American Lottery brought in a net sum of Shs. 194/64 to the Senior Branch.

Animals' Home.

"The Animals' Home at Ruaraka was handed over to Mrs. Mallett, who had been in charge of the Home on behalf of the Society since its inauguration in September, with all kennels and other fixtures. The Home is now being maintained by Mrs. Mallett as her own concern, and the Society has full confidence that it will continue to be run as efficiently as heretofore. The Home is open to Inspection by the Society at any time.

"Mrs. Orwin, the Hon. Treasurer of the Junior Branch, proceeded to England during the year and her duties were kindly taken over by Miss Collins until Mrs. Orwin returns.

"At the beginning of 1933 the sum of Shs. 2,500/- was due to Government in respect of the services of the Police Officer formerly seconded for duty with the Society. The Committee is pleased to be able to report that this debt has now been paid and there was a balance of over Shs. 400/- in the Bank at the end of the year.

"Mrs. I. C. Anderson, who was the Society's Representative at Kakamega, proceeded to England towards the end of the year and Mrs. Tisdall has very kindly consented to act in her stead. The Committee is very grateful to the various District Representatives for their continued assistance to the Society.

Decreased Income.

"The accounts show an income of Shs. 2,546/14, as compared with Shs. 6,435/16 in the preceding year, a very considerable decrease. The expenditure, however, shows a much greater reduction, the amount for 1933 being Shs. 437/76, of which Shs. 102/01 was in respect of depreciation charges, as against Shs. 5,784/05. The net excess of income over expenditure was Shs. 2,108/38 as compared with Shs. 651/11 in the previous year. The income included a contribution of Shs. 400/- from the Mombasa Branch, and the Committee desires to record its appreciation of this assistance. From the foregoing figures it will be seen that it would have been impossible to have met the expenditure that would have been incurred had an Inspector been employed during the year and the question of engaging anyone in this capacity for the future must depend entirely on finance.

"Among the subjects discussed by the Committee during the year were the export of Ostrich feathers, cruelty to cattle, asses, mules, oxen, horses, donkeys, and dogs; loading facilities at ports and trapping of wild birds.

Trapping of Birds.

"In regard to the trapping of wild birds, the Committee, sympathetic to the victims, interest has been aroused outside the Colony and communications have been received on the subject from overseas. The Provincial Commissioners and District Officers have been sympathetic to the kinds representations made by the Society and action has been taken in an endeavour to prevent cruelty in future. The Society also, through the Junior Branch, endeavoured to enlist the cooperation of Indian parents in the local schools in educating the native to a sense of duty towards birds and animals, and has issued a circular on the subject.

"The Committee recommends that, in view of the services rendered by Mr. Mallett, particularly as regard to the Junior Branch and Propaganda work, by Miss D. Fisher and Mr. Orwin, elected a Life Member of the Society.

"In conclusion the Committee desires to express its thanks to the Veterinary and Police Officers for their continued help; the Press for publicity freely given to the Society; the Management of the New Stanley Hotel for allowing the annual general meeting to be held in the Hotel; and all who have assisted the Society in any way during the year."

The report was adopted, as also was the balance sheet and accounts.

In view of the services rendered by the Honorary Secretary to the Society over a number of years, it was decided to make a presentation to him of Shs. 100/-.

Election or Officers.

The following officers and members of Committee were then elected:

President: Mr. R. F. Mayer; Vice-Presidents: Lady McMillan, Mr. R. C. A. Cavendish, and Capt. Ritchie; Committee: Mrs. R. F. Mayer, Mrs. McKendrick, Miss O. Collyer, Mrs. C. Bumpus, Miss Collins, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Hosking, Mr. G. H. Genower, Mr. Cormack, Mr. J. Corry Thomas.

E.A. PRODUCE IN LONDON.

Little Change in Prices.

Sisal Slightly Easier.

BUSINESS IN COTTON RESTRICTED.

The following report on the London market for East African produce during the week ending April 9 has been issued by the E.A. Dependencies Trade and Information Bureau:

Coffee.

Auctions are to be resumed on April 10 having been closed since Easter. At the auctions immediately preceding the closing prices were steady at about previous levels.

Kenya:—1,303 bags offered and 735 sold at an all over average of 77/- For "A" grade the top price was 134/- and the average 105/-. The top price for "Peaberry" was 109/-.

Tanganyika:—292 bags offered and 242 sold; "A" from 73/- to 88/-; "B" 52/- to 62/-; "C" 35/- to 55/- and "Peaberry" 70/- to 104/-.

Uganda:—No Uganda sold.

London stocks of African coffee 85,951 bags compared with 84,487 bags on March 26th and 100,192 bags at the same date last year.

Tea.

At the last auctions before the holidays there was a fairly good demand with very little change in prices.

Nyasaland:—672 packages sold at an average of 13.11d. per lb. as compared with 13.10d. per lb. on the previous week.

No Kenya or Uganda sold.

Cotton

Business is reported to be on a restricted scale and prices of American Middling show some falling off. Spot prices during the week have been:—April 3, 6.41d.; April 4, 6.30d.; April 5, 6.44d.; April 6, 6.40d.; April 7, 6.40d.; April 9, 6.39d. Liverpool futures prices on April 9 for American futures were:—May, 6.05d.; July 6.03d.; Oct., 6.00d.

Sisal.

The German Government have issued a decree temporarily prohibiting the import of sisal which has caused buyers generally to hold off the market. It is, however, believed that it does not affect contracts already entered into. Prices are somewhat easier, the following being to-day's nominal values:—

No. 1 Tanganyika and/or Kenya sisal: £17 to £17.5.

No. 2 Tanganyika and or Kenya sisal: £16.7.6 to £16.12.6.

No. 3 Tanganyika and/or Kenya sisal: £15.17.6 to £16.

No. 1 Tanganyika and/or Kenya, Unw: £12.10.

May/July to June/August shipments.

Other Commodities.

Metals: Markets, though at times displaying some irregularity, have on the whole been firmer and prices especially for tin are higher Thus were:—April Copper, £53; tin, £240; lead, £14.

Hides: There is really no change to report in the market for dry hides although certain classes of wet salted descriptions have firmed up somewhat. Mombasa/Dar-es-Salaam hides continue to be difficult of sale to this country. A limited business has been transacted in light and heavy weights for shipment to the Continent but medium weights remain slow of sale. Light thirds and fourths are in good demand but supplies are very small.

Skins: No change to report The market for goatskins remains dull with a weaker tendency.

Copra: The market is dull and prices are lower. East African

(Continued at foot of previous column).

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NATIVE PRODUCE PRICES.

Marketing Problems in Tanganyika.

Bartering Dangers.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINING THE SYSTEM.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Dar es Salaam, April 12.

Several questions were asked by Dr. J. O. Shircore in the Tanganyika Legislative Council on Wednesday on the subject of marketing native crops. Dr. Shircore said:—

On the whole the African has been under the added stress of double production and normal taxation during the period of depression. He has also at the same time suffered from drought, famine and loss to his crops by locusts and wild beasts. Will the Government consider the question of taking steps to secure a reasonable relation between supply and demand in the districts in order that the producer may not be exploited, and may receive an adequate return for his crops?

The Acting Chief Secretary replied:—

The answer to the question is that neither supply of nor demand for produce is within the power of Government to control, although every effort is made to increase the supply of all marketable crops, and to assist and promote demand by means of organized marketing, which is as far as Government is able to go in the direction of regulation.

Danger of Barter.

Dr. Shircore asked:—Have the compulsory sales at markets resulted in appreciable relief?

The Chief Secretary replied:—The answer to the question is in the affirmative. In most areas in which compulsory sales at markets have been organized the trade was in danger of complete collapse by reversion to barter, the premium exacted from the native peasant for currency being as high as 100 per cent. Valuable relief is also afforded by checks on weights, by inspection, and by bulking of produce at the markets.

When Dr. Shircore asked:—Are statistics available on the subject?—the Chief Secretary replied as follows:—

The answer to this question is that statistics of prices are available. They differ however from week to week and from market to market, but if the Honourable Member will indicate more precisely the statistics he requires I will have them supplied to him.

"Rings" of Purchasers.

The next questions by Dr. Shircore were,—

Is the Government aware of the "ring" system or co-operation action between individual purchasers or groups of purchasers at auctions of native produce at the markets?

If so, can the Government say whether or not the system in effect keeps down at an unfair level the price the African receives for his grain crops?

In reply the Chief Secretary said:—I will answer the two foregoing questions together. Government is aware that rings are not infrequently formed at auctions, and sees no reason to doubt that they do depress the price paid to the producer. This is one of the reasons for which, after experiments extending over two years, Government has decided to abandon the auction system in the markets of the Lake Province. In the Central Province the system has been established for a number of years and is reported to work satisfactorily. Under any system the unorganized peasant producer must accept the price offered by the local buyer or take his produce back home.

Marketing Suggestion

Lastly, Dr. Shircore asked:—Will the Government consider the question of the establishment of local marketing boards situated suitably at centres serving the main areas of production with the primary object of affording early relief by obtaining better prices for the grain crop.

The Chief Secretary replied:—The answer to the last question is that Government will gladly consider the Honourable Member's suggestion. It would be of great assistance if the Honourable Member would communicate to the Secretariat in greater detail the organization that he has in mind.

NEW SWIMMING BATH AT ENTEBBE.

Opened by His Excellency the Governor.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Kampala, April 15.

The new swimming bath at Entebbe was opened by His Excellency the Governor on Saturday last, a very large number of people being present.

Miss Fay Jacobs won the "Undress and swim" race and gave an excellent display of diving. The veterans race was won by Dr. Y. Stones, M.C., closely followed by the Hon. P. L. Fenton. The diving for plates was won by young Johnnie Morris.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Cabled Reports from London.

Messrs Dalgety and Co., Ltd., are in receipt of a cable from their head office in London, dated April 13, in which are given the following quotations:—

Maize Flat White No. 2 £1.2 per qr.

Sisal No. 1 grade—to one port, £16.15 per ton.

Sisal No. 2 grade—to one port £16 5 per ton.

Sisal W. B. Tow, £12.2.6 per ton.

The sisal market is idle.

Butter New Zealand 1st grade, £3.9 per cwt.

Butter Australian g.a.q., £3.6 to £3.7 per cwt.

The butter market is steady at the decline.

F. M. Sundried Copra, £7.15 per ton.

Plantation Sundried Copra, £8.12.6 per ton.

Coffee.

Kenya Coffee A grade highest price £129.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee A grade average price £80 per ton.

Kenya Coffee B grade average price £67 per ton.

Kenya Coffee C grade average price £54.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee Peaberry average price £104.10 per ton.

No. of bags offered 1204; and sold 820 at an average price of £70 per ton.

Tanganyika A grade highest price £90 per ton.

Tanganyika A grade average price £86 per ton.

Tanganyika B grade average price £53.10 per ton.

Tanganyika C grade average price £47.10 per ton.

No. of bags offered 522; and sold 124.

Bukoba Native, 80.10 per ton.

Bukoba Plantation, £43 per ton.

At last week's auctions the market was disappointing and prices were slightly lower. Messrs. Dalgety and Co.'s head office realised £121.10 per ton for A grade on behalf of E. G. Mayers of Songhor.

KENYA BOARD OF FILM CENSORS.

Restriction Applied in Mombasa.

"SOLDIERS OF THE KING."

Considerable objection has been taken by moving picture proprietors in Mombasa to the fact that the film "Soldiers of the King" recently screened in Nairobi was licensed for exhibition to "European and Indian adults only." The effect, as they point out, is to considerably restrict their audiences, with monetary loss to the management on the three nights showing. This film starred Cicely Courtneidge, and, a farce of the best type, it contained nothing of an offensive character. In fact, Captain Duncan Beaton, who passed the film as Chairman of the Kenya Board of Censors, sitting with several of the lady members, cannot recall any particular incident which led them to giving a certificate permitting its showing to European and Indian adults only!

The Board consists of Captain Beaton as chairman; the Director of Education or his representative; the Chief Native Commissioner or his representative, usually the District Commissioner; and a panel of eight women, in the appointment of whom the East Africa Women's League is invariably consulted by the Governor.

Under the rules of the principal Ordinance governing stage plays and cinematograph pictures, the Board has power to approve a cinematograph picture for exhibition to the public, to refuse its approval, or to agree to approval subject to excisions. In a later clause it says "The approval by the Board of any cinematograph picture may be absolute, or may be given subject to a condition that the cinematograph picture may be exhibited only to non-natives."

Board's Certificate.

The certificate issued by the Board says: "Film. . . .has been censored, and may be exhibited to (a) European and Indian adults only. (b) All classes of the community. This to include all juveniles of whatever denomination. Juveniles should not be permitted to see (a) category films."

The agitation in Mombasa is due to the fact that under the licence issued for "Soldiers of the King" Arabs and children of any race are prohibited from seeing the film.

It is understood, on inquiry by the "East African Standard", that the attention of Government has been drawn to the matter in regard to Arabs.

Meanwhile, the film trade has long been concerned with the restricted nature of the certificates issued by the Board licensing a film for exhibition, which has had the effect of debarring certain pictures altogether. Proposals are therefore being made to Government to create four classes:—

(a) For exhibition to Europeans and Indians; (b) Asians and Africans; (c) children; (d) non-natives.

They claim that if these classes were made, then all controversy between the trade and the Board would be avoided for all time.

Under the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, this is given as the definition of a native: "Native shall mean a nativ[illegible] of Africa not of European o[illegible]tic origin, but shall not [illegible] Somali or Swahili."

Careless Driving.

A Kikuyu, charged before the Resident Magistrate, Nairobi, on Monday with driving carelessly, was fined Shs. 25/-, or in default 21 days' imprisonment. It was stated in evidence that the native had collided with a car in which Mr. Powell was being driven at the junction of Racecourse and River Roads, a few days ago, damaging the near side of Mr. Powell's car.

COSTUME PICTURES AS MONEY-MAKERS.

"The Private Life of Henry VIII."

ENORMOUS BOOKINGS.

Including 6,000 Theatres in the United States.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London.
(By Air Mail.)

The film companies who argued a year ago that costume pictures were not a money making proposition must be having a bad half hour now that the official figures on "The Private Life of Henry VIII" are coming in.

The film, recently released, has been booked to more than 2,000 theatres in the British Isles, 2,000 theatres in Germany, 1,000 theatres in France, 600 theatres in Italy, 400 theatres in Spain, and nearly 6,000—that is to say, almost half the present operative theatres—in the United States.

In addition to these engagements, it has already run for 14 weeks in London, 24 weeks in Paris, 10 weeks in Berlin, six weeks in Vienna, four weeks in Prague, seven weeks in Budapest, three weeks in Madrid, two weeks in Barcelona, six weeks in Copenhagen, five weeks in Stockholm, two weeks in Cairo, four weeks in Buenos Ayres, and five months in New York, and has been booked to every country in the world except Russia.

When one adds that the first 200 theatres playing the picture in the British Isles, have already taken £188,147 in box office receipts, it does not need a Senior Wrangler to suggest that the people who had the courage to take a chance on Henry from the first will emerge with a little modest pocket money.

A SCHOOL CONCERT.

Enjoyable Entertainment at Nakuru.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Nakuru, April 14.

The Nakuru School held its annual concert at the end of the Spring term, and was more than up to the excellent standard to which we have been accustomed. The large hall was most tastefully decorated, and was crowded both on Tuesday and Wednesday with parents and friends, and numbers of past and present scholars.

The proceedings opened with Songs enthusiastically rendered by the Senior Singing Class, followed by a Maypole Dance by the Kindergarten. The 'Three Little Maids from School' out of 'The Mikado' was most prettily done. S. Angus showed distinct promise in his violin solo, and was deservedly encored, as were the senior girls in their Morris Dance. A Cowboy Dance by junior boys and girls, who wore most typical costumes, reminiscent of Nairobi at its best, brought the first part of the programme to an end.

The second part began with 'The Bad Temper Bureau', a most amusing play. As the names of the various characters were not given, it is impossible to attempt a criticism, except to say that the whole was very well done. After the senior girls had been deservedly encored for their 'Folly Dance,' the senior boys produced 'The Golliwog Parliament', written for the occasion by "Carr C. Bourrie."

Mr. Pratt and all his staff and pupils are to be heartily congratulated. A word of praise is especially due to Mrs. Cameron, who had worked very hard to make the whole a success. She will be much missed, when she leaves in a few days to take over the post of Headmistress of Parklands School, Nairobi.

KENYA PENSIONS

Proposed Amendments to Ordinance.

Only two amendments of any consequence are embodied in the Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, which will be laid before the Legislative Council when it sits at the end of this month.

The first is necessitated by the fact that two sections of the principal ordinance have been found to be in conflict. A contributor to the pension scheme who is married, or who is a widower with children of pensionable age, and whose period of payment of contribution has not expired, is eligible under the one section to continue to contribute to the scheme if he retires on pension granted on the grounds of abolition of office before he has completed ten years' public service.

However, under another section, an officer so placed would not be eligible to continue to contribute since his service was not of sufficient length to have rendered him eligible for a pension if he had been retired from the East African service on a medical certificate.

It is intended that the provisions of the second section should prevail and the clause is designed to amend the law accordingly.

Another clause in the Bill proposes to cover the cases of certain officers who were retrenched from the service. The Crown Agents for the Colonies, who administer the scheme, were not sure whether the termination of the service of these officers brought them within the provisions of a certain section of the Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and by the time the matter had been cleared up the period in which these officers could legally have exercised their option had expired. In the circumstances it was considered to be only equitable that the officers in question should be allowed to exercise their option to rank for benefit under the Ordinance.

At present it is not known what additional expenditure, if any, will be involved if the Bill becomes law.

E. AFRICANS IN LONDON.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, April 10.
(By air mail.)

Callers from East Africa are beginning to arrive. They include Dr. William A. Wilson, of Uganda who is staying at 11, Cholmely Crescent N.6, Mr. W. M. Logan, Commissioner of Lands, Kenya, whose address is the Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, Mr. T. Fuller of Kenya, who is staying at the Royal Empire Society; Mr. James McCrae, who is staying at the Sports Club; Mr. Grenfell Hicks, of the Kenya Police, whose address is also the Sports Club; Sir Richard Rankine, of Zanzibar, whose address is the Union Club; Mr. J. Burns, of Kenya, whose address is the Standard Bank of South Africa, St. Clements Lane; Mr. J. Catterall, of Nairobi; Mrs. G. Vernon of Kenya, whose address is 43, Buckingham Palace Mansions; Mr. P. Macfarlane, of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, whose address is Lockwood, Barr Head, N.B., Mr. W. S. Marchant, of Kenya, who is staying at Pevensey Hall, Courtfield Gardens, S.W. 5, and Lt.-Commr. J. Noad, of Kenya, whose address is 36, Enys Road, Eastbourne.

A Town Burglary.

Between 11.30 p.m. on Wednesday and 7 a.m. on Thursday one of the Sixth Avenue doors of Cash Sales Ltd. was forced open by wrenching off a padlock and Shs. 40/- in cash and property to the value of Shs. 60/50 were stolen. The case is under investigation.

Town Planning in Bazaar Area.

NAIROBI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S PROPOSALS.

Plague Infection Dangers.

DEMOLITION TO BEGIN NEXT YEAR — SCHEME TO BE COMPLETED IN THREE YEARS.

The bazaar area in Nairobi is, during the course of the next few years, to be re-built.

Such is the intention of the Municipal Council who, with the co-operation of owners concerned and the sanction of the Governor, hope to start demolition work early next year.

The widening of Government Road near the Khoja Mosque, the widening of Stewart Street, and the closing of many small passages are also contemplated as part of the general town planning scheme.

Widening Government Road.

With a view to eliminating, as far as possible, the dangers of plague infection and other menaces to the public health in the bazaar area, the Municipal Council is at present engaged in preparing a town planning scheme in respect of that area.

An outline of the scheme and the underlying reasons for its introduction was given to "The East African Standard" on Monday by a representative of the Council. "Some of the Indian members of the Municipal Council," he said, "have expressed a very definite wish that some improvement should be effected in the locality known as the bazaar area."

There are evidences of plague infection there, and it is fully appreciated that this state of affairs is not only detrimental to the health of the people who occupy that quarter of the town, but also constitutes a menace to the public health generally. The Council, as the public health authority in Nairobi, is very anxious to see an improvement in the conditions.

The Council has already submitted its proposals in connection with the scheme in broad outline to the owners concerned, and has had meetings with them with a view to informing them as to its intentions and to securing their co-operation. The scheme can be carried out with very little difficulty if there is co-operation between the Council and the owners. Many of the owners realise that it will be to the benefit of the bazaar area if the proposals are carried into effect, and have expressed their willingness to co-operate.

Demolition.

A great many of the existing buildings in this area were erected when there were no building by-laws in force, and very few of them comply with the present day by-laws. The Council is proposing that there should be demolition of the buildings in that area which it is decided should be demolished, within two years from the date of the Governor sanctioning the scheme. The period proposed for demolition and rebuilding is three years.

It was also decided to agree to 90 per cent. of the plot area being built over for business purposes, and 50 per cent. of the area above that for residential quarters.

The area to be included in the scheme embraces 95 plots and is bounded by Government Road, Bazaar Lane, Sadler Street and Eighth Avenue. One of the main improvements that it is intended to bring about is the conversion of an existing sanitary lane into a new street. This will enable the owners of the buildings involved to erect shops at both ends of the plots thereby approximately doubling the value of the land.

Road Widening.

Provision is also made in the scheme for the widening of Government Road; the portion near the Khoja Mosque has always been considered dangerous from a traffic point of view. It is further intended to widen Stewart Street and to close many of the small side passages which exist between every two plots as they not only lead to conditions that are a menace to the health of the community, but, in addition, handicap police control in that locality for they offer ideal hiding places and convenient means of escape for people with criminal intentions.

At present the scheme is in its preliminary stages of development, but once the details have been worked out and all the many formalities complied with it will be submitted to the Governor for his approval. This will probably take place early next year. Once sanction has been obtained the scheme will become operative and will require about three years to complete

BUFFALO DYING FROM RINDERPEST.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Timau, April 14.

Reports have been received of buffalo having died from Rinderpest in the Engare Endare Forest Reserve. The risk of the disease spreading to the settled area is slight, as most farmers have taken the precaution of vaccinating their cattle.

"Jambo Bwana."

In the issue of "Punch" dated March 28, there is a Parliamentary cartoon, drawn by Capt. A. W. Lloyd, depicting Mr. Punch greeting Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister on his return from East Africa, with the words "Jambo Bwana." Captain A. W. Lloyd M.C., the Parliamentary Caricaturist to "Punch" served in the East African Campaign with the Royal Fusiliers.

R.A.F. CRUISE ARRIVES IN NAIROBI

One Machine Wrecked in Nyasaland.

A FORCED LANDING.

Co-operation Exercises in Kenya.

Eight machines of the Royal Air Force, taking part in the 1934 South African cruise, arrived at Nairobi on Tuesday at noon. The ninth remains at Lilongwe, at the southern end of Lake Nyasa, a complete wreck. Even so, this was the largest number of machines to land on Nairobi aerodrome to date.

Visits of the junior Service are not so frequent that interest in them and their movements has receded to vanishing point. For this reason it is regrettable that on the day previous the time of arrival had been given out as 9-15 a.m., without the additional information that this was Greenwich Mean Time which, interpreted locally, meant 11-45 a.m. Many poeple assembled on the aerodrome at the early hour, to go away disappointed, with the result that at noon there was not the crowd there might otherwise have been.

The first machines to be sighted were the four Vickers "Victoria" bomber transport 'planes, which had left Mombasa about 9 a.m. They flew over in arrow head formation, and had barely landed when four of the Fairey IIIF bombers were overhead, and had quickly landed. It was then learnt that the fifth machine of the latter type had been wrecked in landing in long grass at Lilongwe, Nyasaland, to such an extent that it was impossible to effect repairs locally. It was therefore abandoned, and its crew dispersed among the other machines for the remainder of the return journey to Cairo.

Tactical Exercises.

This formation, it will be recalled, left Heliopolis on February 26, and made a one-night stop at Nairobi on March 2 during its passage to Pretoria. There the turn round was commenced via the Northern Transvaal, the Rhodesias, to Nyasaland, and then into Tanganyika, making a call at Dar es Salaam, and thence to Kenya, Mombasa being the first stop. The flight is being made under conditions approximating to wartime so far as equipment, is concerned, and wherever possible there has been co-operation with the local defence forces.

So far as the first part of the flight has been concerned, the Commanding Officer reports that it was without incident, except for the unfortunate mishap to one of his machines, but that it is fulfilling the object of these annual cruises — which is not only to show the flag but to demonstrate the co-operation that is essential among all branches of the Services, in peace or war.

On the arrival of the 'planes, the officers were met by Mr. C. C. O'Hagan, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, whose guests will be Wing Commander Ralph T. Leather, A.F.C., Commanding the cruise, and Squadron Leader H. W. L. Saunders, M.C., D.F.C., M.M., commanding the flight. Other officers are stayed at the clubs, and the men were billeted at the hotels There were also present on the ground on the arrival of the machines Colonel R. Wilkinson, D.S.O., Officer Commanding Northern Brigade, K.A.R.; Major J. R. Guild, D.S.O., O.C., 5th Bn. K.A.R.; Lieut. J. Newell, Adjutant, 5th K.A.R.; Major Hooper, President of the Aero Club of East Africa, and members of the committee; Mr. J. Green, Registrar of Aircraft, etc.

The Officer Commanding.

The Officer Commanding the formation and representative of the Air Officer Commanding, Middle East, Wing Commander Ralph T. Leather, A.F.C., has been Air Staff Officer, H.Q., Middle East since 1932. He is in his 42nd year, having transferred from the Warwick Yeomanry to the Royal Flying Corps in 1915, serving in France in 1915 and Egypt in 1916 and obtaining a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force in 1921. He was in India from 1921-25, passing a course of the Staff College, Quetta, in 1925 and he attended the Senior Officers' Army Course at Sheerness in 1930. He was promoted to his present rank in 1931.

Training for K.A.R.

Three of the Royal Air Force Fairey 111F bombers at present on a visit to Nairobi in connection with the 1934 South African cruise, co-operated on Wednesday morning with a platoon of the King's African Rifles in carrying out a series of communication exercises, at the aerodrome. The whole battalion of the King's African Rifles, numbering some 230 men, was present, the exercises being explained by the six officers, in charge.

The exercises occupied about an hour and a half, commencing at approximately half past eight. In the first exercise two rifles were placed, bayonet downwards, in the ground some ten feet apart. The butt traps were opened and a circular cord fixed round the traps. Attached to the centre of the cord, and resting on the ground, was a bag containing a message. On one side of the rifles was placed the King's African Rifles headquarters sign.

When the message was ready to be picked up the letter M was displayed on the opposite side of the rifles. On observing the M the pilot of the aeroplane participating in the exercise flew down into the wind at a very low altitude and a grapnel was lowered from the machine. This caught the cord stretched between the two rifles carrying it and the bag with the message away. The cord and bag were then raised into the 'plane and the message read.

Food by Parachute.

Other exercises consisted of dropping messages from the air in small containers with streamers attached; dropping by means of parachutes food and other supplies placed in big tin containers; and inter-communicating with the platoon on the ground by means of the ball and arrow code. This concluded the exercises for the day.

On Thursday morning platoons of the King's African Rifles received instruction in emplaning and deplaning from the bomber transport machines; while later in the morning the exercises practised on the previous day were put into practical effect, and a possible frontier incident, involving cattle thieves, a platoon from the King's African rifles and aircraft, was enacted about four miles to the south-west of Nairobi, between town and the Ngong Hills.

NAVAL VISITS.

Three Ships of East Indies Squadron.

The dates on which the ships of the East Indies Squadron visit Kenya ports have been altered, and the new dates are as follow:—

H.M.S. "Hawkins".—Arrives Mombasa Monday, August 20, leaves Wednesday, September 5.

H.M.S. "Enterprise."—Arrives Mombasa Tuesday, May 1, leaves Tuesday, May 8.

H.M.S. "Colombo."—Arrives Lamu Saturday, April 28, leaves Monday, April 30. Arrives Malindi Monday, April 30, leaves Thursday, May 3. Arrives Mombasa Thursday, May 3, leaves Thursday, May 17.

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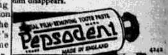

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This preparation has given good health to many thousands, and is guaranteed by a mass of medical testimony by the world's leading doctors and hospitals.

If you are feeling the strain of life, a course of 'PHYLLOSAN' will rapidly restore the vigour of your blood and rebuild health and vitality.

Start taking 'PHYLLOSAN' TO-DAY!

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Amazing Remedy. End your Catarrh with "Nostroline". New British Remedy. Acts at once. Stops congestion, irritation and soreness in nose. Clears head, throat, chest. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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Elected Members and Secretary of State.

Official Record of February Interview.

RELIEF OF MORTGAGED FARMERS: "MOST AMAZING PROPOSITION."

Attitude to White Settlement.

HOLDS BRITISH TREASURY BLAMELESS FOR LOAN CONVERSION ERROR.

Two months after the event, the official record of the interview given by the Secretary of State to the Elected Members of Legislative Council—European, Indian and Arab—has been issued.

The first section, published to-day, records the discussions between the Secretary of State and the European Elected Members on Agricultural Finance, Kenya's unconvertible loans, and White Settlement. Subjects remaining for subsequent publication include the Railway policy, Coffee growing by Natives, the Samburu and the Constitution.

In regard to Agricultural Finance, the Secretary of State refused to accept the proposition that the needs of all agricultural industries could be co-ordinated and collated and characterised as "the most amazing proposition that has ever been made to any Government" the suggestion that action should be taken, by means of a loan, to relieve mortgagors from the danger of forc closure.

On the subject of the Colony's loans, the Secretary of State regarded it as a "profound misfortune" that these could not be converted but declined to blame the British Treasury for the position.

He pointed to his work at Ottawa, arranging preferences for the Colonies, as evidence of his interest in white settlement, and faced by a suggestion that the British Government was trying to drive white settlement out of Kenya said: ". . . what rubbish. . . Of course I am in favour of white settlement."

RAILWAY POLICY: Must be run on business lines. The Secretary of State suggested (1) that the old Railway rating policy of helping development by cheap export rates was in fact subsidised freights; (2) that it was unlikely there would be any further branch lines built; (3) the Colonial Office would not be of the faintest use in the matter of Branch line accounting disputes.

NATIVE-GROWN COFFEE: Provided there is effective supervision, it would be quite wrong to say that, for some ulterior motive, coffee growing by natives should be prevented or confined to certain areas. He was insisting on supervision.

THE SAMBURU: A matter for the Kenya Government, who are taking steps to maintain law and order.

THE CONSTITUTION: He would not dream of reopening the Report of the Joint Select Committee "and no British Government at this stage would dream of reopening the question."

CURRENCY INFLATION IN EAST AFRICA: "That way damnation lies."

CARTER COMMISSION REPORT: ". . . amazing-thoroughness, understanding, insight and wisdom."

Farms Being Seized.

The *East African Standard* has received for publication official records of three interviews granted in Nairobi by the Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State, all on February 14. The bodies present at the interviews were; The European Elected Members of the Kenya Legislature, the Indian Elected Members and the Arab Elected Member.

The official record of the interview with the European Elected Members extends to approximately 19 columns. It opens with a preliminary discussion and concludes with a lengthy statement of view by the Secretary of State. It is important, however, in order to appreciate the "atmosphere" of the interview that the official record be published in toto. It is a most interesting record and will be published, as space permits, in the daily and weekly editions. (The sub-headings have been inserted editorially).

Those present were:—
The Secretary of State.
His Excellency the Governor.
The Colonial Secretary (Mr. H. M. M. Moore, C.M.G.).
Lord Francis Scott.
Capt. H. E. Schwartze.
Mr. Conway Harvey.
Mr. T. J. O'Shea.
Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace.
Col. C. G. Durham.
Col. J. G. Kirkwood.
Mr. F. A. Bemister.
Capt. J. L. Cotter.
Major J. O. K. Delap.
Col. W. K. Tucker.
Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck (Secretary, Elected Members' Organisation).
Mr. H. L. G. Gurney.
The record reads:—

Lord Francis Scott: Might I start off by saying, on behalf of the European Unofficial community, how very much we regret your serious illness, how glad we are that you have been able to recover from it, and that we trust it will not prejudice your views to the detriment of this country, Sir.

Secretary of State: I shall not put it up against Kenya; we will assume I have brought it with me. I have had your documents before me, and your letter which troubled me last night.

Agricultural Finance.

Lord Francis Scott: Well, Sir, the main item which we want to discuss with you and which we think is the most important is the question of agricultural finance. We have heard from other people who have met you that you said there was very little chance of getting further money out of the Treasury, and so on. We look upon you as our representative in England; as the Secretary of State for the Colonies you are our champion in the hope of fighting our battles for us and so we are here to put up our case, if we can, as well as possible so that when the time comes you may rely on your assistance to the best degree possible if we can convince you that we have got a case which is worth fighting for. You have seen this Memorandum, Sir. (The Elected Members' memorandum to Mr. Brooks been published.—Ed., "E. A. S.").

Secretary of State: Yes. should like in reply to deal with every single one of the points you have raised. I think there is something I want to say on all of them.

Lord Francis Scott: What I felt was that the three points we want to try and put to you are, firstly, that the Railways make a concession; secondly, that additional investment of capital in the country would be economically sound from the point of view of development of the Colony; and the third point is that we have rather special claims on the home country. I do not want to go too long into this, Sir. If I may, I will go back to directly after the war. As you know, in 1919 there was a large Soldier Settlement scheme in this country under which most of you have come out here. The following year the country was rather upset (1920 I think it was) by the rupee currency trouble which, while it did not affect the new settlers so much, put up the overdrafts and debts of old settlers by about fifty per cent. overnight. For the next ten years, roughly, Sir, 1920, the settlers in the old get down to it; they pretty hard developing their farms. Some of them perhaps made a mistake in going in for too big areas and so on, but in fact up to 1929 they were building up and increasing and if you look at the figures of exports—agricultural exports—they are a remarkable illustration of what was done. Sir, if you take the year 1914, the total exports from this Colony were £308,000, whereas in 1929 the figure had gone to £3,000,000. That, I think, Sir, shows that development was taking place very seriously. In 1929, as you know, the world crash started, which we did not feel till about 1930, a year later, being dependent on world prices for all the produce which we export. We naturally got the full blast of that, in addition to which we had the additional trouble of the last years of locusts, and, last year, a year of drought. Now, Sir, the result has been that a very large number of the farmers in this country who have battled a way through the adversity of these years are in a very difficult position now, and what we do hope is that some method may be found by which they may be able to remain on in their farms and not lose their homes. As you yourself said in Nakuru the other day, you admired the spirit with which they had faced their difficulties and often it was a sound policy to take the long view as to what would be the ultimate results.

The Organised Industries.

Secretary of State: What is your method?

Lord Francis Scott: Well, Sir we have not got—we do not want to commit ourselves to—any one particular method. We have got to deal ask, and in January the Governor agreed that they would appoint a Committee—a Committee to go into and explore all the needs of the country for economic reconstruction, and what we are hoping is that when any propositions are definitely put up, and after they have been explored by the Committee, they come to you, Sir, that you will give your best assistance to us.

Secretary of State: Industries proceed much more surely if dealt with industry by industry. Just as I have been discussing these problems with your more important industries. I have had the opportunity now of discussing all of them. The question of wheat—the particular proposition is a proposition which either can be financed through the ordinary channels of which could command some measure of Government support is a question which must be dealt with industry by industry, and a very definite, concrete scheme put up. I think it is one of the most remarkable things I have had in a very bad time somehow you have gone ahead in each of your industries and got them organised on what I call a very sound industrial basis.

Lord Francis Scott: We had hoped, Sir, to collaborate with the various things as they need to be.

Secretary of State: They do not indeed; they are not in a position to. There may be one perfectly sound proposition—there is one I have considered, on which I have already given a very definite reply, and recommendation, which is entirely different from anything I have heard so far. Each industry puts up its own proposition.

Foreclosures.

Lord Francis Scott: We want these to be put up, Sir. You will understand there is great difficulty in getting any money at home which would be required. The Land Bank has put up a scheme—no doubt the Government have shown it to you—in which they asked for half a million extra, and then there is this other question of evolving some scheme for relieving mortgagors from the danger of foreclosing.

Secretary of State: I am going to deal with that.

Lord Francis Scott: That deals with rather a larger question. The point really is that we have got to a stage now when farmers are in a very difficult position, when mortgagees are beginning to foreclose very rapidly on farmers, and we want to try and devise some scheme.

Secretary of State: Is there a great deal of foreclosure going on?

Lord Francis Scott: I cannot answer with figures.

Secretary of State: On what kind of land?

Lord Francis Scott: On agricultural land.

Capt. Cotter: This is my statement, Sir. There are two a week, I understand there are at least two sittings of the mortgage holder; for instance, if a man is taken to Court for a mortgage he has his expenses, instead of foreclosing, custom now is seizing.

Capt. Schwartze: There has been in the last six months a considerable advance in seizings.

"Amazing Proposition."

Secretary of State: We must talk business. Is your proposition that the general taxyaer—because it is no good talking about the State—should come in and pay off the mortgage where the mortgagee is threatening to foreclose? That is the most amazing proposition that has ever been made to any Government in my own experience. I know cases at home where shareholders have lost every farthing they possess. I have constituents who have lost every farthing; even —some of them were well-off, and were also occupying positions of trust and responsibility, expected to continue almost indefinitely—who are literally living on relief to-day. It has never been advanced as a proposition that because a man has lost the money which he has invested, the taxpayer should come forward and re-finance him.

Lord Francis Scott: The idea is to find a method by which these short-term mortgages might be changed into long-term loans or something of that sort under an amortization scheme. I would not like to commit myself definitely to any one scheme, because, as you say, these are matters which have to be carefully explored.

Secretary of State: It is a tremendous proposition, but it does come to this—what you are proposing is that the Government (that is, the taxpayer) should take over the mortgage. Is that your proposition?

Capt. Cotter: If you are referring to me, Sir, that is not my proposition at all. I have taken infinite trouble to study what has happened in other Colonies—in New Zealand they have had a relief Bill which brings down the amount of their mortgage to exactly half.

The Bank's Attitude.

Secretary of State: There has been some legislation about reducing the rate of interest, but I am told—I have discussed this matter with the Banks—that in the case of mortgagors, there is no case where a Bank would not be only too anxious to come to a reasonable accommodation.

Capt. Cotter: In New Zealand, which is our great competitor more than any other country, Sir—

Secretary of State: I must say absolutely that I cannot, and I think I do no good in pretending I would not be tolerated for a moment in the Cabinet at home—that I should go up and put forward proposals of a kind which we have entirely rejected in our own country. To put that forward, with all my influence I have not a dog's chance of getting it accepted.

Lord Francis Scott: I am not proposing as a definite thing that the Land Bank should deal with this sort of thing, but they have dealt with it in Northern Rhodesia. They have given notice that onerous mortgages which carried a rate of interest of 9 per cent., then 8 per cent. and 7 per cent. should be reduced; it came down by degrees with the Land Bank in Northern Rhodesia. That was one method they adopted and of course Captain Cotter has mentioned New Zealand which is another.

Secretary of State: I think the Banks would be perfectly ready to adjust things if there was any question of accommodation.

Lord Francis Scott: It is not only the Banks—there are also companies.

The Aim.

Capt. Cotter: It is the principle involved. Where a man by his own misjudgment, bad behavi-

(Continued on page 21.)

ELECTED MEMBERS AND SECRETARY OF STATE

(Continued from page 20.)

our or bad farming has got into a position from which he cannot recover, I am the last man in the world to suggest that he should have any help at all, but at least sixty per cent. of the farmers in this country will be sold out eventually, through circumstances over which they have no control. For instance, we pags a Bill here—the East African Currency Enabling Bill; the state of the trade of this Colony had become so bad and the strain on the shilling was so great that the Currency Board, unless it had a loan, had become bankrupt. Under that Bill it had the right to borrow, naturally people did not run away from the shilling any more.

Capt. Schwartze: Most mortgagees in this Colony would be only too pleased to be relieved of their mortgage at a considerable discount and if we could thing of a method for on farms reduced by a very large proportion of the capital amount, and at the same time have a rate of interest fixed for the debtor farmer at much less than at present, the whole picture would, in my view, be completely altered by the relief to agriculture; to ask the taxpayer temporarily to put up the man has lost the money which he has invested, the taxpayer should come forward and re-finance him.

Lord Francis Scott: The idea is to find a method by which these short-term mortgages might be changed into long-term loans or something of that sort under an amortization scheme. I would not like to commit myself definitely to any one scheme, because, as you say, these are matters which have to be carefully explored.

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Capt. Cotter: It is the principle involved. Where a man by his own misjudgment, bad behavi-

(Continued on page 21.)

BUTTER LEVY FUND.

Accounts for Year's Working.

Surplus Balance.

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS EXPORTED.

The accounts of the Butter Levy Fund for the year ending December 1933 have been published in this week's "Gazette."

On the revenue side are Shs. 77,362.70 as cash proceeds of levy, less Shs. 991.25 for refunds in respect of spoiled or returned wrappers; and Shs. 133,571.82 as levy compounded with the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd. This latter is made up in this way: fresh butter, 295,617½ lbs. at 25 cents per lb., Shs. 73,904.37; tinned butter, 5,182 lbs. at 25 cents per lb., Shs. 1,295.50.

Total Export.

On the expenditure side the administration expenses come to Shs. 3,190.84; payments to Kenya Co-operative Creamery to Shs. 143,504.27, leaving a balance carried to surplus account of Shs. 2,675.91. This latter now contains a balance of Shs. 8,205.80. The payments to the Creamery were in respect of the total export of butter during 1933, 705,047 lbs., making the total levy of 1 cent. per mium cents 20,665 per lb.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL.

Donations to Building and Organ Funds.

The Hon. Treasurer of the All Saints' Cathedral Building Fund acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations:

Building Fund.

	Shs.	Cts.
Previously acknowledged	7,678	05
Mr. C. W. Hayes-Sadler	100	00
Mr. H. Webster	100	00
Total Shs.	7,878	05

New Organ Fund.

	Shs.	Cts.
Previously acknowledged	20,000	54
The construction of a further stage of the Cathedral is now in hand for the purpose of housing the new Organ in its permanent position.		

The new Organ is expected to arrive in July and the further extension is estimated to cost not less than £1,500, the necessity for raising this amount is, therefore, urgent.

Donations will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, All-Saints' Cathedral Church, Box 539, Nairobi.

UGANDA CROPS.

Benefitting from Recent Rains.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, April 16.

The rainfall during the past week has been much more satisfactory and it now looks as though the long rains have really broken. Everything is looking very green and the native food crops, in Buganda Province at any rate, are looking well. Cotton planting has now got begun, but if these rains hold it will not be long before it is commenced.

About 111,000 bales and 8,200 tons of cotton seed have been exported to the end of last week. The price of AEK lint to-day is Shs. 49/- a drop of 1 of a cent on last week's prices.

Clothing Stolen.

Between the hours of 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday the house of Bhag Ram Habir Chanel, River Road, was entered and clothing to the value of Shs. 20/- was stolen Entry was effected by breaking the staple on the door.

JUST A FEW RINGS—

typical of the exquisite designs and superb craftsmanship of Alexander Clark's vaulted stock. Prices are strictly reduced and every ring is true City of London value.

C.420.	Diamonds and Platinum	£45. 0. 0.
C.414.	Sapphire and Diamonds	£17.10. 0.
C.426.	Sapphire and Diamonds	£14. 0. 0.
C.125.	Diamonds and Platinum	£35. 0. 0.
C.419.	Diamonds and Platinum	£45. 0. 0.
C.421.	Emerald and Diamonds	£17.10. 0.
C.127.	Sapphire and Diamonds	£26.10. 0.
C.427.	Emeralds and Diamonds	£12.10. 0.

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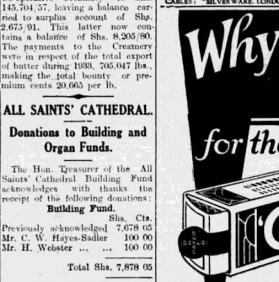

Experience has shown that it is of advantage not to be content with simply removing pains and colds but to eliminate at the same time body and mind is removed entirely.

'CAFASPIN', the new form of the world-famous Bayer's Aspirin, was expressly created with the object of fulfilling this purpose. The BAYER CROSS on each tablet and packing absolutely guarantees the good effect and innocuity of 'CAFASPIN'.

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THE WEEK'S SPORT.

LATE "ANDRA" KIRKCALDY.

Doyen of British Professional Golf.

Famous St. Andrew's Character.

Historic Matches Recalled.

DUELS WITH MANY PLAYERS.

At the age of 74 the doyen of professional golf in Great Britain, if not in the world, has passed away in the person of Andrew ("Andra") Kirkcaldy. Born at Denhead in 1860, he was one of the oldest professionals in the game, and, incidentally, one of its greatest characters. The last representative of the old type of professional, he was candid and outspoken, but nevertheless, kindly.

Golf has lost a great exponent, and a kind-hearted tutor in "Andra". No player who has the pretensions to be described as such, but did not know that fine doyen of the game. Not since the days of "Old Tom Morris" has golf known such a distinctive character. Kindly in his manner, he could yet be dry in his humour. Few knew the game better than he did. In his time he saw many changes, and perhaps they did not suit his temperament or his time. Always ready and willing at all times to offer advice to the young and inexperienced, he was a favourite with every one at the home of the game—St. Andrew's.

During his long connexion with the game, he saw many captains initiated as leader of the "mother club," and often were his pert remarks heard by the crowds which thronged the first fairway, when a new captain played himself in. He was professional at the old club when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales became captain a few years ago.

Army Record.

At the age of 20 he joined the Highland Light Infantry (the 74th Regiment) and served in the Egyptian War, taking part in the battles of Tel-el-Kebir and Omdurman. Returning to civilian life, he took up the game professionally, and for a brief period was pro' at Winchester. He returned to St. Andrew's, where he has been installed for over a generation. In the years 1879, 1889 and 1891 he tied for the "open" championship, being beaten on each occasion, first by Jamie Anderson, winner of three championships, a player, who, by his machine-like accuracy, conquered his opponents by tiring them out, and who, for some years was a professional at St. Andrews; second, by Willie Park (Musselburgh), and third by Hugh Kirkcaldy. Two of these games were played at St. Andrew's, and the other at Royal Musselburgh, the home of Willie Park, and, incidentally, the occasion on which the Musselburgh man beat him in the re-play. In 1895, when J. H. Taylor, one of the great "triumvirate", scored his second victory at St. Andrew's, "Andra" finished third, and the following year finished in the same position to Harry Vardon, when he won at Sandwich.

His Great Rival.

In his prime he took part in many notable matches for money. His great rival was the late Ben Sayers of North Berwick. In 1911 he played Ben Sayers for £50 over Sunningdale and Walton Heath (72 holes), only to lose by 6 and 5. Willie Park, a former conqueror, was met in a match over four courses—Musselburgh, St. Andrew's, Prestwick and Troon, when Kirkcaldy was a winner by 8 and 7.

When J. H. Taylor won the title in 1895, he issued a challenge for £50 a side to the world. Kirkcaldy accepted, the match to be played over two rounds of the St. Andrew's course. It went to the 36th, where "Andra" won by the narrow margin of one hole.

On four occasions he played for Scotland against England, in 1904, 1905, 1909, and 1910, and was chosen for the same international in that fateful year of 1908, when it had to be cancelled owing to terrific rains.

Holes in One.

In 1894 he won the championship of Ireland, open to amateurs and professionals. Twice has he accomplished the 8th and 11th holes at St. Andrews in one, and also the home hole at Musselburgh, the scene of many a great match with Willie Park, grandfather of Miss Doris Park, semi-finalist in the British Ladies title in 1929, and again in 1933.

A Characteristic Story.

Innumerable stories are related of the late Andrew Kirkcaldy, and as typical of the time when the old school played many money matches, it may be related that "Andra" was one day playing in a foursome when his partner remarked that the opposing professional, who was often in opposition and often in partnership, as the two were great friends. "He is a long time in that bunker; what can he be doing?" "Ye can depend on it," replied Kirkcaldy, "he is making grand use of his time."

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

Crawford and Swaffham Plates.

RESULTS OF THE RACES.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston, the Nairobi turf accountant, advises the following race results:—

Crawford Plate.

Mr. F. Hartigan's br.C. FLYING SPEAR II, Sir Gallahad—Filante, 8.5 (C. Ray) ... 1

Dowager Lady Penrhyn's Gr.c. WINDOLITE, Winalot—Awing, 8.7 (L. Hammon) ... 2

Mr. H. Blagrave's B.C. THERMIDOR, Golden Sun—Toinette, 7.1 (——) ... 3

Winner trained by owner.

7/1, Flying Spear II; 6/1, Windolite; 8/1, Thermidor.

Also ran: Greek Warrior (B. Carslake); Nil Nisi (Gordon Richards); Toscano (T. Weston); Fountain Pen (R. James); Polariscope (——).

Swaffham Plate: 1½ Miles.

Sir R. Garton's B.f. HESITATION, Achtoi—Think Twice, 7.11, (——) 1

Capt. L. Montagu's B.G. SCARDROY, Golden Myth—Zoza, 8.4 (Gordon Richards) 2

Mr. H. O. Madden's Bl.G. SOU' WESTER, Galloper Light—Chapeau, 7.2 (T. Barber) 3

Winner trained by Walters.

5/1 Hesitation; 5/2 Scardroy, 11/2 Sou Wester.

Also ran: Pyrus (G. Nicoll); Hands Off (——); Steady Flame (J. Dines); Firelight (Packham); Chinese Character (C. Richards); Minimax (H. Foster).

NAVAL VISIT TO NAIROBI.

Football and Boxing Teams.

From H.M.S. "Colombo"

TO ARRIVE IN THE EARLY PART OF MAY.

It has been decided to extend an invitation to an Association football team, and a boxing team to visit Nairobi from H.M.S. "Colombo." The invitation is being extended by the governing bodies of these two games jointly.

H.M.S. "Colombo" is due to arrive at the Coast on May 3, and remain until May 17. The party to visit the capital will reach Nairobi on May 7, and remain until May 10. It offers to be a strenuous few days for the visitors.

The decision to invite a boxing team will meet with general approval among the boxing fraternity, but no less will be the appreciation of the soccer public.

When the flagship of the squadron, H.M.S. "Hawkins" arrives at Mombasa in August, it is intended to invite a full party from the ship to make the journey up-country. It will include a Rugby team, a soccer team, boxing team and a concert party. H.M.S. "Hawkins," which, it will be recalled, paid a visit to the Coast last year, will be at the Port town from August 22 until September 10.

Goal average may well decide the question of promotion in the Second Division in Scotland. Dunfermline Athletic, Arbroath and Albion Rovers are in the running, with Morton holding a sporting chance.

POLO'S START AT KITALE.

Game Appeals at Trans Nzoia.

KEENNESS AND ENTHUSIASM.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kitale, April 17.

The Kitale Polo Club held their first tournament on Sunday, confined to members of the club. The Club has only recently been formed, but if the standard set at this tournament is to be maintained, we can soon hope to see a Kitale team competing in Nairobi. At present polo is being played on a small sized ground during the time that the permanent ground—on the premises of the Kitale Club—is under construction. The present ground is not full sized, and this factor made the Polo Committee decide to play only three-a-side chukkars. Judging by the number of spectators witnessing the tournament polo is assured of success in the Trans Nzoia, and we hope that many of the spectators will soon become players.

The Club has amongst its members a good number of experienced players, whilst the newcomers to the game show great keenness. Handicaps were not taken into consideration, and all teams played level.

The following are the results of the chukkars—

1ST CHUKKA.

Nicholl's Team vs. Rimington's Team.

Nicholl's team pressed the whole chukkar, one goal being scored by Nicholl in open play, and another by Nicholl from a 40 yards hit.

2ND CHUKKA.

Petrie's Team vs. Nicholl's Team.

Petrie's team had it their own way, and scored three times. Nicholl's team did not combine. Petrie scored twice and Alexander once.

3RD CHUKKA.

Rimington's Team vs. Petrie's Team.

Petries team again combined well and kept their places scoring twice (Continued at foot of previous columns).

and therefore, the greatest aggregate of goals, so winning the tournament. Petrie scored both goals.

The teams were as follows:—

Rimington's Team:—Back, Rimington, No. 2 and 3 Strong, No. 1 Paterson.

Nicholl's Team:—Back, Nicholl, No. 2 and 3 Hill, No. 1 Montgomery.

Petrie's Team:—Back, Petrie, No. 2 and 3 Alexander, No. 1 Keyser.

FOOTBALL RESULTS AND POSITIONS.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

(Division I).

Aston Villa	1	Birmingham	1
Chelsea ...	2	Everton ...	0
Huddersfield	4	Newcastle U.	1
Leicester City	2	Sheffield Wed.	0
Liverpool ...	2	Arsenal ...	3
Portsmouth	2	Blackburn R.	0
Sheffield Un.	0	W. Brom.	0
Stoke ...	1	Leeds U. ...	2
Sunderland	2	Middlesbro ...	0
Tottenham ...	5	Manchester C.	1
Wol'ton W.	3	Derby Co. ...	0

Division II.

Bolton Wan.	1	Notts Co. ...	0
Bradford ...	3	Hull City ...	1
Brentford ...	2	Swansea ...	0
Burnley ...	2	Millwall ...	1
Grimsby ...	3	Fulham ...	1
Manchester U.	2	Port Vale ...	0
Notts Forest	4	Southampton	1
Oldham ...	3	Lincoln City	0
Plymouth ...	3	Bradford City	0
Preston N.E.	0	Bury ...	3
West Ham.	1	Blackpool ...	2

Mid-Week Match.

Notts Co. 1, Bradford 0.

Division III.

Southern Section.

Bournemouth	1	Swindon ...	1
Bristol R. ...	2	Torquay U.	1
Cardiff City	1	Brighton & H.	4
Charlton Ath.	1	Clapton Or.	1
Coventry C.	5	Newport Co.	2
Crystal Pal.	1	Northampton	2
Exeter City	0	Aldershot ...	0
Gillingham ...	1	Luton ...	1
Reading ...	1	Norwich City	0
Southend Un.	0	Q.P. Rangers	2
Watford ...	1	Bristol City	1

Northern Section.

Accrington S.	4	Chester ...	1
Barnsley ...	2	Stockport Co.	0
Chesterfield	1	Doncaster R.	1
Gateshead ...	0	York City ...	2
Hartlep'ls U.	2	Crewe Alex.	1
Mansfield ...	6	Halifax ...	1
Rochdale ...	1	Barrow ...	2
Southport ...	4	Rotherham ...	0
Tranmere R.	3	Carlisle Un.	1
Wrexham ...	5	N. Brighton	4

Darlington vs. Walsall (no play).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(Division I.)

Aberdeen ...	0	St. Mirren	0
Airdrie ...	3	Hearts ...	3
Clyde ...	1	Hibernians	0
Hamilton Ac.	1	Celtic ...	1
Partick This.	3	Third Lanark	0
Queen's Park	1	Falkirk ...	6

Mid-Week Match

Hearts 1, Motherwell 3.

English League, Division I

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Arsenal	38	23	7	8	69	43	54
Huddersfield	38	20	8	10	81	54	50
Tottenham H.	40	20	15	7	75	51	47
Derby Co.	39	17	12	10	67	49	44
Sunderland	41	15	13	13	77	62	43
Blackburn R.	40	17	16	7	67	75	41
Manchester C.	39	15	13	11	55	67	41
Sheffield Wed.	39	16	15	8	56	59	40
Leeds Un.	38	16	15	7	71	59	39
W. Brom. Alb.	39	14	15	10	69	65	38
Everton	38	12	12	14	57	56	38
Wolverhampton	39	13	14	12	71	77	38
Stoke City	39	14	15	10	53	64	38
Leicester City	37	13	13	11	53	59	37
Portsmouth	38	13	14	11	45	51	37
Aston Villa	38	13	16	9	68	68	35
Middlesbro'.	39	14	18	7	60	75	35
Liverpool	40	12	18	10	74	84	34
Chelsea	38	13	18	7	60	60	33
Birmingham	39	10	17	12	44	50	32
Newcastle Un.	40	9	17	14	62	74	32
Sheffield Un.	39	11	21	7	55	97	29

English League, Division II

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Grimsby	39	26	8	5	95	53	57
Brentford	39	20	12	7	78	57	47
Bolton Wan.	39	20	12	7	72	53	47
Preston N.E.	39	20	13	6	67	52	46
Bradford	38	21	15	2	80	64	44
Blackpool	39	15	12	12	59	53	42
Bradford City	39	18	16	5	67	63	41
Plymouth Arg.	39	14	12	13	67	64	41
Port Vale	39	17	15	7	53	53	41
West Ham	39	15	14	10	73	57	40
Bury	39	15	15	9	66	69	40
Burnley	39	17	16	6	58	66	40
Oldham Ath.	39	15	15	9	62	59	39
Hull City	39	13	14	12	52	56	38
Fulham	39	15	17	7	47	61	37
Southampton	39	14	17	8	49	62	36
Notts. For.	39	12	18	9	68	67	33
Notts. Co.	38	11	17	10	51	69	32
Swansea	39	9	17	13	48	58	31
Millwall	39	10	18	11	37	61	31
Manchester Un.	39	13	22	4	56	84	30
Lincoln City	39	8	24	7	39	68	23

Division III, Southern Section

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Norwich City	39	24	6	9	[illegible]	48	57
Coventry City	39	20	8	11	[illegible]	51	51
Q.P. Rangers	38	22	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
Reading	40	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43
Bristol R.	38	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46
Luton	39	18	11	10	74	59	46
Charlton Ath.	37	18	11	8	71	48	44
Swindon	38	16	11	11	60	59	42
Exeter City	39	15	13	11	64	52	41
Clapton Or.	39	16	14	9	73	62	41
Brighton and H.	38	13	13	12	56	55	38
Crystal Pal.	38	14	15	9	62	62	37
Northampton	39	11	16	12	66	76	34
Watford	39	13	19	7	64	59	33
Southend Un.	39	12	18	9	50	66	33
Gillingham	39	11	18	10	70	87	32
Aldershot	38	10	16	12	44	64	32
Bristol City	37	9	16	12	50	68	30
Torquay Un.	38	12	20	6	47	83	30
Newport Co.	39	6	16	17	45	68	29
Bournemouth	38	9	21	8	50	91	26
Cardiff City	38	8	24	6	53	96	22

Division III, Northern Section

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Chesterfield	39	26	7	6	82	41	58
Barnsley	39	25	7	7	111	58	57
Stockport C.	38	23	7	8	111	49	54
Walsall	39	21	11	7	86	55	49
Doncaster R.	39	19	11	9	71	56	47
Wrexham	39	20	14	5	91	68	45
Tranmere R.	38	19	13	6	77	55	44
Barrow	39	16	14	9	98	93	41
Halifax	39	19	13	5	73	85	41
Hartlepool Un.	39	15	17	7	84	84	37
York City	40	15	18	7	67	69	37
Carlisle Un.	39	13	18	8	60	77	34
Darlington	39	13	18	8	67	93	34
New Brighton	39	13	18	8	56	80	34
Gateshead	38	12	17	9	70	87	33
Southport	40	8	15	7	62	85	32
Accrington S.	39	13	19	7	64	89	32
Chester	38	13	19	6	77	84	32
Crewe Alex.	39	13	20	6	74	88	32
Mansfield	39	9	18	12	73	83	30
Rotherham	39	10	21	8	51	82	28
Rochdale	39	9	25	5	50	95	[illegible]

Scottish League, Division I

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Rangers	35	28	2	5	110	37	61
Motherwell	35	26	5	4	85	41	56
Aberdeen	36	18	11	7	88	54	43
Q. of South	35	20	13	2	71	73	42
Ayr Un.	36	16	11	9	85	88	41
St. Johnstone	36	17	13	6	73	46	40
Hearts	35	15	10	10	82	55	40
Celtic	34	15	9	10	67	48	40
Kilmarnock	36	16	12	8	68	61	40
Falkirk	35	16	14	5	69	61	37
Hamilton Acas.	35	14	13	8	58	69	36
Dundee	36	14	16	6	64	60	34
Partick This.	36	14	17	5	70	72	33
Queen's Park	35	13	19	3	61	79	29
Clyde	35	8	17	10	51	68	26
Hibernian	36	11	22	3	48	67	25
St. Mirren	35	8	18	9	42	65	25
3rd Lanark	36	7	20	9	53	99	23
Airdrie	35	9	23	4	54	100	22
Cowdenbeath	35	4	26	5	50	109	13

Prospects for County Cricket.

CLUB'S HOPES AND FORTUNES FOR THIS SEASON.

The "Bogey" of Financial Loss.

HAPPY POSITION OF THE YORKSHIRE TEAM.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, April 10.
(By Air Mail).

If the precedent of 1930 be followed at this week's meeting, the England professional players in the Test matches, will be paid £40 each match; the umpires £25 each, and the scorers £10 each. Players and umpires are also allowed certain expenses; the scorer's payment is inclusive. The twelfth man's allowance is £30 each match and rail fare.

The coming county cricket season promises to liberate our county clubs from the bogey of continued financial loss. The fine weather of last summer was a great help to them, and this combined with the visit of the Australians has already resulted in a decided increase in club membership and applications for season tickets. The following are the outlooks for the various clubs for the coming season:

Derbyshire.

The club will start with a balance in hand of about £335 and officials are optimistic about the future. A. W. Richardson has now completely recovered from his illness and is to continue in the captaincy.

Essex.

Essex are adopting Kent's policy and distributing their matches throughout the country, having abandoned Leyton. T. N. Pearce and D. R. Wilcox will again be joint captains. Last year's profit amounted to £172.

Glamorgan.

Glamorgan's financial position is greatly improved. Last year's profit amounted to £600, and the total debt has been reduced from £4,000 to about £1,000. M. J. Turnbull is to act as Captain and Secretary.

Gloucestershire.

The club made a loss last year, but this was mainly due to the rental of £500 for the county ground, which has now become its own property. B. H. Lyon will again be captain, and two possible new bowlers are Matthews and Cranfield.

Hampshire.

Hampshire's financial outlook is rather depressing. There is a heavy overdraft at the bank, and last season's loss was £251. Hampshire have lost 1,000 members since 1926. Geoffrey Lowndes succeeds Lord Tennyson as captain.

Kent

Kent's profit was reduced last year but was almost entirely compensated for by special donations. A gratuity of £500 was made to Hardinge on his retirement. A. P. F. Chapman and B. H. Valentine will be captain and vice-captain, respectively.

Lancashire.

The county turned an adverse balance of £3,000 into a profit of £2,400 last year. P. T. Eckersley will once again be captain and the side will be much the same as last season but they are still looking for a fast bowler to fill Macdonald's place.

Leicestershire.

Leicestershire's deficit has been halved, and the outlook is fairly cheerful. An effort is being made to obtain 1,000 more members. Arthur Hazlerigg will lead the team.

Middlesex

Middlesex are trying to discover hidden talent and a "Young Players" sub-committee is carrying out this research.

Northamptonshire.

In spite of a big increase in gate receipts, Northamptonshire still had a loss on last year's working, but the decline in membership has been checked. W. C. Brown will again be captain.

Nottinghamshire.

The county's total indebtedness is now £4,262, but the number of season tickets sold has been above the average for March. A. W. Carr will again take on the captaincy. It still has to be seen, of course, how fit Larwood is after the operation on his foot in the autumn.

Somerset.

Somerset's overdraft is down slightly. A. Ingle will again captain the side, but J. C. White will only play occasionally.

Sussex.

In spite of finishing second in the championship last summer, they had a disappointing year financially, nearly £700 being lost, but an increase in membership is anticipated, and the financial outlook quite bright. Alan Melville will captain the team.

Surrey.

Hobbs is anxious to complete his 200 centuries, and it is announced that he will start playing at the beginning of the season. E. T. R. Holmes is to be captain. The county made a profit of £1,000 last year, and great improvements have been carried out at the Oval.

Warwickshire.

Warwickshire's deficit has been decreased since receipts in 1933 were £500 more than in 1932. It is anticipated that R. E. S. Wyatt will again be invited to captain the side.

Worcestershire.

Owing to an increase in membership, Worcestershire, are hopeful for the coming season, although there was a loss last year. C. F. Walters will be captain and a newcomer is Frank Warne, who has played for Victoria in inter-State matches.

Yorkshire.

Yorkshire's membership has increased, and they now have an accumulated fund of over £20,000. A. B. Sellers will continue as captain.

"Duleep's Illness.

K. S. Duleepsinhji has now entirely recovered from his serious illness, and he is flying to India to attend the wedding of his brother, the Maharaja of Nawanagar next month. After the wedding he will return to England for the continuation of his treatment.

The Ashes.

Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan, in a talk at the Welldon Park Cricket Club last week, said that it was more than likely that Australia would regain "The Ashes" during the coming summer, but that England would not lose them without a great struggle.

SCOTS BEATEN AT WEMBLEY.

Great Display of Football.

England Wins by Three Goals to Nil.

GALLACHER WORRIES THE HOME DEFENCE.

90,000 People Pay Over £20,000 for Admission.

("Standard" Correspondent and Reuter.)

London, April 14.

By three goals to nil England defeated Scotland at Wembley in the international. The official attendance was given as 92,963, the gate money amounting to the colossal sum of £20,178. Over thirty thousand Scots' made the trip to the South to see the match. Delightful weather prevailed, and among those present was the Duke of York.

England's victory was all against the run of play. Admittedly they took the chances that came their way, but the Scots were always the better football players, especially in the ball control and their positional play. Their forwards, however, lacked thrust, and could do little against the rock-like defence of the Englishmen. Generally the game was undistinguished. The halfbacks, with the exception of Massie, the Hearts player, were moderate, and all disappointing.

Scots Force Pace.

Scotland forced the pace in the first half, their forwards combining in many delightful movements, Connor and Gallacher leading the English defence a merry dance for the most part. Gallacher repeatedly tested Moss, the home keeper. But England soon got going, and Bastin, Crook and Brook worried the Scottish defenders. The latter kicked hurriedly and anywhere. Five minutes from the interval Bastin opened the scoring with a terrific left drive, which gave the Scottish goalie no chance whatsoever.

Second Goal from a Free.

The second half saw Scotland make a brilliant rally. Their forwards were giving a delightful display, and Stevenson the Motherwell winger, and Gallacher kept Moss continually on the alert with shots which he handled cleverly and with certainty. The combination of the Scots was in the way of a revelation. They kept the ball on the carpet, but the England defenders covered cleverly. Hapgood was outstanding.

England's second score came when Bastin was fouled a yard outside the penalty area. The Arsenal man was weaving his way through when he was brought down. Brook took the free kick, and scored, the ball cannoning off the post into the net. The third point came when Bowers headed one through soon after.

£10,000 as Birthday Gift.

F.A.'s Presentation to Sir Frederick Wall.

Veteran Football Legislator to Retire in July.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 14.

Sir Frederick Wall, for many years secretary of the Football Association, is to retire in July next. In connexion with his retirement the F. A. have decided to make him a present of £10,000.

Knighted in 1930 Sir Frederick Wall has been an outstanding figure in football circles not only in England, but in the world for many years. In many regards he may be said to be the F.A. His connexion with the game extends to over half a century, and many have been the changes and innovations witnessed in its control during these years.

The gift, which takes the form of some real endeavour to recognise the untiring energy and the valuable services which he has performed for the game, came in the shape of a birthday present, Sir Frederick Wall being 76 to-day.

INDIAN SPORTS TEAM'S VISIT.

Proposed Tour in Kenya.

Will Kenya have its second visit from a touring side this year? The "All India Sports Association", which has sent a team on tour in South Africa contemplate visiting Kenya. It was reported at a meeting of the Council of the Football Association of Kenya, that the side would like to visit the Colony, probably about June, on their return from South Africa.

A sub-committee of the Association in Kenya, in Messrs. Boddy and Ross, were appointed to go into the matter, and to interview the persons in Nairobi, who are interested in the proposed visit. This sub-committee is to report at the next meeting of the Council.

DO YOU KNOW?

Newcastle United have won the English Cup on three occasions, while they have figured in the final on four others. From 1905 until 1911—seven years—they were finalists five times, winning the Cup once. The other two years saw them League champions. They are one of the best Cup fighting teams in the country, a distinction which they have fully earned and justified.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 14.

The following are the results of the principal Rugby matches played on Saturday:—

Birkenhead Park 14, Waterloo 10.
Exeter 3, Llanelly 13.
Gloucester 8, Harlequins 0.
Leicester 11, Blackheath 14.
Newport 15, Bath 3.

Taxed to the Uttermost

CASSELL'S TABLETS worked wonders

Mrs. MORLEY, of Wandsworth, London, says:—

"I was taxed to the uttermost, walked about in a semi-conscious condition and was quite unable to carry on single-handed, but those bad times are past, for which Cassell's Tablets have the entire praise. Right from the start they commenced to build me up. I could feel new life coursing through my veins, fresh energy circulating through my body and my nerves grew steadier every day. Do you wonder that I think the world of Cassell's Tablets and that I gratefully acknowledge all the good they have done for me for no one could feel fitter in health than I."

CASSELL'S TABLETS *ARE THE UNRIVALLED TONIC RESTORATIVE FOR—*

Nerves
Anaemia
Sleeplessness
Indigestion
Headaches
Lost Appetite
Breakdown

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS ANTS BUGS FLEAS MOTH FLIES COCKROACHES AND ALL INSECTS. TINS ONLY.

"A NEW THRILL!"

SPALDING GOLF CLUBS IN MATCHED SETS

East African Agents:— CRAIG'S SPORTS HOUSE, Ltd., P.O. Box 937, Nairobi.

NAIROBI GOLF CLUB.

The President Departs for Home.

Kenya Golfers Rally Round.

Trials of a Touring Captain.

VETERANS' AND MIXED COMPETITIONS.

(Niblick.)

Our President, Mr. E. K. Figgis, K.C., with Mrs. Figgis, our late Lady Captain, and Miss Sheila Figgis, our star entertainer, left for the coast and home on Thursday afternoon—there was a large crowd of Nairobi golfers at the station to wish them *bon voyage*. Both Mr. Figgis and Mrs. Figgis have done a whole heap of work for the Nairobi Golf Club both last year and this and they will be much missed in golfing circles in Nairobi.

Mr. Figgis is to be Touring Captain again at home of the Kenya Golfing Society. Two years ago he carried out the same duty with great success. There are a good many members of the Kenya Golfing Society going home this year, so there should be no difficulty in raising a team for the matches of the tour but I would impress upon everyone who is going home the urgent necessity of keeping in touch with the London Secretary, and the Touring Captain. The great thing, of course, is not to let the Captain down, and it is a failing which is not peculiar to this Colony. I have met it in others, that promises are made here which are not fulfilled on the other side. I have had experience as Touring Captain of the Kenya Golfing Society, and I found that promises to play were not always fulfilled with the result that one had many anxious moments before the team was complete. Thank heavens we have never failed to put a side in the field, but it has been touch and go several times, and I do impress upon everyone who is at home this year to support the Touring Captain loyally, and not let him down. I am sure we all wish Mr. and Mrs. Figgis and their family a very happy holiday.

Veteran's Competition.

Mr. Figgis, before leaving, won the Veterans' Competition, beating Mr. Neil Stewart in the final. We were all pleased to see a real veteran win this competition, and I am certain that in future years the conditions of entry for this competition will have to be alter ed—I would make the limit of age 50 and over; we could get 20 or 25 players who are over 50, and I think they would play off their ordinary club handicap, with no limit as to handicap. I think this would make it a much more genuine competition. We have under our present age limit of 40, members in the absolute prime of life entering for the veterans competition, whereas, surely this competition of all others, should be confined to those of us who are in the sere and yellow.

Mixed Foursomes.

The Mixed Foursomes were played on Sunday, and resulted in a tie between Mr. Reme Martin and Miss Sheila Figgis, and Mr. Neil Stewart and Miss Joan Leonard. The tie was played off on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Neil Stewart and Miss Leonard, although they had to give 16 strokes, were in wonderful form and finished with a net 76. Both partners played really good golf, and it is a very pleasing indeed to me to see Miss Leonard back on her old form, because she has been having a very lean period of golf for the last two or three months. The ladies competition is being played off to-day and I am sure there will be a good entry.

ENGLAND'S TEST SELECTORS.

Former Captain Elected.

F. S. JACKSON AMONG THE CHOSEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 12.

The men to choose England's captain and team for the coming tests with the Australians, have been selected. The selection took place at a meeting of the M.C.C. to-day. They are Sir F. Stanley Jackson, P. A. Perrin, and T. A. Higson.

Captain of Yorkshire for some years, and also a leader of the England side, "Jacker", as "F. S.", was often known by, had a distinguished cricket career. Educated at Harrow, he captained his school in 1880, and played in the Cambridge University team against Oxford from 1880 to 1883, being captain in 1882-3. In 1905 he led England against Australia, while in 1921 he was elected president of the M.C.C., perhaps the highest honour the game can hold.

P. A. Perrin is the old Essex player, who took part in several notable partnerships for that County, particularly in company with C. McGahey. But for his weakness in the field he would undoubtedly have been chosen to play for his country.

T. A. Higson is the Old Derbyshire and Lancashire player.

LEN HARVEY WINS AGAIN.

Coloured American Disqualified.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 12.

Len Harvey, the British light and heavyweight champion, defeated Jimmy Tarante, the coloured American, in a fifteen rounds contest at the Albert Hall, London this evening. Tarante was disqualified in the fifth round for hitting low.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Final Acceptances for the Race.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston, the Nairobi turf accountant, advises the following acceptances for the City and Suburban, to be run over one and a quarter miles on April 25.

	st.	lb.
Nitsiehin	9	4
Mate	9	4
Alluvial	8	7
Montrose	8	7
Light Sussex	8	6
Beneficial	8	5
Abbotsworthy	8	5
Play On	8	1
St. Oswald	8	0
Pommann	8	0
Galapas	7	12
Young Native	7	11
Highlander	7	10
Unlikely	7	9
Stop Gap	7	4

TACTICS IN GOLF.

The Game Under Ideal Conditions.

A Visit to Major Scott's Course.

In these days of burned up courses, grassless, hard as concrete, and never a blade of green to charm and entrance the eye, it was a new experience to play over a course where the verdant mantle lay all around; with beautiful greens to putt on—altogether a golfer's paradise. Last week-end I played over Major Scott's course at Kiambu, and to anyone who loves the game, and desires to play it under home-like conditions, then he or she can do no better than make the pleasant trip by car—some seventeen miles—to this delightful spot, and there revel in the glories of natural golf. It would be difficult to imagine that so near to Nairobi there was one place where green grass could be found. Admittedly it has suffered from the drought, but there remains a sufficiency to give a welcome to the eye.

From a private course, it has now been turned into a public one, and any golfer may visit and play over the course on payment of a green fee. I could imagine no better way to spend a day than to put a lunch basket into the car, and then his myself over the dusty roads to Kiambu, and Major Scott's, there to enjoy a game under the most pleasant conditions.

As a course I think it is about the best in East Africa, or, if that is too wide and sweeping a statement, in Kenya. Wonderfully well laid out, several improvements are now being effected, and once these are completed, it will give nine holes of very testing golf. At present, they provide a very good test, let there be no mistaking that, but these alterations which are being undertaken will improve them still further.

A New Thrill.

It gives a real thrill to play on grass once more, and bang the ball hard up to the pin, knowing that it will stop almost dead. Through the green the lies are wonderful, although there are scrapes at times, but then these are part and parcel of any home course, and gives the game but another thrill. One need have no fear of breaking one's club as there is always the danger on these concrete like fairways which are our lot generally to-day. You can take out your brassie or your spoon with perfect assurance and the knowledge that if it is a bad shot, then 99 times out of one hundred it is your ownself to blame.

As I have said, the holes are exceedingly well laid out, and there are two very intriguing short ones, both of which call for careful judgment. The tee shot requires to be gauged to a nicety in most instances, otherwise considerable trouble can be met. The tees are a trifle rough, but then the blame can be laid wholly to the drought.

The Bunkers.

So far as the bunkering of the course is concerned, it really good again, although I th that in the case of some of close to the greens, th will be deepened, and made much more of a formidable hazard than they are just at present. There will be those who will probably disagree with me in this regard, but the careful and well judged shot should meet with its true reward. The fourth hole, if I remember rightly, is a trifle featureless at present, but I understand this comes under the heading of "under repair." The tee is to be put back some thirty yards or so, while a new green is being built close up to the woods, lengthening the hole by some seventy yards. Once this change has been effected, then I think it will make a very big difference, and make it a real two shot.

I have waxed a trifle enthusiastic over the course, but I can assure all those who play that they will thoroughly enjoy it. The air is invigorating, while there is a new zest accruing to the game, and that after all, is what counts.

"POON.

JARDINE'S LETTER TO THE M.C.C.

An Official Announcement.

WILL HE YET CHANGE HIS MIND?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 12.

It is officially announced that the M.C.C., received a letter from Mr. D. R. Jardine in February last "without any previous communication from the M.C.C.", announcing that he would not be available for the test matches against Australia during the coming summer.

For some weeks past there have been considerable rumours anent the position of the Surrey and England captain, and a few days ago it was published in these columns that Mr. Jardine had definitely declined to lead England, when his name was mentioned in connexion with the Australian visit shortly commencing. Various reasons have been given as to the cause of his refusal. In some quarters it is thought that it is due to the "body-line" controversy, which ruled so prominently in cricket circles during the last visit to Australia by an M.C.C. side, when Jardine was in command. In other quarters it is asserted that it is entirely due to business calls, while others again think that the Surrey man has had too much of it, and wants a rest.

That he will be missed in the ranks of the M.C.C. goes without saying. In many ways it is a matter of regret that he has been forced for some reason or other to stand down, but there must always spring up the hope that he will change his mind.

HELEN WILLS FOR WIMBLEDON.

Wants to Defend Her Title.

Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, the Wimbledon tennis champion, is looking forward to defending her title this year, but she intends to build up her strength at lesser tournaments before entering on the strain of international matches.

Last September Mrs. Wills-Moody was ordered not to touch a tennis racket for six months owing to an injury to her back.

Occasional Twinges.

In November it was stated that the tennis star was unlikely to defend her Wimbledon title this year. She said she would not play tennis again until 1935, but it seems that now she has recovered sufficiently to warrant her contemplating a modification of this decision.

She adds that she still experiences occasional twinges of pain although swimming has considerably strengthened her.

She is gratified at world-wide sympathetic inquiries after her health.

Recovery Requires Patience.

Mrs. Wills-Moody has issued a denial of the renewed reports that her retirement from lawn tennis is imminent, says Reuter.

She adds that she has no desire to attempt to restart before the electrical treatment which she is undergoing has entirely removed the injury to her back.

Mrs. Wills-Moody also denies that she has specifically practised in private, with the result that her condition was disappointing. She gets better each day, but her recovery requires patience.

YOUNG NATIVE WINS THE NEWBURY.

Field of Sixteen Runners.

RACING RESULTS.

By the margin of one and a half lengths, Young Native won the Newbury Spring Cup from the fancied Abbot's Worthy, who finished two lengths ahead of The Font, in a field of sixteen. The following is the result:

Mr. A. R. A. Heath's br.c. YOUNG NATIVE Junior—Mallusca, 8.0 (Cliff Richards) 1

Mr. V. T. Thompson's ch.h. ABBOTS WORTHY Abbots Trace—Pomsan, 8.4 (W. Johnstone) 2

Lord Portman's gr.c. THE FONT Son and Heir—Bookmuslin, 7.0 ..... (T. Barber) 3

Winner trained by Richards. 100/6 Young Native ; 5/2 Abbots Worthy; 20/1 The Font.

Mr. Maurice Rosenstone, the Nairobi turf accountant, advises the following as also ran:—

Town Crier (S. Wragg); Fonab (Gordon Richards); Madgascar (T. Bartlam); Statesman (C. Smirke); Ole King Sole (T. Weston); Bow and Arrow (G. Nicoll); Belfry (H. Wragg); Scatbrain (E. Smith); Canteener (R. Perryman); St. Oswald (S. Donoghue); Mainwood (J. Sirett); Sunbird (A. Richardson); Mate (F. Fox).

Versicle was scratched on April 6 at 10.48 a.m.

Greenham Plate.

Mr. Rosenston also sends the following results for publication:—

Mr. Z. G. Michalino's b.f. ZELINA Blandford—Zoza, 8.2 (S. Donoghue) 1

Mr. J. A. Dewar's b.c. MEDIEVAL KNIGHT Gay Crusader—Hasty Love, 9.4 (Gordon Richards) 2

Sir A. Bailey's br.c. TIBERIUS Foxlaw — Glanabatrick 8.5 ..... (G. Nicoll) 3

Winner trained by J. Lawson. 33/1 Zelina; 10/11 Medieval Knight; 5/1 Tiberius.

Also ran: The Ruthless Abbot (R. Dicki); Primero (C. Hay); Barred Amber (H. Perryman); Red Spinner (——); Winsome Boy (S. Wragg); Solicitor General (J. Childs); Felton (——); Panthurst (J. Marshall); Lambert (B. Carslake); Moidore (F. Lane); Damascene (W. Rickaby).

The Chieveley Handicap Stakes: 5 Furlongs.

Mr. J. Leach's br.c. FIGARO Colorado — Tiltyhim, 7.13 (S. Wragg) 1

Lord Woolavington's b.c. MANITOBA Manna—Berrystede, 9.4 (Gordon Richards) 2

Mr. V. Emanuel's ch.h. MORFAIR Morvich—Mormaw, 8.9 (C. Smirke) 3

Winner trained by Owner.

5/2 Figaro; 7/1 Manitoba; 2/1 Morfair.

Also ran: Sorrento (C. Ray); Spiritbelle (W. Wells); Garry (T. Weston); Early Closing (F. Rickaby); Lucky Sarah (——); Red Queen (E. Smith); Whim (A. Richardson).

Thatcham Long Distance Handicap 2 Miles.

Mr. H. Martineau's ch.g. APPLE PEEL Apelle—White Coral, 7.9 ..... (——) 1

Mr. R. Gubbin's gr.g. OUR HOPE Son and Heir—Heres Hoping, 8.4 (Gordon Richards) 2

Lady Foley's b.g. HAPPY MANMORE Desman—Happy New Year, 7.11 ... (E. Smith) 3

Winner trained by Farquharson. 100/8 Apple Peel; 2/1 Our Hope; 20/1 Happy Manmore.

Also ran: Wenceslas (J. Dines); Sanity (K. Gethin); Swift and True (S. Donoghue); Claran (F. Fox); Fragrance (W. Rickaby); Chelmarsh (G. Nicoll); Gaihampton (M. Beary); And How (F. Lane); Caddie (A. Berry); Arctic Light (T. Weston); Ballyorgan (T. Barber).

The Mandera and Wajir District.

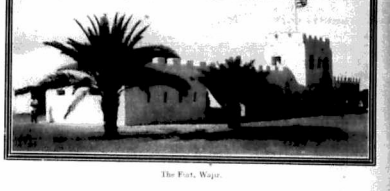
Marehan Somalis watering camels on the Dosa River.

A Garre family. The hut is made of camel hairin or grass saddle blankets, spread over a framework of sticks. The hut can, in consequence, be folded and packed up very quickly.

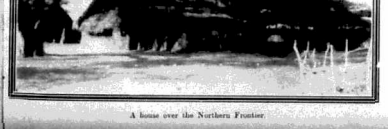
Degodia Somalis at Mandera.

D.C.'s House, Wajir.

Watering goats in the River Dosa. Note the Somali beating the water to keep away crocodiles.



The Fort, Wajir.



A house over the Northern Frontier.

The "Keep" Mandera.

Photos: H. N. Instone.

WINNERS OF THE RUGBY GYMKHANA CUP (Muthaiga Club).

NONDESCRIPTS PULLING OVER FOR A WIN in the finals of the tug-o'-war. PHOTOS: A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd.

CROSSING THE NILE AT ATURA.

SOURCE OF THE NILE

NATIVE FISHERMAN ON THE NILE. PHOTOS: W. A. Winter.

BOXING IN EAST AFRICA.

What Is Wrong With It?

Growing Feeling Among Youth.

An Apathetic Governing Body.

GET ON WITH IT NOW.

When the Amateur Boxing Association of East Africa held its annual general meeting a few weeks ago, the question was discussed of a possible tournament in which members of the Royal Air Force flight, who are due to arrive here on Tuesday next, April 17, might take part. What has happened in the interim I cannot tell, but it seems that some announcement should have been made as to whether or not the tournament was to be staged. The time is fast approaching, it cannot be said that it is not here already, when this body should make some definite move towards staging a promotion, either along the lines of the proposed monthly competitions, a question which was also raised and discussed at that meeting, or else go ahead with the organising of a schoolboys' championship.

The present lackadaisical attitude cannot further the best interests of boxing, and unless some step is taken in these early days, I fear that the sport, from its present state of moribundity, will pass away altogether.

There is a growing feeling among many of the youth of the capital that unless the governing body "get on with it," and that at no far distant date, they will throw in the sponge altogether, and stop training. For some days now there have been quite a number of young lads training for a possible promotion, but so far nothing of the nature has materialised, nor is there been any step taken to endeavour to organise one. It is a matter for regret if this finely manly art should be allowed to die out, and die out it undoubtedly will, unless something is done before long.

Boxing's Future.

Just as in every other sport, boxing must look for its future material to the schools, and I would like to see a strong step taken by the powers that be to organise a championship on the lines suggested. A good long time ago the Association drew up a set of draft rules for the government of such a championship, but beyond that there appears to have been nothing done. Certainly, such a tournament has had its critics, and its undoubted antagonists, but if the Association are there to look after boxing and its best interests, surely it might be expected that they will not allow the few to overrule what is practically amounting to a necessity.

Tending Towards Death.

Foster the art in the youngster of the Colony, and there need be no fear as to its future. To carry on in the present manner, however, can only lead to one thing, and one thing only—an apathetic, and later a dead public. In conversation with one very keen lad he told me that unless a tournament of some description was staged in the near future, many of the youths would stop training, and give up boxing completely. That would be a step which I would deplore, just as many others would, but at the same time, there would appear to be no little justification for their resolve. If they want to box, then let them box. Why shilly-shally over the question? It was more or less promised that monthly tournaments would be organised, but so far they have been most conspicuous by their absence. Stage one now, and let the youngsters see that the controlling body are out to help them, and to do all in their power for them.

CORINTHIAN.

RANELAGH POLO CLUB.

Fixtures for the Coming Season.

The Ranelagh Club have issued their provisional polo programme for the coming season, which will open on May 1 and last till August 4. Eleven tournaments will be played, in addition to the County Polo Week fixtures, which include the closing stages of the County Polo Association's three leading tournaments and a handicap tournament open to members of Ranelagh and of the C.P.A.

Another attraction during County Polo Week will be the semi-final and final ties of the tournament for the Subaltern's Gold Cup, at present held by the 11th Hussars. Dates will be announced later for the annual matches between the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force for the Duke of York's Challenge Cup, between Lords and Commons for the Harrington Challenge Cup, and between a British team and an Allies' team for the Verdun Cup. There is no change in the club's polo officials, Colonel T. P. Melville continuing as manager, Major H. Mason as his assistant, and Major S. G. H. Saunders as secretary.

The club's tournaments will be played on the following dates:—

Colt's Challenge Cup.—May 14-19.

Buenos Aires Challenge Cup.—May 21-26.

Junior Colt's Challenge Cup.—May 28-June 2.

Ranelagh Handicap Challenge Cup.—June 4-9.

Ranelagh Open Challenge Cup.—June 11-16.

Ranelagh Novices' Challenge Cup.—June 25-30.

Invitation Tournament (Blue Jackets' Challenge Cup).—July 2-7.

Subalterns' Gold Challenge Cup (semi-finals and final).—July 9-14.

County Polo Week.—July 9-14.

King's Coronation Challenge Cup.—July 16-21.

Hunt Challenge Cup.—July 23-28.

Farewell Handicap Tournament.—July 30-August 4.

AN OLD THRILL.

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

Sir,—How nice it must be to be a golfer of "Spoon's" capability! I infer from his weekly notes published in your issue of to-day's date on his recent visit to Major Scott's grass-greened course that "it gives" him "a real" (new!) thrill to play on grass once more, and bang the ball up to the pin, knowing that it will stop almost dead."

I used to suffer from the delusion that if I played on a grass-greened course I could experience the same thrill myself, but bitter experience has taught me that there is only one place on the course up to which I can bang the ball in the sure and certain knowledge that it will stop almost dead and that is to a bunker!

Yours etc.,

"NO ILLUSIONS LEFT ABOUT GOLF."

Nairobi April 13.

NANDI SPORTS CLUB.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Nandi, April 10.

The Sports Club with its very sporting nine hole course and its two tennis courts, is being revived, and there is every reason to hope that a considerable increase in the number of settlers will take place in the very near future.

RUGBY GYMKHANA AT PARKLANDS.

Muthaiga Win Floating Trophy.

A SEND OFF TO THE SEASON.

Another successful gymkhana was staged under the auspices of the Rugby Union on Saturday. There was quite a large attendance at Parklands Sports Club to witness the event, the third held. The previous two functions to Saturday's were staged at Muthaiga, but on this occasion the venue was changed.

Representatives from Muthaiga, Nondescripts, Ruiru and Old Cambrians competed. Once again Muthaiga annexed the floating trophy awarded to the club gaining the highest aggregate of points in the various events. The first year in which it was competed for saw Muthaiga and Nondescripts joint holders, but last year Muthaiga won it with points to spare.

The gymkhana acts as a set off to the season, which has been held up to some extent this far, at least as regards the preliminary practice matches, owing to the hard state of the grounds. With the recent rains, however, the game should go right ahead. All the grounds have benefitted from the downpours, but still more rain will do no harm, indeed, it will be all for the good.

Conditions were excellent for the Gymkhana on Saturday, and keenness marked the various events, in which all the clubs had representatives.

The Results.

The following are the results:—

110 yards race for Backs:—1, F. C. Crittenden (Nondescripts); 2, Hardress Williams (Muthaiga); 3, J. S. B. Welford (Ruiru).

110 yards race for Forwards:—1, D. Tate (Muthaiga); 2, J. H. C. Sim (Nondescripts); 3, Fletcher (Muthaiga).

Relay race for Backs: 1, Ruiru; 2, Muthaiga; 3, Nondescripts.

Passing race for Backs:—1, Ruiru; 2, Old Cambrians.

Tackling Race:—1, Muthaiga; 2, Muthaiga.

Punting the Ball:—Hardress Williams (Muthaiga); 2, J. S. B. Welford (Ruiru); 3, J. H. Milligan (Muthaiga).

Relay race for Forwards:—1, Muthaiga; 2, Old Cambrians; 3, Nondescripts.

Swerving Race:—1, Ruiru; 2, Nondescripts; 3, Ruiru.

Tug of War:—1, Nondescripts; 2, Muthaiga.

AGGREGATE CUP.

1—Muthaiga—25 points.
2—Nondescripts—15 points.
3—Ruiru—14 points.
4—Old Cambrians—4 points.

CALL-OVER ON THE DERBY.

Colombo's Firm Position.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 13.

Colombo has been established a very firm favourite for the Derby. Indeed, he has occupied this position all through the winter. At the call-over this evening the prices at the close were:—

5 to 2 against Colombo.
9 to 1 against Medieval Knight (0).
9 to 1 against Umidwar (0; 10 to 1).
100 to 6 against Valerius (0).
18 to 1 against Master Vere (0).
18 to 1 against Loringaro (0).
22 to 1 against Windsor Lad (0; 25 to 1).
33 to 1 against Tiberius (0).

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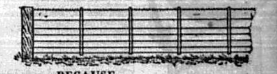

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WOMAN'S PAGE

Fashionable Wedding at Eldoret.

A POPULAR BRIDE.

ON April 11, one of the biggest and most popular weddings that has ever been seen at Eldoret took place in St. John the Baptist Church when John Victor Grant, son of the late Mr. A. V. Grant of Petersfield, Hampshire, and Mrs. Grant, was married to Eileen Deborah Monica, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Shea of Eldoret. Mr. John Grant is manager of the Eldoret and district branch of the Texas Company (South Africa) Ltd. He came to Kenya in 1926 and has been with the company for over four years. The bride is the daughter of Mr. T. J. O'Shea who is an old and well-known resident of Kenya, having been here twenty-five years. Miss O'Shea grew up in the colony and was educated at the Loreto Convent.

By 2-30 p.m. the church, which had been tastefully decorated by Miss Haslam, was full and many of the guests had to stand outside. Shortly after the bridegroom had taken his place beside his best man, Mr. H. Gillespie, the bride entered on her father's arm. She wore a beautiful gown of oyster satin cut on Grecian lines with a three-quarter length train, a cap of small pearls and orange blossom with a veil of hand-made Limerick lace, and she carried a bouquet of lilies and carnations.

There were eight bridesmaids, the Misses Deidre, Sheilah, Doreen, Eithne and Mary O'Shea, Miss Jean Henderson, Miss Maureen Connolly and Miss Eileen Weavers. They were prettily dressed in gowns of delicate shades of tulle over taffeta, with wreathes of tiny flowers in their hair and green shoes. The whole effect was that of a bunch of sweet-peas.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Father Hartmann, with three of the bride's brothers officiating as altar boys. A choir of girls from the Loreto Convent supplied the singing, and the organ was played by Mr. Parmentier.

After the ceremony the guests were received at Elgonview by Mrs. O'Shea, who was charming in a gown of light navy georgette and Ecru lace with a coatee to match and a small black hat. The toast of the bride and groom was proposed by Col. G. East-King. Dr. J. Forbes proposed the toast of the bride's parents, and Mr. H. Gillespie that of the bridesmaids. The cake, which was in four tiers, was presented by Mr. H. Wilson.

It was a testimony to the popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Grant that guests came from almost every town in Kenya to the function and over fifty telegrams and cables of good wishes were received.

Later the bride changed into a going away gown of brown silk crepe with fine cream lace on the bodice and sleeves, a coatee whose sleeves were trimmed with wide smoke fox fur, and a small brown hat and eye veil. They left on their honeymoon trip round Mount Kenya, and expect to leave for England in a fortnight's time.

Among their many wedding-presents Mr. and Mrs. Grant received two silver toast racks from His Excellency the Governor and Lady Byrne, and a set of silver spoons from the Hon. Monck-Mason Moore. The present of the bride to the bridegroom was a leather suit case, while the bridegroom gave the bride a Persian carpet. From the bride's mother and father they received gifts of linen and a cheque.

Miss Daphne Fichat, whose engagement to Mr. C. S. Parker has been announced.
PHOTO: *Swan and Edgar.*

Social and Personal.

MISS Daphne Louise Fichat, who has recently returned from England, hopes to be married to Mr. C. A. S. Parker of the Administrative Civil Service in Nyasaland before the end of the year. No definite date can be fixed for the wedding until Mr. Parker, who is at present in England, knows when he will return to Nyasaland. The wedding will take place in Nairobi or Mombasa and the best man will be Mr. Hubert Buxton of Njoro, who was at school with Mr. Parker. Miss Fichat was born in Kenya, and met Mr. Parker about three years ago.

• • •

Mr. T. J. O'Shea.

MR. T. J. O'Shea left for England on the s.s. "Madura" last week on a business trip. He is to be followed later by Mrs. O'Shea, and as his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, are to leave Kenya for England in about two weeks' time, they will all have the happy opportunity of meeting at Home.

• • •

On the "Madura"

AMONG others who sailed on Saturday by the s.s. "Madura" were Mr. Arthur Legat, O.B.E., and Mrs. Legat, Mr. and Mrs. Symes Thompson of Kiambu, and Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Figgis

• • •

Flying to Europe.

SIR Pyers Mostyn, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Hoogterp, F.R.I.B.A., leaves for Europe to-day in his private plane. They are to travel via Constantinople and Vienna, and hope to arrive in England in about a fortnight's time. Mr. Hoogterp will be away from Nairobi for two months or more.

• • •

Seven Years a Chef.

A CABLE has been received from Marseilles to the effect that Jean Beltrami, who was for seven years the chef at the Muthaiga Country Club, has died. He was on his way back to France to undergo a serious operation, but whether his death was a direct result of this illness or not is at present unknown. Jean has been well-known at the Club for years for the dinners he has produced and the parties for which he has provided so adequately.

• • •

The Earl and Countess of Erroll.

THE Earl and Countess of Erroll left Nairobi on the Imperial Airways liner "Artemis" on Friday afternoon. They are flying to London, where they expect to be for two months.

• • •

District Officer's Daughter.

THE marriage took place recently at Dar es Salaam of Miss Irene Scott Dawkins, daughter of Mr. T. P. S. Dawkins, formerly a D.O. in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Dawkins, to Mr. A. J. Don Small. Mr. Small is the manager of the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Power and Lighting Co.

• • •

A Well-known Golfer.

MR. G. R. Grimwood of Gilgil, who is very well-known in golfing circles, has left for England on leave On his return he expects to be in Mombasa for six months before coming up country again. He is accompanied by Mrs. Grimwood.

• • •

In Mombasa.

THE marriage took place last week before the Provincial Commissioner at Mombasa, Mr. H. S. Fazan, of Mr. Desmond D. C. Swayne of the Kenya Police and Miss E. Wilson, who was until recently on the staff of the Mombasa European Hospital. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swayne are well-known and popular in Mombasa, and their many friends will join in wishing them both long life and happiness.

• • •

To be Married.

THE marriage will take place at Dar es Salaam next month of Miss Helen Naomi Crawford to Mr. Robert Booth Richardson. The bride is the daughter of Lt.-Col. F. Crawford, C.B.E., J.P., and Mrs. Crawford of Belfast, and she is leaving Ireland for East Africa some time this month. Mr. Richardson is in the Colonial Civil Service and is attached to the Secretariat at Dar es Salaam.

Uses for Kenya Fruits.

(Recipes having a special East African character will be welcomed for publication.)

KENYA is a land where most things grow. Some, however, grow without any provocation or attention, and it is of these that we should make use in our kitchens and on our dining tables.

Pawpaw Delight.

Choose a large ripe but firm pawpaw, wipe and cut off the top. Carefully scoop out seeds without disturbing the pulp. Make a thick custard from two cups milk, one tablespoon custard powder, nut of butter, dessertspoonful of sugar. Allow to cool thoroughly. Fill up the pawpaw with spoonfuls of custard, chopped crystallised cherries, sliced bananas, diced pineapple, alternately until the whole pawpaw is filled up. Put on the pawpaw cap and allow to freeze. Serve by cutting wheel-shaped slices with whipped cream and castor sugar.

Watermelon Fruit Salad.

TAKE a nice ripe watermelon, cut off the top, scoop out the pips, and then remove the fruit with a spoon or a French vegetable cutter so that it is in round lumps. Cut up some ripe bananas, pineapple, apples if you have some, and any other ripe fruits, not forgetting that grenadilla is a delicious flavouring. Add 1 oz. of glace cherries (these may be omitted), and a wineglass full of sherry. Mix all together, refill the watermelon, and serve it iced.

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FEATURES for WOMEN

A fashionable suit from Rita.
PHOTO: *E.A. Standard.*

RIBBED MATERIALS.

The Season for Suits.

THE Nairobi shops, having sold off their old stock, are full of new clothes straight from their London and Paris agents. Especially noticeable are suits, consisting either of a coat and a skirt or a frock and a coat, and over-coats.

The accompanying photograph is of a two-piece suit from Rita. It consists of a frock and a three-quarter length coat made of a light weight wool tweed with a fine vertical rib. The frock has small epaulettes to give the still-fashionable wide shouldered effect, and is shaped up to a narrow band at the neck which ties in a small flat bow in the front. The sleeves are perfectly plain, and the waist and hips have a tailored line. The coat hangs loosely over the frock, and it too favours ties rather than buttons as fastenings. A noticeable feature of the suit is the fringed ends of the ties on both frock and coat—another small feature in cool weather clothing that is emphasised by all the Paris sports wear salons. The colour is a deep moss green. The hat and gloves are also supplied by Rita.

Shaggy Wools

Woolen materials and tweeds, though light in weight, are always shaggy looking this season. They must be ruffed and fluffed and checked and have lumpy flecks in them. This is an important thing to remember when choosing your new season's suit. The shaggier the better. To counteract this shagginess in the materials, lines must be simple and tailored, and the only trimmings should be fringed ends, buttons, and pin tucks that give a ribbed effect.

It is rumoured from London that day clothes are growing shorter, and should be worn just below the knee. In Kenya, for the present, at any rate, we can please ourselves and vary the length of our tweeds to suit our own ideas. The very short skirt is not becoming to the majority of women.

Sleeves have definitely given way to necks. None of the new clothes have any of the sleeve trimmings or exaggerations that they had last year, but they do pay attention to neck lines. They are still high, although for evening wear they are coming down a little, especially towards the back. The cowl is definitely in again, which is a blessed relief, as it looks so attractive on almost everyone.

Wide revers are used as trimmings for day clothes of all kinds, and it is rumoured that taffeta and wool have been seen together in Hollywood (where, of course, things are done that can't be managed in other parts of the world). A well-known film star was seen wearing a tunic frock of a beige woolen material with a row of buttons fastening it up to the neck where—here's the surprise—it was finished off with an enormous bow of brown taffeta. Such clothes need very careful wearing.

Careers for Kenya Girls.

THE CHILDREN'S NURSE.

by A Kenya Mother.

IT is a strange thing that the most womanly career for girls, that of a children's nurse, is in these days still held in such disrepute. The more or less untrained nursery-maid has given place to the fully-qualified Norland, Truby-King or Princess Christian nurse. There are drawbacks, of course, to the position of child nurse, just as there are to all other forms of work, but for a girl who is genuinely fond of children and home life there are many advantages. These, in a happy situation, would far outweigh the disadvantages.

The greatest stumbling-block in the mind of a girl setting out to earn a living to the choice of the children's nurse as a career is the supposed lack of social status, and this seems to be accentuated in this country where many girls just leaving school declare that they would rather be an office junior or serve behind a counter than become a children's nurse.

It is unfortunate and strange that work which brings out every good quality in the right type of girl, work which requires an intelligent mind, a sympathetic nature and the patience of a mother should be considered a step or two lower than the more or less mechanical job of an ordinary office typist.

The qualities required in a nurse in these days are rather more than in the days before the war. In the days of our parents a nurse's chief duty was to look after the bodily health and cleanliness and the good behaviour of her charges. We remember the dear old nanny, without an "h" to her speech and full of "don'ts" and superstitions who nevertheless was held in the greatest respect and esteem by the family. Nowadays parents favour a younger nurse with a bright and happy disposition, education, and some knowledge of child psychology and training. She is expected to understand feeding, the handling and up-bringing of an infant, and the nursing of a sick child; she is expected to instill the rudiments of manners into her charge, to choose stories for the older ones that will instruct their taste for what is good, to teach them the meaning of right and wrong, and sometimes even give them their first religious instruction. And all the time she must teach method and discipline with a minimum of fuss.

This is a formidable display of duties, but the fact that many women, with and without training, have managed to disharge them creditably is proof that they are not beyond the scope of the girl of character.

There are institutions in England where children's nurses may receive training in all branches of their career, and receive, on conclusion of a satisfactory course, a certificate of competency. These institutions have done much to raise the status as well as the standard of children's nurses, and in the case of a girl whose parents can afford to pay the fees it is undoubtedly best that she should go to England and be properly trained.

The Truby-King Mothercraft training centre confines its teaching mainly to the handling of infants and small children, as also does the Violet Melchett and Princess Christian training. The Norland Institute carries its students a few steps further to include early lessons. The fees for these courses vary from £140 for a complete course to £100 per year for a course lasting from one to three years.

Particulars of the courses may be obtained from the following: Mothercraft Training Secretary Cromwell House, Highgate Hill, London, N.1. Violet Melchett Clinic, Chelsea, London S.W.; Norland Institute, Pembridge Square, London W.2.

In the case of girls for whose parents the cost of training fees and fares are out of the question there are many families that would take a young girl from school, pay her a small but adequate salary, and give her a great deal of sound and useful instruction. There are even some people who would offer a post as under-nurse to a girl who might thus receive her instruction from a qualified children's nurse. A girl should not be allowed to go far from her home when receiving her early training under these conditions unless her parents have adequate proofs that the home life and treatment that their daughter will receive will be beyond question.

It is unfortunate that our local girls on leaving school imagine that with a few months' training they are competent to receive a high salary and that wages of anything under £5 or £6 per month are below their consideration, forgetting that their employees are giving valuable training which in other circumstances would have to be paid for.

It would be a wonderful thing for the womanhood of our colony if girls could be taught to be proud of being gentle-women in the broadest sense of the term, and overcome their fear of not being considered ladies.

A Noble East African Woman.

Death of Miss F. M. Plant.

NEWS has been received of the death in Guy's Hospital, London, of Miss Frances Mary Plant, a woman who has worked for East Africa as few other women have done. She was until her recent retirement matron of the European Hospital at Dar-es-Salaam.

It was twenty-seven years ago that Miss Plant came to East Africa to join the staff of the U.M.C.A., with which organisation she was serving at the outbreak of the war. She was ordered to clear her hospital at Korogwe and was marched under German escort to an internment camp, where she suffered incredible hardships. She was not allowed as much as a mosquito net, and for over a year she never tasted a cup of tea. Being moved from camp to camp she marched scores of miles under the blazing sun.

One of the camps in which she was interned was situated at Tabora, where she and her friend Miss Wallace did great and self-sacrificing work attending their fellow prisoners. A tribute to her courage has been paid by Mr. F. S. Joelson, the editor of *East Africa*, who was with her in the Tabora prison camp. He said of her "She worked like a slave looking after the allied prisoners at the camp. She stood up to the Germans and refused to be browbeaten. No nursing sister in East Africa was braver than Miss Plant."

In 1916 she was released and had to be carried in a hammock with other prisoners to the nearest British station. She then returned to England and became night sister at the British Red Cross Hospital at Downham in Norfolk. At the end of the war, however, she returned to Dar es Salaam where she joined the Tanganyika Nursing Service. She was appointed matron of the European Hospital five years ago, and in 1931 was awarded the M.B.E.

Miss Plant had looked forward to her retirement which was to be spent in London, but she had been on pension for only twenty days when she died from heart trouble. It is strange that her death should have taken place at the hospital where she received her nursing training. Miss Plant, who was 57 years of age, was a truly noble woman who had given the best years of her life to the service of East Africa.

How I make better Gravy

"I place one good teaspoonful or more of Bisto into a basin and smooth it down with half a pint of warm water. Then I pour the mixture into the roasting tin from which the fat has been strained and bring to the boil, stirring all the time—it's really very simple. If you want your gravy thicker or thinner just use a little more or less Bisto. You will soon find out just how much you need."

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STAMP PADS

Standard Stationery Stores.

NOTES FOR THE MOTORIST.

LORD HOWE'S "HAIR RAISING" EXPERIENCE.

Appalling Conditions.

SAVED BY CRASH HELMET.

Earl Howe has just given to the "Evening Standard" over the Continental telephone a vivid description of the crash which put his little racing car out of the 1,000-mile race through the mountains and cities of Italy.

Lord Howe spoke from his hotel in Brescia, where the British drivers were staying. He had just returned from hospital.

His object in the race was to set such a hot pace that Nuvolari, Tarufli, the Italian "ace" and leader of his team in the small car class, would be encouraged to invite a mechanical breakdown by sheer speed alone. Lord Howe led the M.G.s in the small car class.

"First", he remarked, "I want to say how sorry I am that Britain had such bad luck in the race. We certainly did all we could.

"Will this crash lead to my retirement from racing? No. I shall continue for a little time yet, I hope.

"The conditions during the race were appalling. In the mountain pass the rain poured down in torrents.

"Then came fog so thick that you could not see farther than five or ten yards—in which we had to keep up our speed to the highest possible. There were times when, on the racing road, I could not decide until the last second whether we had to turn left or right. On one side there was a tremendous drop of thousands of feet into a valley and on the other the sheer face of the mountain.

"I had been doing well. I had caught and passed Tarufli, who eventually won our class.

"He overtook me later, however, on the mountain pass, mainly because he knows its twists and turns better than I do.

"That race through the pass was the most hair-raising experience I have ever had.

"I tried to make up the leeway. Later, when there was still enough fog to make visibility difficult and the rain was pouring down, the car started to skid at a corner.

"It all happened in a second. I saw a wall rush at me, felt the impact, sensed the continuance of the skid, and then saw a telegraph pole. I tried my hardest to wrench the car clear, but it was not much use.

"The pole split in two, and one half hit me on the head. The crash helmet saved my life."

Several other competitors had crashes, among them two of the British M.G.s, the cars that had won the team race last year.

The result was:—

Large Cars.—1, Signor Varzi, Alfa Romeo (average speed 71 m.p.h.); 2, Nuvolari, Alfa Romeo (approx. 70 m.p.h.).

Small Cars.—1, Signor Tarufli, Maserati (64.5 m.p.h.); 2, Mr. Penn Hughes and Count Lurani, M.G.

Car Licences.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—"I hope everyone who has not taken out the second quarter's car licence will do so immediately, as I understand the Police will be holding a check in the course of the next few days. I would also remind Members that it is absolutely essential to always carry with one the Shs. 30/- and Shs. 5/- driving licences, so that they can be shown at any time when asked for."

MOTORING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

New Type of Headlight to Simplify Night Driving.

TWO VETERAN CARS WHICH ARE STILL DOING THEIR JOB.

The Revival of the Industry.

WHEN MOTORING WILL BE ONE THIRD OF ITS PRESENT COST.

The third British R.A.C. Rally held recently, again proved the outstanding qualities of the home produced small sports cars, which not only showed their capabilities in high speed touring, but also made it evident by the untired condition of their crews that they possess real comfort. During the 1,000 miles of the road section the weather was such as to provide more than ordinarily exacting driving conditions, so that such qualities as visibility, road-holding and comfort were tried to the utmost.

This year the eliminating tests at Bournemouth were kept secret until the last moment, with the result that they proved more effective than ever, and finally there was the Concours d'Elegance, in which some magnificent examples of coachwork were displayed.

Night Driving Simplified.

A new type of headlight bulb has just been developed, and affords a further valuable aid to night driving. The Osram new headlight bulb, as it is called, cuts out the blue rays, white retaining the green-yellow portion of the spectrum; thus "dark glare", which makes driving in fog, mist or rain so difficult is almost entirely eliminated.

Fog caps, screens and other devices absorb from 30 to 50 per cent of the light and are often missing when most wanted. This new bulb, however, only absorbs about 11 per cent of the light, so that it is a perfectly good all-weather driving light.

This 16/20 h.p. model was originally supplied to Mr. Jimenez in England in 1914, and in the course of the next 10 years ran some 70,000 miles in all parts of Britain. Then in 1924 it was sent to New Zealand, where it proceeded to do a further 5,000 miles over very terrible roads. After that it was used for business purposes for nearly 5 years, during which it covered another 20,000 miles, and was finally shipped by the sea shore and used as a weekend camp, the seats being removed and then it was wanted for sleeping purposes.

But it was too good for such sedentary work, so the Sunbeam joined the local fire brigade as a fire tender, with a ladder mounted on top, and carries 14 men and 9 tons of fire fighting apparatus when the call comes. This body is sometimes replaced by a hearse body and the gallant old car performs yet another useful office for the local community.

From the Gold Coast comes the story of a Standard car which commenced its career in that country nearly 10 years ago and shortly afterwards ran into a train at a level crossing, being then discarded by its owner as a total wreck. It was, however, bought by an engineer of local repute, who made it into a private car again. After being in the hands of a native contractor, it became the property of two British owners in succession, and is still giving good service, despite the gruelling treatment it has received at the hands of both man and local conditions.

An Excellent Sign.

A significant pointer to the present activity in the British motor industry is to be found in the latest development in the well-known Invicta Motor Organisation. A great deal of such equipment as specialised portable electric lighting, battery charging plant, electrical testing equipment and garage equipment has hitherto been made at Taunton. So successful, however, has this range proved that it has been found essential to move the manufacture from Taunton to larger works at Willesden, London.

For the Marine Motorist.

Londoners have lately been afforded an opportunity of inspecting a number of interesting motor craft in various stages of construction and of actually making trial runs in cruisers, fast launches, and so on. Thornycrofts have been holding an exhibition of their small motor yachts and boats at their Hampton-on-Thames yard.

Of the vessels afloat at Hampton the fastest was a 24 ft. runabout, equipped with an engine of 110 b.h.p. and possessing a speed of 30 m.p.h. A 30 ft. cabin cruiser with accommodation for 4 people provided a good example of a type of boat that has frequently been sent to the Baltic and the South of France through the French canals.

It was instructive to compare the old-fashioned craft on view with the latest developments. There was, for instance, the "Water Lily", built in 1903, but now running with a modern engine; the 20 ft. "Cygnet", built in 1879, but still at work with her original steam machinery; and the "Eva", built in 1875 to carry torpedoes in the Russo-Turkish War.

Eyston's Economy Record.

One of the outstanding features captured by Capt. G. T. Eyston with a record of 115 m.p.h. with his A. E. C. oil-engined saloon car is its amazing economy in fuel cost. Although he maintained this remarkable speed for nearly 10 kilometres in a car with a 130 h.p. 6-cylinder engine, his fuel consumption averaged the very low figure of 30 m.p.g. Thus, the 9-litre bus engine consumed no more fuel than does the average "light six" at ordinary touring speeds, while further the fuel itself cost less than one-third the price of first grade petrol.

In Captain Eyston's view heavy oil engines will reduce the cost of motoring within the next few years to half or one-third its present figure.

More Mechanisation.

The "flesh and blood" horse has again accepted defeat at the hands of the mechanised rival. Last year the entire cartage operations at the important railway goods depot at Farringdon Street, London, were carried out by the latter. 85,844 tons being handled by 60 Scammell mechanical horses with 90 carrying bodies, compared with 87 horse teams and 184 vehicles previously employed. The powers of manoeuvre of these new vehicles are amazing, as they have a turning circle of no more than 15 ft. with a carrying body, and possess independent steering and uncoupling devices.

139 MILES AN HOUR AT BROOKLANDS.

John Cobb's Record Drive.

WINS "DAILY HERALD" TROPHY.

Driving his 12-cylinder Napier engined Napier-Railton in the presence of a huge crowd at Brooklands a week or so ago, John Cobb broke the outer circuit lap record established two years ago by the late Sir Henry Birkin. Birkin's figures of 137.96 m.p.h. set up with a 4½ litre supercharged Bentley, were beaten by exactly one mile and three-quarters. Cobb's speed being 139.71 m.p.h. The car, which develops 530 h.p., and has been described as "too fast for Brooklands," behaved splendidly in the hands of Cobb who has no superior in handling really large and fast racers.

But it was a hazardous drive. A strong, gusty wind was blowing across the track, and his friends tried to dissuade him from making the attempt. "I had better have a try", was his characteristic reply, and off he went on his perilous journey, the car swaying as it was hit by the wind.

Car Leaves the Track.

At first Cobb steered a lower course round the banking than had been anticipated, a fact which disguised his real speed, but the crowd got a real thrill when the wheels hit a bump and the car leapt clear of the track. It all looked so easy, such was Cobb's command of the hurtling car, that many were surprised when it was officially announced that he had beaten the record. He made four circuits, the new figures being set up on the third lap, when he covered the two and three-quarter miles in 71.8 sec. Birkin's figures were 72.2 sec.

Two Skids.

Probably he would have bettered these figures but for a nasty skid when coming off the members' banking, and he evidently thought so himself, as he put in a pit out for a fourth lap. Again he met trouble at the same spot, when he got into an even worse skid, and naturally, his time was not so good. Afterwards, he simply said: "I had a splendid run, but the conditions were not ideal. There was a lot of wind." As he drove the giant car into the paddock the crowd burst into ringing cheers, and he was the recipient of many congratulations. His success carries with it the "Daily Herald" Trophy, the most-prized award a British driver can secure.

Thoughtlessness.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—"Several patients who have been laid up in either the Main Carberry or the Eskdemir Nursing Homes have made a point of mentioning the unnecessary noise caused by cars, and especially motor-cycles, which seem to speed up and down Girouard Road—very often in the middle of the night. I know, of course, it is pure thoughtlessness, so the mere mentioning of this matter will, I feel sure, make people realize the many patients in these nursing homes, some of whom may be so very ill, that the slightest outside noise not only disturbs greatly, but makes all the difference to their recovery."

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING MEETING.

10,000 Spectators at Herne Hill.

SPEED AND THRILLS COMBINED.

The international cycling meeting at Herne Hill attracted about 10,000 spectators, the majority of whom, both sexes, were riders, and had brought their cycles with them. They saw some keen racing. The professional motor paced matches between Toto Grassin, the French crack, and Harry Grant, of England, provided thrills in speed and smooth co-operation between motor-cycles and cyclists.

Grassin won the 5 miles event in 7 min. 45 1-5 sec. and Grant, who followed him on the outside of his rival, the 4 miles scratch in 6 min. 14 4-5 sec. and the 6 miles pursuit race by 20 yards in 8 min. 36 2-5 sec.

Toni Merkens, the German champion who was so successful at Herne Hill at the corresponding meeting last year, carried all before him in a triangular match with Dennis Horn and A. G. Sier, the two British champions. He won the lap and a half race from Horn by half a wheel, the two laps from Horn by nearly two lengths, and the quarter mile flying start trial from Sier in 26 2-5 sec. Merkens's fine judge of pace was also shown in the 500 yds. invitation in which he beat Horn by half a wheel in 46 2-5 sec. and not satisfied with that, the German flier retained his "Dinner Cup" over the five miles point-to-point course.

Veteran's "Come-Back."

Leadership in the respective laps counted here, and although E. A. Donelly, the Irish rider, was first past the post, Merkens won with 24 points, J. W. Terry (Derby) being second with 17 points and Donelly third, 15 points.

In other events Ralph Doughertey, the Rugby rider, beat Bill Harvell (Poole Wheelers) in a two miles unpaced match race and thus avenged last year's defeat. There was also a one mile tandem handicap won by F. G. Murray and W. G. Brown, of the Marlboro' A. C. in 1 min. 50 2-5 sec. The crowd had a sentimental interest in this event, in which H. G. Rundle, a veteran cyclist who was successful at Herne Hill at the corresponding meeting last year, carried all before him, S. G. Rundle,

A Saturday Sermon.

VANITY

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

EVERY man has, by the grace of God, the privilege of choice as to what end, he shall direct his life. Solomon sums up in the three words "Vanity of Vanities" the end of the life of which he had studied and knew a great deal, the life which has its beginning and its end "under the sun."

• • •

NOW this life may be a very happy one for many of us; its beginnings are in the happy care-free days of babyhood, when smiling come readily and clouds are usually fleeting. Childhood's days follow on, when, with light hearts and little care, we enjoy to the full, all God sends us here of health and strength, brightness and beauty. Then youth with its ardent ambitions and growing vision of the world around us comes, and it would be strange if love for this lovely world and all to which God has made us heirs in it, did not fill our hearts.

• • •

SO to the end of life we find some joys for most days and yet Solomon writes "Childhood and youth are vanity." Vanity indeed!! Those laughter-filled, care-free days when bodies were young and strong and full of spirits, and life was a joy!

• • •

WHEN we rode or danced or played and enjoyed every minute of it, vanity? Yes indeed! Why? Because its end is under the sun. These limbs must grow old; these senses dim; our capacity for enjoyment of these things fail; and for all of us—the grandest then judgment for the very follies and sins that sadly enough come into our pleasures, for sin dogs our pleasures rather than our sorrows.

• • •

SOLOMON had learned too much of true wisdom to leave us with that seemingly blighting notice, by counsels. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say: I have no pleasure in them. While the sun or the light of the moon or the stars be not darkened nor the clouds return after the rain." Remember! Before the frame God has given you weakens and you prepare to go to your long home. Why? Because God will bring everything in your life into judgment.

• • •

IF then ours is the right of choice, what else may we choose other than the life of the world for what it offers, for God has put us here and here we must live. It was Solomon's predecessor on the throne of Israel who wrote: "I shall be satisfied when I awake in Thy likeness." His was a glad choice and desire, and if you will ponder his writings you will see for yourself that the remembrance of God in every phase of his life wrought in him something of the image of God.

• • •

GIVE yourself to the world to live for its joys, its pleasures its pomp, its gain, even to live for the very best it holds and life is vain and unsatisfying. Our lives here are best lived in the conscious seeking of God and His presence, that His likeness may come into our lives and our faces.

• • •

Oxford's woman Mayor Miss Lily Tawney, has refused to open the new cinema at Oxford, because the attraction is Mae West's film, "I'm No Angel." She has sent her tickets back saying that she could not possibly associate herself with that sort of film and that it is impossible for her to patronise anything which is likely to give offence to a number of people.

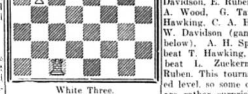
(By A. H. Spencer Palmer, Life Member British Chess Federation, P.O. Box 76, Nairobi).

Letters relating to this column should be marked CHESS and posted direct to him.

PROBLEM No. 1544.

"B" in the Competition.

Black Three.



White Three.

White mates in three moves.

Our reason for setting so easy a problem is to encourage beginners to try occasionally a three-mover, and we have to start with simple examples. "B" is not quite so easy as it looks, but those in search of something harder will find another problem at the foot of the column.

Answers are coming in very well to Problem "A," and lots of fun is in store. In a competition, solvers should never be content with one key until they have searched for others. Composers are by no means infallible, and, when an extra key (a "cook") is found, it brings as many points (4) as the composer's key.

In sending the solution to "B" it is necessary to send the Key-move, and then to send Black's defences to the Key, and, along with each defence, send White's appropriate Second Move. The actual mates (White's third moves) are not asked for. Keys count 4 points and White's second moves count 1 point each. If one White Second move meets more than one Black first move it still counts only one point. Be most particular to number each move, and make it quite clear whether it is Black or a White move.

(b) Why so poli-poli? Kt5 is surely the better square.

(c) Sound strategy to occupy the "fairway." Black's game is already badly "bunkered" and "out" as lost.

(d) "It took me some time to decide which piece should make the capture" says Mr. Horley. "It was all too complicated so I did the best developing move."

(e) "Springes to catch woodcock" was the better move to be caught. But of course if Pawn had taken Bishop, Rook then takes Knight with a good attack.

(f) Black being the "Exchange" down, cannot afford to exchange Queens, but White gives him no chance of recovery and finishes off in very good style—An Alekhin mate!

(g) A very interesting game, exceedingly well played by Mr. Horley who in several places does not make the obvious reply, and often finds something stronger and more subtle.

(Continued in next column.)

2.30 p.m., in the K.U.R. and H. Indian Institute in Eastern Road as before, not in the Indian Christian Union Building as at first announced.

A gold medal will be awarded to the winner of the most brilliant game.

Ruben Cup Tournament.

Some recent results are as follows:—S. Menkin beat G. W. Davidson, E. Ruben beat Mrs. T. A. Wood, G. Tanner beat T. Hawking, C. A. Horley beat G. W. Davidson (game score given below), A. H. Spencer Palmer beat T. Hawking, C. A. Horley beat H. Zuckermann and E. Ruben. This tournament is played level, so some of these results are rather surprising.

RUY LOPEZ.

White	Black
C. A. Horley	G. W. Davidson
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3
4. B-R4	Kt-KB3
5. P-Q3	P-B3 (a)
6. B-KKt5	P-KR3
7. Castles	B-Q2 (b)
8. B-Kt3	Kt-KKt5
9. R-Kt1 (c)	Kt x B
10. B x B	P x Kt
11. Kt-K4	P-Q4
12. P-B2	Kt-B3
13. P-KB4	P x P
14. Q x P	P-KB4
15. QKt-Q2	P x P
16. Kt x P	B x P (e)
17. Kt (e4)-Kt5	Kt (h6)-B4
18. Q-K4	P-Q4
19. Q-R4	B-Kt5
20. Kt-K6†	Q-Q3
21. Kt x R	R x Kt
22. Kt-B4	P-KKt3
23. Kt-B3	Q-B5
24. Q-Q2	Q-Q3 (f)
25. Kt-K5	B-R4
26. P-KKt4	B x P
27. Kt x B	Kt-Kt6
28. Q-Q4 ch.	K-Kt1
29. Kt-R6 mate! (g)	

Notes.

(a) Bad: it delays the mobilization of his very important KB. P-Q4 is the right move to play.

(b) Why so poli-poli? Kt5 is surely the better square.

(c) Sound strategy to occupy the "fairway." Black's game is already badly "bunkered" and "out" as lost.

(d) "It took me some time to decide which piece should make the capture" says Mr. Horley. "It was all too complicated so I did the best developing move."

(e) "Springes to catch woodcock" was the better move to be caught. But of course if Pawn had taken Bishop, Rook then takes Knight with a good attack.

(f) Black being the "Exchange" down, cannot afford to exchange Queens, but White gives him no chance of recovery and finishes off in very good style—An Alekhin mate!

(g) A very interesting game, exceedingly well played by Mr. Horley who in several places does not make the obvious reply, and often finds something stronger and more subtle.

(Continued in next column.)

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The following extracts are taken from the "East African Standard" (founded 1904) for the week ending April 18, 1914.

The Berlin newspapers report that the Kaiser has written to the Tsar a personal letter regarding an aeronaut who has been detained at Pern, East Russia, on a charge of espionage after a record balloon voyage from Germany. He requests the Tsar to do his best speedily to close an "unpleasant incident."

A message from St. John's Newfoundland, states that all hope for the welfare of the "Southern Cross" Sir Ernest Shackleton's old ship, has been abandoned. She must have foundered off Cape Race with all hands on board.

Amongst those who left Nairobi on Thursday was the eminent surgeon, Dr. Mayo Robson.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Price-Williams and daughter left Nairobi yesterday for England. Mr. Price-Williams hopes to return in the autumn.

River Road is not at present a thoroughfare to be recommended to those people who are on the lookout for a pleasant evening stroll. The smells which assail the nostrils are quite exceptional, while in places the water holes, filled with deep mud, can scarcely be avoided, even in broad daylight.

A very close enquiry is being made at the Mombasa Magistrate's Court into the death of a native who was employed on the premises of the new water works. His death followed on being accidentally shot in the stomach by a European who had been indulging in target practice with a miniature rifle. The rifle had become choked and the marksman, in order to clear it fired it into the ground. The bullet ricochetted and hit the boy, who appears to have run in front of the target of the accident reaching the European until some time afterwards.

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PROBLEM No. 1545.

By T. R. Dawson and C. S. Kipping.

Black Nine.

White Eight.

White mates in two moves.

This problem is not in the competition.

SOLUTIONS.

Keymoves to problems 1541 and 2 are 1. Q-e8 and 1. K-h5 respectively.

Problem No. 1537, Fowler Key, 1. Kt-e3, threatening 2. Q-f5, 2. Kt-g4 and 2. Q-e7. It is comical that the last mate never comes to pass

If 1.....Kt discovers check, playing to e3, c7, etc., then 2. mates at Ch. If Kt-h6 or g6, or d6, then Kt-d5 is mate. If P x Kt, Kt mates at g4.

G. Tanner remarks:—"Must congratulate Fowler on a pleasing little effort."

Yes, the key is good, for, despite the numerous threats, it gives Black a check and so prevents dual mates. The pinning and unpinning arrangement is splendid, and the effect is neat and crisp.

Sant Singh also solved this, but missed the special point in the device since he claims that 2. Kt-g4 is efficacious in every contingency. The "mate" must of course get White out of check otherwise it is illegal,

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NOTES FOR WIRELESS FANS

This page, devoted to the interests of Wireless, is conducted by "Aerial," a licensed experimenter with a wide knowledge of East African conditions.

Practical Hints . . . Aerials and Wavelengths.

IT was pointed out last week that an aerial wire, regarded as suspended in free space, will have maximum response to a wavelength almost exactly twice its length—this wavelength being termed, with reference to that wire, the fundamental wavelength. Other wavelengths on which maximum response recurs as the wavelength is decreased, are wavelengths which are integral fractions of the fundamental and are therefore called harmonics.

The Multiplication Factor.

For practical reasons, no aerial ever put up satisfies the theoretical conception of being suspended in free space and also on account of the fact that the electro-magnetic waves do not travel as fast along wires as they do in free space, in making calculations for the fundamental or natural wavelength it is more accurate to multiply the physical length of the wire by a factor varying between 2.07 and 2.1 the latter being that generally adopted. The converse calculation for antenna length in feet is more often required and this is obtained by multiplying the desired natural wavelength in metres by 1.56. Thus if the desired fundamental wavelength is 100 metres the length of the aerial should be 156 feet.

The Earth.

Where an earth is used this must be considered as part of the antenna system and though it is of indeterminate length it acts as a wire of the same length as the aerial and the natural wavelength of the whole system becomes approximately 4.2 times that of the aerial wire. The "free" type of aerial will be resonant to all wavelengths which are whole fractions of the fundamental; the earthed type only to wavelengths which are odd integral fractions of the fundamental. It is perhaps better to dispense with the use of an earth altogether wherever practical as its use is apt to introduce a certain amount of noise and a good deal of resistance in a place where it is not wanted, it being desirable for the whole system to have as low a resistance to high frequency currents as is possible.

High-Frequency Currents.

These currents flow on the surface of conductors and bright solid copper wire if it did not become corroded in a very short space of time would be the ideal wire to use but for various reasons enamelled solid copper wire has been found to offer the least average resistance over a long period of time. Owing to the placing of S.W. broadcasting stations in the frequency spectrum it is unfortunately not possible to take full advantage of the harmonic operation of the receiving aerial as is done by radio amateurs, the bands allotted to whom are in harmonic relationship, but an examination of the positions show that an aerial having a fundamental wavelength in the region of 50 metres will at least give maximum response in two important broadcast bands.

When operating on the second harmonic (half the fundamental wavelength) it has been found that aerials become somewhat directional if the top is not horizontal. If one end is considerably lower than the other signals are strongest from the lower end and around this property are based the designs of the directional types of receiving aerial.

Queries from Listeners.

J. T. W. Kericho, very kindly sends in the following report on the comparative merits of the transmissions from 7LO and from London, covering the period March 12—18.

12th 7LO Good, London Good.

13 7LO Good strength with static, London Good.

14 7LO 8.30 p.m. Poor, fair strength, static and fading, London Did not listen.

15 7LO Poor with static, London Fair.

16 7LO Poor with static, London Poor.

17 7LO Dreadful static, London Bad fading and static.

18 7LO Good, London Good.

Notes of the Week.

THUNDERSTORMS AFFECT RECEPTION.

SIGNAL strengths continue to be fairly satisfactory but high speed fading has been prevalent on occasions throughout all bands. There has, I think, been a very considerable decrease in strength of signals from the 25 metre group of stations but on the other hand these seem to have suffered less from the fading. Excellent reception has been reported of transmission 3 towards the end of the programme on the higher W.L. but the 16 metre band has been rather disappointing in the evenings. Local thunderstorms have played havoc with reception, particularly around 50 metres in some localities but otherwise signals have been better around this W.L. than lower down the scale.

* * *

IT is unfortunate that those most likely to appreciate long distance broadcast—those listeners situated considerable distances from centres of population—are least in a position to provide the best means of receiving it. I refer to the mains driven receiver such as can be connected to the average town supply and to the receiver which of necessity has to depend on batteries for the power wherewith to operate it. In the very nature of things the mains driven receiver is bound to be superior to its battery operated cousin, economy in current consumption being a negligible factor in its design, but the increasing demand stimulated by the S.W. services now available has resulted in the production of battery driven receivers which for sensitivity, quality of reproduction and economy of operation run the other type very close. Coupled with this, wireless users of D.C. sets are becoming increasingly conversant with the factors which tend to maintain them at the original level of efficiency and, in general, do not suffer from the peculiar interference difficulties associated with electrical developments in towns.

Programme Features.

DO LISTENERS WANT "POINTERS"?

IT has been my custom to refer to some of the features of the following week's programme from the various Empire transmitters, features which to some extent no doubt reflect an individual preference, but acting perhaps mainly as a guide to those unaccustomed to compute differences in time and changes of wavelength.

Helpful Criticism Lacking.

THE clarity and volume with which recent Empire Broadcasts have come over encourage me in the belief that "pointers" on programme lines are no longer required. At the same time there is a singular lack, in my often quite voluminous correspondence on wireless subjects, of any reference to programme matter received. Actually the greatest compliment which can be paid a broadcasting organisation is a constructive criticism of the matter received.

The Popular Items.

RUNNING commentaries on sporting events, talks, light music, variety, items like the weekly "In Town To-night" or the comparatively recently introduced "Looking Backward" series I gather are popular in varying degrees; plays and the heavier types of music probably less so. In the absence of any other indications, it can only be assumed that the finer points of such broadcasts are missed through some technical fault connected either with the transmission or with the receiver.

Empire Broadcasting Service.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. The B.B.C. Orchestra (section C), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Doris Lemon (soprano).

6.30.—A recital by Miriam Licette (soprano).

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. A Scottish religious service: address by Reverend W. Stevenson Stuart, B.D., Dr. O'Felly (organist), relayed from the Church of the Holy Rude (East), Stirling.

7.45.—A summary of the week's news.

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. An interlude.

8.05.—Melodies of Christendom: An anthology of sacred music, directed by Sir Walford Davis: The Wireless Singers.

8.30.—Leslie Jefferies and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; Olive Kavann (soprano), relayed from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.

9.30—9.40.—Epilogue.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin. Fruit Market Notes supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.

6.15.—Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra.

6.30.—A recital by Olive Kavann (soprano) and Percy Kahn (pianoforte).

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The St. Helena Centenary, a talk by Sir Charles Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G., O.B.E.

7.15.—The Swan of Avon: A Birthday programme; Scenes from Shakespeare with Lillah McCarthy, The Midland Regional Players, and Geoffrey Dams (tenor).

8.00.—Time Signal from G[illegible] British National Airs, a [illegible] of gramophone records.

8.20.—The Royal Society of [illegible]: The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., proposes the Toast of England, at the annual banquet of the Society, relayed from the Connaught Rooms, London.

8.40.—Richard Tauber in Frederica, a musical play by Ludwig Herzer and Fritz Lohner; English book specially written for broadcasting by Henrik Ege; Lyrics by Harry S. Pepper; Music by Franz Lehar; produced by John Watt and Harry S. Pepper; The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra and the Chorus, conducted by Stanford Robinson.

9.55.—Dance music.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

6.15.—Concert by Callenders Band, conductor, Tom Morgan; John Turner (tenor).

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Eveline Stevenson (soprano).

7.30.—Emperor Concerto (Beethoven), a programme of gramophone records. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 20.00).

8.15.—The B.B.C. Orchestra, (section E), conducted by Leslie Woodgate.

9.15.—Variety interlude, a programme of gramophone records.

9.30.—Dance music.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.

6.15.—The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines; Peggy Dow (contralto).

6.30.—Students' Songs: The Wireless Male Voice Chorus, conductor, Leslie Woodgate; Stuart Robertson (bass-baritone); Ernest Lush at the pianoforte.

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The Cresswell Colliery Band, conducted by David Aspinall; Jack Hill (syncopated pianisms).

7.40.—Anzac Day, a talk by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

7.55.—Interlude of programme records.

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Variety programme, relayed from the Grand Theatre, Doncaster.

8.45.—An organ recital by Bernard Johnson, relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham.

9.15.—Organ recital (contd.) by Bernard Johnson, relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham.

9.30.—Dance music.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

6.15.—A pianoforte recital (gramophone records).

6.30.—A recital by Ida Gamman (soprano), Margaret Albu (pianoforte). (Time Signal from Greenwich at 19.00).

7.15.—The Royal Philharmonic Society's Concert: The London Philharmonic Orchestra, relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 20.00).

8.15.—Under Big Ben, a talk by Mr. Howard Marshall.

8.30.—An interlude (gramophone records).

8.35.—The Leslie Bridgewater Harp Quintet; Elena Danieli (soprano).

9.30.—A short mid-week service, conducted by the Reverend W. H. Elliott, relayed from St. Michael's, Chester Square, London.

9.45.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements. Fruit Market Notes, supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.

6.20.—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell, from a Birmingham studio.

6.50.—Troise and his Banjoliers, with Don Carlos.

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Seven Days' Sunshine, a musical cruise; book and lyrics by Henrik Ege; music by Norman Hackforth; produced by Harry S. Pepper and John Watt; The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson.

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich Dance music (gramophone records).

8.20.—The B.B.C. Orchestra (section E), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Peggy Cochrane (violin).

9.30.—A Short Story.

9.50.—Dance music by Harry Roy and his Band, relayed from the May Fair Hotel, London.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin and Announcements.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.

6.15.—The Western Studio Orchestra, (leader, Frank Thomas), from a Cardiff studio.

6.30.—In Town To-night, a topical supplement to the week's programmes.

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Jack Payne and his Band.

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The Cup Final: A running commentary on the last thirty-five minutes, by George F. Allison, relayed from the Empire Stadium, Wembley, (by courtesy of the Association League.

8.35.—Sadler's Wells Gala Night, relayed from Sadler's Wells, London.

9.30.—Dance music.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

Kenya Wireless.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following are the Nairobi Broadcasting programmes for next week:—

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

6.20.—Bells of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.

6.30—7.30.—Service relayed from the Cathedral Church, Nairobi.

7.30—8.00.—Concert which will include: —Miserere ("Il Trovatore"—Verdi) sung by Rosa Ponselle and G. Martinelli with The Metropolitan Opera House Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Giulio Setti.

8.00.—Time Signal. Local news.

8.10—9.00.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.

9.00—9.30.—Concert which will include: —Sonata in B Minor for Pianoforte (Chopin), played by Percy Grainger.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.

6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.

7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.

7.15—7.30.—Selections.

7.30—7.50.—Market Reports and Review by Mr. George A. Tyson.

7.50—9.00.—"Iolanthe" (Gilbert and Sullivan).

9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.20.—"Iolanthe" continued.

9.20—9.30.—Dance music.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

10.30—11.30.—Demonstration programme.

6.30—7.00.—Selections.

7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.

7.15—8.15.—Concert kindly provided by Messrs. B.E.A. Music Stores, Nairobi.

8.15—9.00.—Instrumental and Vocal Concert.

9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Shankar Dass and Sons, Nairobi.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.

6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.

7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.

7.15—8.00.—Selections.

8.00—9.00.—Variety Concert kindly provided by Messrs. Stephen Ellis and Co., Nairobi.

9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

3.30—4.30.—Demonstration programme.

6.30—7.00.—Dance Selections.

7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.

7.15—7.30.—Dance Selections.

7.30—7.45.—Talk by the Broadcast Engineer.

7.45—9.00.—Miscellaneous Concert.

9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Light music.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.

6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.

7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, mail notice, and road report.

7.15—8.00.—Selections.

8.00—9.00.—Concert which will include: —Concerto in E Minor, for violin and orchestra (Mendelssohn) played by Joseph Szigeti and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham.

9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Variety Concert.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

6.30—7.00.—Selections.

7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.

7.15—8.15.—H.M.V. Gramophone Concert kindly provided by the Service Stores Ltd., Nairobi.

8.15—8.45.—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Assanand and Sons, Nairobi.

8.45—9.00.—Selections.

9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.

9.05—10.30.—Dance Music.

THE OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD.

A Christian Science Lecture.

HEALING THE SICK.

At the Prince's Theatre on Monday evening, Mr. Ralph B Scholfield, C. S. of London, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, gave a lecture on Christian Science entitled "Christian Science: The Omnipotence of God."

During the course of his lecture Mr. Scholfield said:

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p.345), there is the following remarkable statement "When the omnipotence of God is preached and His absoluteness is set forth, Christian sermons will heal the sick."

To preach the omnipotence and to set forth the absoluteness of God must necessitate an understanding of God. Let me read to you a few lines from the Christian Science textbook, on page 465.

"*Question.*—What is God?

"*Answer.*—Good is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love.

"*Question.*—Are these terms synonymous?

"*Answer.*—They are. They refer to one absolute God."

Prayer

Someone may now say, Well, that may seem very logical, but how am I going to approach a God like that? How am I going to pray if I want help or comfort?

To illustrate: Suppose that two individuals were in a similar trouble, and that they desired to pray for divine help. Let us suppose also that one of them said or thought, "God help me," meaning thereby, May God help me: and that the other said or thought, "God helps me," meaning, God actually does help me; which of these two would be the more likely to obtain the help desired? Christian Science says that the second way is the most efficacious. The first expression may carry with it a great doubt as to the possibility or propriety of God's help, whereas the second is an assertion of a fact, and implies no doubt at all. I do not mean to say that the first method is wrong. Not at all. It expresses a desire, and desire is the very foundation of true prayer. But the second manifests some grasp on the fact that the great primal cause, which is good and Love, is in its very nature a help—"a very present help in trouble." In defining the prayers of Jesus Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 12) that his "humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."

So long as the Israelites prayed aright, or as the Bible has it, had one God, they prospered. In a broad sense, the most remarkable achievement of the Israelitish history was the giving of the law, as revealed in the First Commandment. That law is as alive and as important to-day as it ever was, but it has become somewhat clouded through false teaching.

Evil has no True Origin.

Do you not think that this is what Jesus came to fulfil—not a law of rites and ceremonies, but a law that had no conditions with evil or disease, a law that would admit of only one power, and that good?

I do not wish you to think that we as Christian Scientists just say that evil does not exist, and that we leave it at that. No, not at all. We take the side of humanity in the effort to overcome evil and disease. But for centuries humanity has fought evil and disease as if they were a stubborn and almost an eternal reality, and certainly a very powerful force. And what we are doing in Christian Science is gradually depriving evil and disease of origin, cause, or power, by understanding the assertion in the Lord's Prayer, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory." Our God is that divine Mind which is absolute good, and therefore cannot produce evil.

Divine Manifestation.

The manifestation by Jesus of the power and nature of God brings us to Mrs. Eddy's definition of Christ as (Science and Health, p. 583). "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."

Though the Master passed from human sight the Christ, or divine manifestation of God, which he embodied, is with us still. The Christ, or the divine manifestation of God, restores to us in Christian Science the power of good and of Love which heals, by the simple process of manifesting or showing forth Emanuel, or God with us.

At a meeting of a small band of Christian Scientists, known then as the Christian Scientist Association, Mrs. Eddy moved a resolution as follows (Manual of The Mother Church, p. 24), "To organise a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." That was her life purpose made clear once again; and a careful study of her writings will reveal the fact that the central strain throughout her life work is her teaching of the omnipotence and absoluteness of God. She has said (Science and Health, p. 340). "The First Commandment is my favourite text."

Many people still believe that God either sends or permits disease for the benefit or discipline of mankind. If you had charge of the world, would you, even with a human sense of compassion, do such a thing? If you had infinite power, would you need to employ the most dreadful sickness and plagues in order to regenerate mankind? No, your very infinite power could regenerate instantaneously. Why then do we suffer? Why is disease so great a part of human experience? Mrs. Eddy has said that it is all owing to "fear, ignorance, or sin" (Science and Health, p. 411). This means that disease is based on something which each one of us can and must deal with himself, up to a point at any rate.

Inherited Disease.

Even if a mortal suffers from an inherited disease or from one that he has never thought of, this does not alter the fact that ignorance of God has opened the door for this disease to enter. Now how is this to be healed? In her textbook Mrs. Eddy gives an interesting illustration of the standpoint from which to advance and meet disease. Let me say that this standpoint is of the very greatest importance. She compares the position taken up by a surgeon and by a Christian Scientist when faced by two parallel cases of bone disease. Let me read you what she says (Science and Health, pp.422, 423): "The surgeon, holding that matter forms its own conditions and renders them fatal at certain points, entertains fears and doubts as to the ultimate outcome of the injury. Not holding the reins of government in his own hands, he believes that something stronger than Mind—namely, matter—governs the case. His treatment is therefore tentative. This mental state invites defeat. . . . The Christian Scientist, understanding scientifically that all is Mind, commences with mental causation, the truth of being, to destroy the error. This corrective is an alterative, reaching to every part of the human system. According to Scripture, it searches 'the joints and marrow,' and it restores the harmony of man."

Now do you see that these two practitioners start from diametrically opposite standpoints? And if we are to believe and to obey the First Commandment we must take the side of the Christian Scientist. Do you not see that he refuses to give power or cause to disease from the very beginning? And if you build up a disease in your thought and then try to destroy it you will never succeed. But if you deprive it of cause, of time, place, and opportunity to act, you will heal it.

Organic Disease.

You may say that Christian Science cannot touch organic diseases. But that is daily proved to be untrue. Organic disease is just as much the outcome of fear, ignorance, and sin as is functional disease. Both the Old Testament and the New give us every indication that organic disease must yield to the law of God just as readily as functional disease. The Psalmist makes no distinction in those well-known verses of Psalm 103, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, . . . who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." Paul said, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Why did he not recommend renewal of the blood, the lungs, and the tissues? Because he had proved in his own experience a better way to heal the sick and raise the dead. And this way, which he recommended to all, is to have the Mind that was in Christ Jesus.

"Therefore let us purify the thinking of the heart, and we shall see and experience good, and this is the corner stone of the healing of unemployment and poverty. As Christian Scientists we have no quarrel with either the medical faculty or other denominations. There are great and grand men and women in those professions, and all we can say is, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Reason from the standpoint of one great, good, and loving cause, which is Love itself, and which is Mind, not matter. You will be an idealist, but a very practical one, because you will be able to prove for yourself and for others man's God-given right, here and now, to Life, joy, good, strength, and all that goes to make up that which we call the kingdom of God. For does not the Father say, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine?"

SCIENCE & HEALTH
WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-Healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. In Nairobi the Reading Room is in BARKERS BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ROAD, and is open on TUESDAY, and FRIDAY mornings from 10-30 to 12-30

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is obtainable in cloth or in the popular Morocco pocket editions.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Preparations in Hand for Exhibition.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 2.

(By air mail.)

Oil paintings by non-members began to arrive at the Royal Academy this week, and the entries for this year's exhibition, which opens on May 7, look like exceeding all previous records. The usual number of works sent in averages from 10,000 to 12,000, but this year there will probably be many more.

Artists have had one of the best possible opportunities for landscape painting, because of the dry year. Careful and anxious superintending of the despatching of exhibits is followed by "Varnishing Day", on which the artist is permitted to do a little final "touching up" of his work at the Academy.

On judging day—Tuesday—only the President of the Academy and members of the Council are admitted to the exhibition rooms, and then begins the long and tedious job of judging. The oils and water colours alone generally take five days each! The judges sit in a half circle, and a specially selected staff of workmen carry the exhibits to them. Each of these men has to take an oath to the effect that what he sees and hears shall be confidential.

Accepted exhibits are marked with an "A"; doubtful ones with an "S"; and rejected ones with an "X". Some of the "doubtful" ones might be given another chance by the Hanging Committee—whose duty it is to arrange the exhibits.

With 7/5d. in his pocket, and a knapsack on his back, a Sydney youth, Nat Mercer, has set out to walk to London. The first stage will be a "stroll" of 2,760 miles to Perth, where he will catch a steamer to Bombay and then start walking again.

COLONIAL OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

Government Coast Agent in Kenya.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, April 10.

(By air mail.)

The following appointments, promotions and transfers are announced this week by the Colonial Office:

Mr. T. D. M. Bartley (Magistrate, Tanganyika), has been appointed Assistant Judge of the High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria. Mr. J. J. Hayden (Magistrate, Uganda), has been appointed Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents, Hong Kong. Mr. E. T. Johnson (Puisne Judge, Zanzibar) has been appointed Judge of His Majesty's High Court, Nyasaland. Mr. H. M. King (Commissioner of Police, Nigeria), has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika. Mr. C. R. Law (Puisne Judge, Uganda) has been appointed Chief Justice, Zanzibar. Mr. L. Shoolman (Assistant Government Coast Agent) has been appointed as Government Coast Agent, Kenya.

Fire Brigade Out.

Nairobi Fire Brigade were called out twice during the week-end. On Saturday morning, an alarm of fire was telephoned in from Mr. H. O. Weller's house, just off Davidson Road. Smoke was found issuing from the woodwork of the building, caused by an electrical short circuit. On Sunday evening, rubbish was being burnt in the grounds of Mr. Crampton's residence in the same neighbourhood. The glare in the sky from the fire alarmed neighbours, who turned in a call to the Brigade. The request is made to the public that wherever possible a guide should be left near a main road to direct the Brigade to the scene of the fire, in this way avoiding loss of time.

FREE to every reader of this paper —a presentation copy of the 70 page Cooking Book "Subtle Seasoning!"

This is a different sort of Cooking Book. In addition to a host of recipes, it contains many valuable hints and references; the authoress, Mrs. Cottington Taylor, is recognised as one of the finest cooking experts in the Kingdom. Send the voucher coupon below, or a postcard giving your name and address, and a FREE presentation copy will be posted to you by return mail.

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NOTES FOR WIRELESS FANS

This page, devoted to the interests of Wireless, is conducted by "Aerial," a licensed experimenter with a wide knowledge of East African conditions.

Practical Hints . . . Aerials and Wavelengths.

IT was pointed out last week that an aerial wire, regarded as suspended in free space, will have maximum response to a wavelength almost exactly twice its length—this wavelength being termed, with reference to that wire, the fundamental wavelength. Other wavelengths on which maximum response recurs as the wavelength is decreased, are wavelengths which are integral fractions of the fundamental and are therefore called harmonics.

The Multiplication Factor.

For practical reasons, no aerial ever put up satisfies the theoretical conception of being suspended in free space and also on account of the fact that the electro-magnetic waves do not travel as fast along wires as they do in free space, in making calculations for the fundamental or natural wavelength it is more accurate to multiply the physical length of the wire by a factor varying between 2.07 and 2.1 the latter being that generally adopted. The converse calculation for antenna length in feet is more often required and this is obtained by multiplying the desired natural wavelength in metres by 1.56. Thus if the desired fundamental wavelength is 100 metres the length of the aerial should be 156 feet.

The Earth.

Where an earth is used this must be considered as part of the antenna system and though it is of indeterminate length it acts as a wire of the same length as the aerial and the natural wavelength of the whole system becomes approximately 4.2 times that of the aerial wire. The "free" type of aerial will be resonant to all wavelengths which are whole fractions of the fundamental; the earthed type only to wavelengths which are odd integral fractions of the fundamental. It is perhaps better to dispense with the use of an earth altogether wherever practical as its use is apt to introduce a certain amount of noise and a good deal of resistance in a place where it is not wanted, it being desirable for the whole system to have as low a resistance to high frequency currents as is possible.

High-Frequency Currents.

These currents flow on the surface of conductors and bright solid copper wire if it did not become corroded in a very short space of time would be the ideal wire to use but for various reasons enamelled solid copper wire has been found to offer the least average resistance over a long period of time. Owing to the placing of S.W. broadcasting stations in the frequency spectrum it is unfortunately not possible to take full advantage of the harmonic operation of the receiving aerial as is done by radio amateurs, the bands allotted to whom are in harmonic relationship, but an examination of the positions show that an aerial having a fundamental wavelength in the region of 50 metres will at least give maximum response in two important broadcast bands.

When operating on the second harmonic (half the fundamental wavelength) it has been found that aerials become somewhat directional if the top is not horizontal. If one end is considerably lower than the other signals are strongest from the lower end and around this property are based the designs of the directional types of receiving aerial.

Queries from Listeners.

J. T. W. Kericho, very kindly sends in the following report on the comparative merits of the transmissions from 7LO and from London, covering the period March 12—18.

12th 7LO Good, London Good.
13 7LO Good strength with static, London Good.
14 7LO 8.30 p.m. Poor, fair strength, static and fading, London Did not listen.
15 7LO Poor with static, London Fair.
16 7LO Poor with static, London Poor.
17 7LO Dreadful static, London Bad fading and static.
18 7LO Good, London Good.

Notes of the Week.

THUNDERSTORMS AFFECT RECEPTION.

SIGNAL strengths continue to be fairly satisfactory but high speed fading has been prevalent on occasions throughout all bands. There has, I think, been a very considerable decrease in strength of signals from the 25 metre group of stations but on the other hand these seem to have suffered less from the fading. Excellent reception has been reported of transmission 3 towards the end of the programme on the higher W.L. but the 16 metre band has been rather disappointing in the evenings. Local thunderstorms have played havoc with reception, particularly around 50 metres in some localities but otherwise signals have been better around this W.L. than lower down the scale.

* * *

IT is unfortunate that those most likely to appreciate long distance broadcast—those listeners situated considerable distances from centres of population—are least in a position to provide the best means of receiving it. I refer to the mains driven receiver such as can be connected to the average town supply and to the receiver which of necessity has to depend on batteries for the power wherewith to operate it. In the very nature of things the mains driven receiver is bound to be superior to its battery operated cousin, economy in current consumption being a negligible factor in its design, but the increasing demand stimulated by the S.W. services now available has resulted in the production of battery driven receivers which for sensitivity, quality of reproduction and economy of operation run the other type very close. Coupled with this, wireless users of D.C. sets are becoming increasingly conversant with the factors which tend to maintain them at the original level of efficiency and, in general, do not suffer from the peculiar interference difficulties associated with electrical developments in towns.

Programme Features.

DO LISTENERS WANT "POINTERS"?

IT has been my custom to refer to some of the features of the following week's programme from the various Empire transmitters, features which to some extent no doubt reflect an individual preference, but acting perhaps mainly as a guide to those unaccustomed to compute differences in time and changes of wavelength.

Helpful Criticism Lacking.

THE clarity and volume with which recent Empire Broadcasts have come over encourage me in the belief that "pointers" on programme lines are no longer required. At the same time there is a singular lack, in my often quite voluminous correspondence on wireless subjects, of any reference to programme matter received. Actually the greatest compliment which can be paid a broadcasting organisation is a constructive criticism of the matter received.

The Popular Items.

RUNNING commentaries on sporting events, talks, light music, variety, items like the weekly "In Town To-night" or the comparatively recently introduced "Looking Backward" series I gather are popular in varying degrees; plays and the heavier types of music probably less so. In the absence of any other indications, it can only be assumed that the finer points of such broadcasts are missed through some technical fault connected either with the transmission or with the receiver.

Empire Broadcasting Service.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. The B.B.C. Orchestra (section C), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Doris Lemon (soprano).
6.30.—A recital by Miriam Licette (soprano).
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. A Scottish religious service: address by Reverend W. Stevenson Stuart, B.D., Dr. O'Felly (organist), relayed from the Church of the Holy Rude (East), Stirling.
7.45.—A summary of the week's news.
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. An interlude.
8.05.—Melodies of Christendom: An anthology of sacred music, directed by Sir Walford Davis: The Wireless Singers.
8.30.—Leslie Jefferies and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; Olive Kavann (soprano), relayed from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.
9.30—9.40.—Epilogue.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin. Fruit Market Notes supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
6.15.—Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra.
6.30.—A recital by Olive Kavann (soprano) and Percy Kahn (pianoforte).
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The St. Helena Centenary, a talk by Sir Charles Harper, K.B.E., C.M.G., O.B.E.
7.15.—The Swan of Avon: A Birthday programme; Scenes from Shakespeare with Lillah McCarthy, The Midland Regional Players, and Geoffrey Dams (tenor).
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. British National Airs, a programme of gramophone records.
8.20.—The Royal Society of St. George. The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., proposes the Toast of England, at the annual banquet of the Society, relayed from the Connaught Rooms, London.
8.40.—Richard Tauber in Frederica, a musical play by Ludwig Herzer and Fritz Lohner; English book specially written for broadcasting by Henrik Ege; Lyrics by Harry S. Pepper; Music by Franz Lehar; produced by John Watt and Harry S. Pepper; The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra and the Chorus, conducted by Stanford Robinson.
9.55.—Dance music.
10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
6.15.—Concert by Callenders Band, conductor, Tom Morgan; John Turner (tenor).
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Eveline Stevenson (soprano).
7.30.—Emperor Concerto (Beethoven), a programme of gramophone records. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 20.00).
8.15.—The B.B.C. Orchestra, (section E), conducted by Leslie Woodgate.
9.15.—Variety interlude, a programme of gramophone records.
9.30.—Dance music.
10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
6.15.—The Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines; Peggy Dow (contralto).
6.30.—Students' Songs: The Wireless Male Voice Chorus, conductor, Leslie Woodgate; Stuart Robertson (bass-baritone); Ernest Lush at the pianoforte.
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The Cresswell Colliery Band, conducted by David Aspinall; Jack Hill (syncopated pianisms).
7.40.—Anzac Day, a talk by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
7.55.—Interlude of programme records.
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Variety programme, relayed from the Grand Theatre, Doncaster.
8.45.—An organ recital by Bernard Johnson, relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham.
9.15.—Organ recital (contd.) by Bernard Johnson, relayed from the Albert Hall, Nottingham.
9.30.—Dance music.
10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
6.15.—A pianoforte recital (gramophone records).
6.30.—A recital by Ida Gamman (soprano), Margaret Albu (pianoforte) (Time Signal from Greenwich at 19.00).
7.15.—The Royal Philharmonic Society's Concert: The London Philharmonic Orchestra, relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 20.00).
8.15.—Under Big Ben, a talk by Mr. Howard Marshall.
8.30.—An interlude (gramophone records).
8.35.—The Leslie Bridgewater Harp Quintet; Elena Danieli (soprano).
9.30.—A short mid-week service, conducted by the Reverend W. H. Elliott, relayed from St. Michael's, Chester Square, London.
9.45.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin and Announcements. Fruit Market Notes, supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
6.20.—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell, from a Birmingham studio.
6.30.—Troise and his Banjoliers, with Don Carlos.
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Seven Days' Sunshine, a musical cruise; book and lyrics by Henrik Ege; music by Norman Hackforth; produced by Harry S. Pepper and John Watt; The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson.
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich Dance music (gramophone records).
8.20.—The B.B.C. Orchestra (section E), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Peggy Cochrane (violin).
9.30.—A Short Story.
9.50.—Dance music by Harry Roy and his Band, relayed from the May Fair Hotel, London.
10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin and Announcements.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
6.15.—The Western Studio Orchestra, (leader, Frank Thomas), from a Cardiff studio.
6.30.—In Town To-night, a topical supplement to the week's programmes.
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Jack Payne and his Band.
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The Cup Final: A running commentary on the last thirty-five minutes, by George F. Allison, relayed from the Empire Stadium, Wembley, (by courtesy of the Association League.
8.35.—Sadler's Wells Gala Night, relayed from Sadler's Wells, London.
9.30.—Dance music.
10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

Kenya Wireless.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following are the Nairobi Broadcasting programmes for next week:—

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

6.20.—Bells of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.
6.30—7.30.—Service relayed from the Cathedral Church, Nairobi.
7.30—8.00.—Concert which will include: —Miserere ("Il Trovatore"—Verdi) sung by Rosa Ponselle and G. Martinelli with The Metropolitan Opera House Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Giulio Setti.
8.00.—Time Signal. Local news.
8.10—9.00.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.
9.00—9.30.—Concert which will include: —Sonata in B Minor for Pianoforte (Chopin), played by Percy Grainger.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.
6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.
7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.
7.15—7.30.—Selections.
7.30—7.50.—Market Reports and Review by Mr. George A. Tyson.
7.50—9.00.—"Iolanthe" (Gilbert and Sullivan).
9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.20.—"Iolanthe" continued.
9.20—9.30.—Dance music.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

10.30—11.30.—Demonstration programme.
6.30—7.00.—Selections.
7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.
7.15—8.15.—Concert kindly provided by Messrs. B.E.A. Music Stores, Nairobi.
8.15—9.00.—Instrumental and Vocal Concert.
9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30.—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Shankar Dass and Sons, Nairobi.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.
6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.
7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.
7.15—8.00.—Selections.
8.00—9.00.—Variety Concert kindly provided by Messrs. Stephen Ellis and Co., Nairobi.
9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

3.30—4.30.—Demonstration programme.
6.30—7.00.—Dance Selections.
7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.
7.15—7.30.—Dance Selections.
7.30—7.45.—Talk by the Broadcast Engineer.
7.45—9.00.—Miscellaneous Concert.
9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30.—Light music.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.
6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.
7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, mail notice, and road report.
7.15—8.00.—Selections.
8.00—9.00.—Concert which will include: —Concerto in E Minor, for violin and orchestra (Mendelssohn) played by Joseph Szigeti and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Thomas Beecham.
9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30.—Variety Concert.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

6.30—7.00.—Selections.
7.00.—Time Signal, British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, and mail notice.
7.15—8.15.—H.M.V. Gramophone Concert kindly provided by the Service Stores Ltd., Nairobi.
8.15—8.45.—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Assanand and Sons, Nairobi.
8.45—9.00.—Selections.
9.00.—Time Signal, Extracts from the news.
9.05—10.30.—Dance Music.

THE OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD.

A Christian Science Lecture.

HEALING THE SICK.

At the Prince's Theatre on Monday evening, Mr. Ralph B Scholfield, C. S. of London, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, gave a lecture on Christian Science entitled "Christian Science: The Omnipotence of God."

During the course of his lecture Mr. Scholfield said:

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p.345), there is the following remarkable statement "When the omnipotence of God is preached and His absoluteness is set forth, Christian sermons will heal the sick."

To preach the omnipotence and to set forth the absoluteness of God must necessitate an understanding of God. Let me read to you a few lines from the Christian Science textbook, on page 465.

"*Question.*—What is God?

"*Answer.*—Good is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love.

"*Question.*—Are these terms synonymous?

"*Answer.*—They are. They refer to one absolute God."

Prayer

Someone may now say, Well, that may seem very logical, but how am I going to approach a God like that? How am I going to pray if I want help or comfort?

To illustrate: Suppose that two individuals were in a similar trouble, and that they desired to pray for divine help. Let us suppose also that one of them said or thought, "God help me," meaning thereby, May God help me: and that the other said or thought, "God helps me," meaning, God actually does help me; which of these two would be the more likely to obtain the help desired? Christian Science says that the second way is the most efficacious. The first expression may carry with it a great doubt as to the possibility or propriety of God's help, whereas the second is an assertion of a fact, and implies no doubt at all. I do not mean to say that the first method is wrong. Not at all. It expresses a desire, and desire is the very foundation of true prayer. But the second manifests some grasp on the fact that the great primal cause, which is good and Love, is in its very nature a help—"a very present help in trouble." In defining the prayers of Jesus Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 12) that his "humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."

So long as the Israelites prayed aright, or as the Bible has it, had one God, they prospered. In a broad sense, the most remarkable achievement of the Israelitish history was the giving of the law, as revealed in the First Commandment. That law is as alive and as important to-day as it ever was, but it has become somewhat clouded through false teaching.

Evil has no True Origin.

Do you not think that this is what Jesus came to fulfil—not a law of rites and ceremonies, but a law that had no conditions with evil or disease, a law that would admit of only one power, and that good?

I do not wish you to think that we as Christian Scientists just say that evil does not exist, and that we leave it at that. No, not at all. We take the side of humanity in the effort to overcome evil and disease. But for centuries humanity has fought evil and disease as if they were a stubborn and almost an eternal reality, and certainly a very powerful force. And what we are doing in Christian Science is gradually depriving evil and disease of origin, cause, or power, by understanding the assertion in the Lord's Prayer, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory." Our God is that divine Mind which is absolute good, and therefore cannot produce evil.

Divine Manifestation.

The manifestation by Jesus of the power and nature of God brings us to Mrs. Eddy's definition of Christ as (Science and Health, p. 583). "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."

Though the Master passed from human sight the Christ, or divine manifestation of God, which he embodied, is with us still. The Christ, or the divine manifestation of God, restores to us in Christian Science the power of good and of Love which heals, by the simple process of manifesting or showing forth Emanuel, or God with us.

At a meeting of a small band of Christian Scientists, known then as the Christian Scientist Association, Mrs. Eddy moved a resolution as follows (Manual of The Mother Church, p. 24), "To organise a church designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing." That was her life purpose made clear once again; and a careful study of her writings will reveal the fact that the central strain throughout her life work is her teaching of the omnipotence and absoluteness of God. She has said (Science and Health, p. 340). "The First Commandment is my favourite text."

Many people still believe that God either sends or permits disease for the benefit or discipline of mankind. If you had charge of the world, would you, even with a human sense of compassion, do such a thing? If you had infinite power, would you need to employ the most dreadful sickness and plagues in order to regenerate mankind? No, your very infinite power could regenerate instantaneously. Why then do we suffer? Why is disease so great a part of human experience? Mrs. Eddy has said that it is all owing to "fear, ignorance, or sin" (Science and Health, p. 411). This means that disease is based on something which each one of us can and must deal with himself, up to a point at any rate.

Inherited Disease.

Even if a mortal suffers from an inherited disease or from one that he has never thought of, this does not alter the fact that ignorance of God has opened the door for this disease to enter. Now how is this to be healed? In her textbook Mrs. Eddy gives an interesting illustration of the standpoint from which to advance and meet disease. Let me say that this standpoint is of the very greatest importance. She compares the position taken up by a surgeon and by a Christian Scientist when faced by two parallel cases of bone disease. Let me read you what she says (Science and Health, pp.422, 423): "The surgeon, holding that matter forms its own conditions and renders them fatal at certain points, entertains fears and doubts as to the ultimate outcome of the injury. Not holding the reins of government in his own hands, he believes that something stronger than Mind—namely, matter—governs the case. His treatment is therefore tentative. This mental state invites defeat. . . . The Christian Scientist, understanding scientifically that all is Mind, commences with mental causation, the truth of being, to destroy the error. This corrective is an alterative, reaching to every part of the human system. According to Scripture, it searches 'the joints and marrow,' and it restores the harmony of man."

Now do you see that these two practitioners start from diametrically opposite standpoints? And if we are to believe and to obey the First Commandment we must take the side of the Christian Scientist. Do you not see that he refuses to give power or cause to disease from the very beginning? And if you build up a disease in your thought and then try to destroy it you will never succeed. But if you deprive it of cause, of time, place, and opportunity to act, you will heal it.

Organic Disease.

You may say that Christian Science cannot touch organic diseases. But that is daily proved to be untrue. Organic disease is just as much the outcome of fear, ignorance, and sin as is functional disease. Both the Old Testament and the New give us every indication that organic disease must yield to the law of God just as readily as functional disease. The Psalmist makes no distinction in those well-known verses of Psalm 103, "Bless the Lord, O my soul,. . . who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases." Paul said, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Why did he not recommend renewal of the blood, the lungs, and the tissues? Because he had proved in his own experience a better way to heal the sick and raise the dead. And this way, which he recommended to all, is to have the Mind that was in Christ Jesus.

"Therefore let us purify the thinking of the heart, and we shall see and experience good, and this is the corner stone of the healing of unemployment and poverty. As Christian Scientists we have no quarrel with either the medical faculty or other denominations. There are great and grand men and women in those professions, and all we can say is, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Reason from the standpoint of one great, good, and loving cause, which is Love itself, and which is Mind, not matter. You will be an idealist, but a very practical one, because you will be able to prove for yourself and for others man's God-given right, here and now, to Life, joy, good, strength, and all that goes to make up that which we call the kingdom of God. For does not the Father say, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine?"

SCIENCE & HEALTH
WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-Healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. In Nairobi the Reading Room is in BARKERS BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ROAD, and is open on TUESDAY, and FRIDAY mornings from 10-30 to 12-30 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is obtainable in cloth or in the popular Morocco pocket editions.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Preparations in Hand for Exhibition.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, April 2.
(By air mail.)

Oil paintings by non-members began to arrive at the Royal Academy this week, and the entries for this year's exhibition, which opens on May 7, look like exceeding all previous records. The usual number of works sent in averages from 10,000 to 12,000, but this year there will probably be many more.

Artists have had one of the best possible opportunities for landscape painting, because of the dry year. Careful and anxious superintending of the despatching of exhibits is followed by "Varnishing Day", on which the artist is permitted to do a little final "touching up" of his work at the Academy.

On judging day—Tuesday—only the President of the Academy and members of the Council are admitted to the exhibition rooms, and then begins the long and tedious job of judging. The oils and water colours alone generally take five days each! The judges sit in a half circle, and a specially selected staff of workmen carry the exhibits to them. Each of these men has to take an oath to the effect that what he sees and hears shall be confidential.

Accepted exhibits are marked with an "A"; doubtful ones with an "S"; and rejected ones with an "X". Some of the "doubtful" ones might be given another chance by the Hanging Committee—whose duty it is to arrange the exhibits.

With 7/5d. in his pocket, and a knapsack on his back, a Sydney youth, Nat Mercer, has set out to walk to London. The first stage will be a "stroll" of 2,760 miles to Perth, where he will catch a steamer to Bombay and then start walking again.

COLONIAL OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

Government Coast Agent in Kenya.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, April 10.
(By air mail.)

The following appointments, promotions and transfers are announced this week by the Colonial Office:

Mr. T. D. M. Bartley (Magistrate, Tanganyika), has been appointed Assistant Judge of the High Court of the Protectorate of Nigeria. Mr. J. J. Hayden (Magistrate, Uganda), has been appointed Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents, Hong Kong. Mr. E. T. Johnson (Puisne Judge, Zanzibar) has been appointed Judge of His Majesty's High Court, Nyasaland. Mr. H. M. King (Commissioner of Police, Nigeria), has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika. Mr. C. R. Law (Puisne Judge, Uganda) has been appointed Chief Justice, Zanzibar. Mr. L. Shoolman (Assistant Government Coast Agent) has been appointed as Government Coast Agent, Kenya.

Fire Brigade Out.

Nairobi Fire Brigade were called out twice during the week-end. On Saturday morning, an alarm of fire was telephoned in from Mr. H. O. Weller's house, just off Davidson Road. Smoke was found issuing from the woodwork of the building, caused by an electrical short circuit. On Sunday evening, rubbish was being burnt in the grounds of Mr. Crampton's residence in the same neighbourhood. The glare in the sky from the fire alarmed neighbours, who turned in a call to the Brigade. The request is made to the public that wherever possible a guide should be left near a main road to direct the Brigade to the scene of the fire, in this way avoiding loss of time.

FREE to every reader of this paper —a presentation copy of the 70 page Cooking Book "Subtle Seasoning!"

This is a different sort of Cooking Book. In addition to a host of recipes, it contains many valuable hints and references; the authoress, Mrs. Cottington Taylor, is recognised as one of the finest cooking experts in the Kingdom. Send the voucher coupon below, or a postcard giving your name and address, and a FREE presentation copy will be posted to you by return mail.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NAIROBI BAZAAR — THIRD PARTY INSURANCE — KENYA'S CONSTITUTION.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the view 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.

Nairobi Bazaar.

THE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.

Sir,—We herewith enclose a copy of a letter we wrote to the Town Clerk, Nairobi, protesting against the new Town Planning Scheme.

Yours etc.,
A. M. JEEVANJEE.

Nairobi,
April 17, 1934.

14th April, 1934.

To The Town Clerk, Municipal Council, Nairobi.

[COPY]

To The Town Clerk, Municipal Council Nairobi.

Sir,—With reference to the Town Planning scheme, which you advertising in the local papers, we have to make the following observations:—

It is proposed in that scheme to eliminate seven of our plots. Out of these three plots which are fronting on Government Road were given to us together with the side lanes, which you can find out from the old plan now in Government's possession and four on the Stewart Street. Besides these, three other plots which were granted to us by the Hon. The Land Commissioner in exchange for our Sadler Street land are also affected. This Sadler Street land was given to the Government for road purposes in Sadler Street.

It need hardly be pointed out that almost half of the property in the Indian Bazaar belongs to us and we are unable to trace any correspondence whatsoever with us from the Municipality, suggesting any kind of negotiations in regard to the Bazaar.

We emphatically protest against your new scheme, and we may inform you that we are already in correspondence with the local Government on the subject.

In this new scheme, the Municipality seems to require 10 feet of land on each side of the road, but no mention is made of any kind of contemplated compensation to the plot owners for this land. Instead of suggesting a compensation, the Municipality appear to be asking for payment in respect of the side lanes which as a matter of common sense should be given in exchange of the 10 feet on each side of the road.

The Municipality is asking for 10 feet being left vacant in front of the business plots, without however stating the purpose for which this is necessary.

Unless and until the matter is amicably discussed and settled with the plot holders affected, the scheme should not be proceeded with.

The present time, when the whole world is passing through an unprecedented depression, and specially Kenya, is not at all suitable for pushing forward such scheme. It is common knowledge that about 20 per cent., of the Indian population has gone away from the country and properties are vacant, and are in fact a heavy burden to property owners.

There are about 132 shops in the Indian Bazaar; out of these 25 to 30 are vacant. The rents have gone down by about 30 to 50 per cent. According to the contemplated scheme, 120 more shops will be added to the present number, but who will occupy them is a question which requires serious consideration.

It stands to reason that such scheme should be held in abeyance till better times come back and trade and general business undergoes a market improvement. To put the scheme in force, it will take about five to ten years.

Under the circumstances we lodge a strong protest against the proposed scheme and would ask you to discuss the question with plot holders concerned before taking any action in the matter. It would appear to be reasonable to suggest that at least five years notice of the intention to launch such a scheme should be given to the property owners. Besides that there should be a further five years time fixed for completing buildings.

Hoping to be favoured with an early reply.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. M. JEEVANJEE.
For A. M. Jeevanjee and Co.

Copy forwarded for information to:—Hon. The Colonial Secretary and Hon. The Commissioner of Land.

THIRD-PARTY INSURANCE.

Sir,—Referring to the correspondence on my suggestion that compensation in regard to motor accidents should be payable from a fund created by compulsory contribution of all motorists. I am quite ready to agree with Mr. Moulton's remark that such contribution is not a "tax", in the strict sense of the word.

I may say that I did not consider compulsory insurance against damage to property would be included in legislation, as the hard cases arising from the fact of motorists having no individual means to meet claims generally refer to damage to life and limb. Possibly, the inclusion of insurance against claims in respect of property would not entail much higher cover, in this country, especially if insurance against damage to another vehicle was not entailed, a matter which can easily be provided for by adjustment of the non-compulsory insurance premium.

As both of your correspondents cavil at my suggestion that present premiums are high as compared with "actuarial" need, it is necessary to explain that, rightly or wrongly, I considered that the actuary is a party who calculates the nett amount of premium required for cover of a given risk, the addition to this sum requisite for meeting overhead charges, such as commission, advertisement, office expenses, income-tax and reasonable profit, being quite outside his special line.

If there is excessive competition considering the amount of business available in East Africa, as is rather to be concluded from "Unconvinced's" statement that 40 companies are separately represented, it must follow that the proportion to be added to the actuarially necessary will be unduly high.

There is no reason why the public should be made to pay an excessive premium in order to ensure the livelihood of persons in the insurance business for whom there is not full employment. Is their position any more sacred than that of the many hundreds of Government and Railway servants who—in spite of expectation of continuous service—have had regrettably to be retrenched, and, who have bowed themselves to the inevitable without a murmur?

If the insurance companies want to retain the business of compulsory third-party insurance, it seems inevitable that they should resort to grouping of their representation, so as to be able to offer the necessary cover for a premium, in which overhead charges would represent a moderate percentage of what I call the actuarial cover required.

It would manifestly involve a great deal of gratuitous work as well as actuarial experience to ascertain what the actuarial cover for third-party insurance, with limited compensation for personal injury should be, and I suggest that it is rather for the companies to supply this figure than for me to substantiate the figure of Shs. 10/- per head, which was merely given empirically.

Mr. Moulton's remarks relative to native claims in Uganda which were settled for relatively trifling amounts, goes to support my contention that, the average liability per claim in East Africa is only a small fraction of the average liability to be met in Great Britain.

As regards "Unconvinced's" strong feeling against any limitation of the right to compensation, he should recollect that the tendency of present day legislation is to treat the rights of the majority as paramount over those hitherto enjoyed by the minority, however sanctified by antiquity they may be.

What does he think of the Road Traffic Bill (1934), which is intended to deprive the pedestrian of his priority of rights in the highway, on which he will be treated as a trespasser, if he attempts to cross it at unauthorised places, and, even at such places, as are authorised, will only be allowed intermittent passage?

The Fire and Life offices supply the information which one would like to have from the motor insurance companies, as to their business in East Africa—namely, their gross income from premiums and the percentage thereof going to expenses. Taking the latter, and any profit secured, from the former we have the nett cover demanded for the risks underwritten, which is the check on correctness of the actuarial calculations on which the premiums were based.

With such information the public will be able to judge whether the motor insurance companies here are giving us the insurance we require on such economic terms, as may render it unnecessary to pursue the suggestion of a mutual insurance conducted through the State.

Yours etc.,
W. G. MORRIS.

Nairobi,
April 9, 1934.

Sir,—Mr. Morris has still to justify his plea for Government interference with private enterprise. However economically the compulsory contribution for third party insurance was collected, it would not do away with the necessity for a permanent staff to administer the fund and fix the rates of compensation etc. In the case of established insurance offices, the staff and experience is already available and would involve little extra cost.

It may be news to Mr. Morris that third party insurance has proved a bad business for a number of companies at home, and in Kenya there are only a few companies that will do this class of business for non-European owned vehicles.

A point which Mr. Morris seems to have overlooked is that compensation for injury can only be claimed in respect of the legal liability of the party responsible for the accident. It does not foll[illegible] that a person who has receive[illegible] can claim compensation [illegible]ernment Department administered a fund for compensation they would be absolutely bound by the legal aspect of the case and delay in settlement would be bound to ensue. On the other hand insurance offices will often make an *ex-gratia* payment rather than go to the expense of fighting a doubtful case.

The limitation of compensation would be entirely wrong, and Government realize this. They insist that there shall be no limitation as to the amount of compensation payable to third parties either in respect of personal injury or damage to property in an insurance policy covering a Public Service Vehicle.

Perhaps Mr. Morris is thinking of the Workmen's Compensation Act, wherein compensation for injury sustained during the normal course of a person's employment is limited proportionally to their earning capacity. This Act does not however prevent an injured person recovering special damages from his employer if he can prove that the injuries were due to the employer's negligence.

My experience is that in the majority of cases where personal injuries occur, it is the occupants of the vehicle who suffer. In this connection, a lot could be done by the tightening up of the regulations affecting the general condition and efficiency of the vehicles in use on the road. It is surely not consistent that magnificent vehicles like the present Nairobi 'buses should have to compete outside the Municipal Area with out-of-date decrepit vehicles, fitted with uncomfortable bodies, licensed to carry about twice the number of passengers they would be if fitted with the usual touring body. Only a few days ago I came across an accident that involved personal injury to passengers which was due to nothing more than the use of a tyre down to the last layer of canvas.

I entirely agree with Mr. Morris that Third Party Insurance should be compulsory.

Yours etc.,
B. G. MOULTON.

Nairobi,
April 13, 1934.

KENYA CONSTITUTION.

Sir,—I have always looked upon the statements made in the Editorial columns of the *East African Standard* as authentic interpretation of the state of affairs in this country. In fact, it is no exaggeration or flattery to say that the position occupied by the *East African Standard* here is more or less analogous to that of *The Times* of London in England. I have however noticed inaccurate statements of which I will quote two examples. In your Editorial of the 14th inst. you say: "Despite the fact that they are communally elected, the Indian Members of the Council are only nominated under the Constitution and hold their places during His Majesty's pleasure. Their responsibility is, therefore, peculiarly personal"

I am amazed at this statement. If you had studied the Royal Instruction published in the Special Issue of the *Gazette* as recently as the 10th inst., you would have observed that the status of the European elected members and the Indian and Arab elected members is identical and what applies to one applies to all, *ipso facto*. There is no discrimination whatsoever.

The Royal Instructions provide for an eventuality when five Indian members may be appointed by the Governor by nomination, if after the dissolution of the Council less than five Indians are elected, in which case, of course, they hold their places during the pleasure of the Crown.

(2) In your Editorial of the 11th inst., you lead the public to believe that merely by a Special Issue of the *Official Gazette*, the Constitution of the Legislative Council has been altered at the whim of the Governor and the Secretary of State.

The fact of the whole matter is that the very authority of the Governor's office and the Constitution of the Legislative Council emanates from the Crown. The grant of the elective principle to Europeans, Indians and Arabs and all subsequent additions and alterations to the Constitution were made by Letters Patent under the Great Seal or by Instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the Governor and this is what has happened in the present instance, Royal Instructions having been issued and Signed by the King at the Court at St. James. The Constitution of the Legislative Council is not formed, framed or approved by the Council.

It is true that the Crown acts on the advice of its Ministers and Officers administering Colonies and the views of the Parliaments or Legislative Councils concerned are taken into consideration.

The unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of Kenya had more than ample opportunity of expressing their feelings on the subject by bringing a Motion in the Council disapproving of the proposed change, but, in the absence of any such gesture is it wrong for the Governor or the Secretary of State to conclude that the proposal has at any rate the tacit approval of the whole country?

The Report of the Joint Select Committee consisting of ten members of the House of Lords and ten members of the House of Commons was published on 6th October 1931. This Committee which consisted of men like Lord Lugard and Lord Cranworth, with Lord Stanley of Alderley as its Chairman, recommended the change unanimously.

The Secretary of State invited the observations of the Governor on the subject. The Governor opposed the recommendation of the Committee for the increase in Indian and Arab representation, but supported the increase of Native representation in his Despatch dated the 16th February 1932. The Secretary of State for the Colonies finally concurred with the observations of the Governor and all the correspondence was published towards the end of 1932.

No protest was lodged by the Europeans, Indians and Arabs and the proposal so widely published for nearly two years has now assumed the practical shape of the Royal Instructions.

Can you, Sir, really and justifiably call it the whim of the Secretary of State and the Governor materialised by a single issue of the *Official Gazette*?

May I, Sir, finally ask if the grant of an additional seat to the unofficial side is not a very big step towards the materialisation of an unofficial majority on the Council? But, of course, you want the un-official European majority.

Yours etc.,
SHAMS-UD-DEEN.

Nairobi,
April 16, 1934.

[Mr. Shams-ud-Deen is quite right in pointing out the misconception regarding the Indian Elected Members. Clause XIX of the Royal Instructions republished on April 10 begins: "The Indian and Arab Elected Members of the Legislative Council shall be such fit persons as may be elected in accordance with the provisions of any law enacted for the purpose by the Legislative Council of the Colony." The reference to "nominated" Indian members (to hold office during His Majesty's pleasure) applies in the special circumstances he details—the filling of vacancies when there are less than five elected Indians.—Ed. E.A.S.]

The Late Mr. C. W. Hattersley.

Charles William Hattersley, of Crockerton Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., and formerly of Uganda, who, when he shot himself in March, left a letter stating "People nearing seventy are mostly an encumbrance. What they consume and the care they need is robbing the younger generation", has left £1,875. He was stated at the inquest to have been worrying over his financial position.

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Snake Parks.

A correspondent of the "Municipal Review" suggests that municipalities in Great Britain might be interested in the formation of African Snake Parks, where the reptiles might be seen under their natural conditions. The correspondent further points out that there are no snake parks in Europe, but at Port Elizabeth over 100,000 people visit the snake park every year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN EDUCATION — THE IRON AGE IN EAST AFRICA — TRAFFIC SIGNALS.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the view 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.

INDIAN EDUCATION—A VACATION PROBLEM.

Sir,—May I through the columns of your widely circulated paper make it known to the parents who send their children to the Indian School in Nairobi especially from Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Uganda that according to a recent ruling of the Education Department the Hostel must be closed during vacations.

The parents must consequently, whether they are rich or poor, make arrangements for their children to go home during vacations after every three months unless they can make arrangements with some of their friends in Nairobi for there are no Indian hotels here.

During the present vacations there were six boarders who had come from the adjoining territories who could not afford to go to their homes. Some of them were actually receiving tuition in a special class which is regularly held in the school daily to prepare boys for the examination of London Matriculation to be held in June.

A peremptory order was issued by the Principal of the school in the beginning of this month for these boys being ejected from the hostel and their belongings being thrown out. I intervened for the suspension of the execution of this order pending my representation to the Director of Education but the Director of Education also approved of the action taken by the Principal and it was only after my persistent exhortations and appeal for clemency that the Director of Education consented to allow these boys to remain in the hostel this time out of compassionate consideration which saved these boys from being thrown on the street.

It should be noted that the staff, the cooks and the servants attached to the hostel draw their usual pay during vacations and no extra expense was to be incurred. The boys even offered to make their own arrangements for their food and merely asked for shelter.

I am a member of the School Committee and am taking all possible steps to have this redressed but I am not at all hopeful of any success.

My experience is that the orders of the Government Departments once issued are like a bullet which has been fired from a rifle. Any deviation of the course or the recall of the orders of the bullet is equally impossible. I know what the Government answer is going to be. Like all other matter we are apt to imitate old countries regardless of local circumstances. It will be said that all over the world hostels are closed during vacations and the pupils go home but the question is: Is there any other place in the world where four territories of such vast areas are grouped together and governed by one and the same nation with educational facilities being centred in one of them only as is the case in East Africa and is there any other place in the world where a school is kept partly open but the hostel is closed? Have the students in other countries got to travel as far as from Nairobi to Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam or Kampala? It is not like the boys just having to travel to another county to go home but here they have to go to another Colony.

I have seen some Egyptian students going home from France during vacations but these are usually the sons of some Pashas, who do not exist in East Africa.

Yours etc.,
SHAMS-UD-DEEN.

Nairobi,
April 10, 1394.

THE IRON AGE IN EAST AFRICA.

Sir,—In answer to Mr. Chambacides' letter in your issue of April 7, I admit that I was dealing with the iron workers of nomadic tribes. It is the peculiarity of most if not of all invading cultures to impose upon and to replace the old order amongst agricultural people inhabiting fertile lowlands, when in the case of highland, pastoral or nomadic folk this same invasion is absorbed by fusion. This is a possible explanation for the difference between iron workers in plain and mountain regions.

Mr. Chambacides' suggestion that the use of iron was discovered and applied in the prehistoric age in East Africa is certainly paralleled in other countries, but his use of the word pre-historic is loose and his scepticism regarding the movements of peoples and the attendant diffusion of knowledge and culture, but a shot in the dark.

Let us consider this diffusion in a different light. As we find to our cost this year, climatic conditions are not constant over any period of years and the variation has been recorded in cycles of thirty-six and six hundred and forty years, during both of which minor and major periods there occur an extreme of drought and an extreme of flood. The dry years of the small cycle may be hardly felt by adaptable peoples but the greater cycle has periodically driven hordes of nomads from the dried-up pastures of Arabia and Siberia in a westward direction. A similar invasion is thought to have taken place during the Stone Age when the Capsians of North Africa poured into Europe by way of the land bridges. With each of these movements a new element in the cultural sequences has been discovered so that it has been largely possible to trace the origin and destination of a race both from sepulchral and industrial remains. Thus the Nordic battle-axe may be traced from the Persian Gulf to the Baltic, and it is this piecing together of cultural distribution that is slowly opening up the history of the past.

Where, asks Mr. Chambacides, did civilisation begin? That is as difficult to answer as the identification of the "intelligent and observant person" of his legend. The first man to tame a wild dog, or Bos, or wild Sheep no doubt laid the foundations of civilisation in that he acquired possessions and thereby attained a security of food supply and a home not dependent upon the movements of game. With this security came leisure and the accumulation of household goods including pottery and the necessaries for agriculture. Man became gregarious for safety, intercourse and with it language developed and progress set in apace. Egypt, Elam and Anau are the type-stations of the most typical Neolithic settlements of a progressive character and indicate the area of racial virility. In those times the climate of the Near East may be compared more with that of present day France than to that of present day Mahommerah, and this falls in line with the assertion that the greatest civilisations are the products of a temperate climate.

The strength and weakness of Mr. Chambacides' argument is the complete lack of corroborative evidence and his story of the possible discovery of iron, a fairy tale, unless we can discover the remains of his native together with circumstantial evidence.

I own to having ventured from local to general archaeology, but if one examines humanity in its entirety, it will become evident that the part is for the most part dependent upon the whole, and when Dr. Leakey claims that Chellean man spread from Central Africa to the banks of the Thames he is opening new fields in the wanderings of man and human endeavour.

Yours etc.,
E. G. WHITTALL.

Songhor.
April 12, 1934.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK—A TASK FOR COUNCIL.

Sir,—Now that the Elections are over, it is to be hoped the European and Indian Members will heartily co-operate with the Government in an effort to rehabilitate the economic and financial position of the Colony.

It is so easy to make demands for all sorts of public services, but no matter how desirable or necessary these may be, Government is obliged to cut its coat to accord with the cloth available, unless, of course, members are bold enough to suggest additional taxation. This, in these days of depression, is hardly likely to meet with applause in or outside the House.

It is also easy to criticize the mistakes of the past, but as these are now beyond recall, criticism is an unprofitable business. It is true we have not, in our private and public affairs, been quite so prudent as we should have been, but wisdom comes with experience and we have had our share.

The immediate task is to concentrate on the development of our agricultural, mining, and other industrial resources since this is imperative if the country is to progress and we are to meet our private and public obligations. The realization of this task is possible only if backed by cash or credit, and a lowering in production and transportation costs. How this remedy is to be obtained and applied is a matter for consideration by the Legislative Council.

Britain wants our raw products and materials, and there is a market here for her manufactured goods. Hitherto her merchants and manufacturers have done not too badly in the matter of our exports and imports; certainly better than we have ourselves, and if a development loan is now necessary it should receive their support.

It is anticipated the time is not far distant when consumption will overtake production, when prices generally are bound to improve, otherwise it would hardly be worth while to continue the struggle of growing crops for export, seeing present prices do not cover costs of production, coffee, in the case of many being the exception.

Yours etc.,
DUNCAN BEATON.

Nairobi,
April 14, 1934.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS.

Sir,—A driver wishing to turn right should signal his intention in good time to following traffic. He then works his way towards the centre of the road and takes his turn when the passage is clear. All following traffic oveatakes him on his left hand side. This is the correct procedure whether in traffic or not.

"Dextrorsus Pergere" writes as though he adopts the wrong and annoying procedure so often followed by inexperienced drivers in Nairobi viz:—of pulling well in to the left, nearly coming to a stop and then sweeping right across the road. This of course, impedes all following traffic.

Yours etc.
"SIGNAL."

Nairobi,
April 10, 1934.

But now you can
Cure your teeth
from within — and conquer other Complaints too

Many troubles have the same cause as tooth-decay:
FREQUENT HEADACHES
HAIR FALLING OUT
SKIN TROUBLE
FEMININE COMPLAINTS

Remember — teeth are living parts of your body and may be ill through lack of proper nourishment: Calcium

You can no more clean away tooth-decay than you can bathe away headache. It is necessary to keep your teeth clean, but in addition you must *strengthen* them with Kalzana.

Kalzana conquers the lack of vital elements which is the real cause of tooth-decay. It will make your teeth strong and white again, and will prevent decay. It will do you a world of good in other ways too, because it banishes all forms of ill-health due to lack of calcium in the body.

For Children
Kalzana will make them strong and healthy. It improves their appetite and conquers weakness and irritability.

For Women
Kalzana is of especial importance to women who suffer from irregu'arities. It combats anæmia, soothes the nerves and ensures carefree health.

For Men
Kalzana strengthens the who'e system. It reduces blood-pressure, conquers Night-sweats, and has a very favourable influence on Nerve Pains, Rheumatism and Tooth decay.

Get Kalzana to-day and overcome your troubles.

Kalzana
The Mineral Food for Better Health
At all Chemists and Stores.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
is an art that needs the attention of competent workmen combined with modern machinery. Both are at your service here
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CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON SEED — POLITICAL SYSTEMS — FARMER AND THE TOWNSMEN — A COURT CASE — ELDORET WATER SUPPLY — KIAMBU ELECTIONS.

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.

Cotton Seed.

AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF MONETARY POLICY.

Sir,—It is evident from the disclosures of the Acting General Manager of the Railway that no concerted effort has been made by the responsible parties,—namely the Kenya and Uganda Governments—to assure the realisation or utilization of the mass of divisible wealth represented by 85,000 tons of cottonseed actually available.

The fact that £175,000 of existing sterling resources can be ignored, while the interests of all citizens (other than Civil Servants) are being sacrificed in desperate expedients to maintain the East African shilling at par with appreciated sterling, and/or that 85,000 tons of high class cattle food and manure can be destroyed while the herds of the Colony are dying of hunger and plantations are wasting from lack of manure, indicates that these unwieldy formula-ridden provincial bureaucracies, by courtesy termed Governments, do not in fact constitute any governing authority at all.

In the absence of such a centralised governing authority capable of sensing the violent changes of these fantastic times, inspired by the will to save something (other than their personal emoluments) from the storm, and to that end fearlessly using the great social machinery of wealth production and distribution represented by a State Railway, it is only natural that the Railway itself should ossify into a third myopic bureaucracy.

Had there been some over-riding Thinking Department this concrete example of cottonseed must have provoked thought and the most leisurely thought would have reached the conclusion that if the East African shilling were temporarily detached from the excessively appreciated English £ to the extent of 33 1/3rd per cent, the f.o.b. value of cottonseed at Mombasa would be Shs. 60/- per ton instead of Shs. 40/-, that the Railway and Port rate would not be prohibitive, that the whole crop would move, that the sterling resources of Kenya and Uganda would be increased by £175,000 sterling, that the same factor would begin to operate in respect of all other produce and that in fine growth would be substituted for decomposition.

Especially would that great Thinking Department, when it does emerge, be saved from the awkward problem of explaining to the ever-growing toll of victims, how, why and to what extent are these embryonic States immune to the terrific forces which have driven virtually all other lands, including the mighty U.S.A., to reduce the value of their monetary unit below that of the excessively appreciated money unit of England—that faithful Trustee who by a trick of currency has doubled the burden of the £165 millions loaned to her wards.

Yours etc.,
EWART S. GROGAN.

Nairobi,
April 10, 1934.

P.S.—In respect of Mr. Hamp's assertions that the Railway itself was not approached, it must be remembered that Mr. Hamp has only just taken over control. I was assured that the cotton interests had approached the Railway for a reduction in rate and in respect of the major crime of not rendering this valuable material available at a low rate for manurial purposes I personally tried for half-an-hour to interest the General Manager. It was only when the efforts of others and myself had failed that I wrote the first letter in the probably vain hope that the vandalism may be stayed.

E.S.G.

Sir,—I read with considerable interest, the article on the subject of Cotton Seed appearing in your Daily issue of to-day. I do not propose to deal at any length with the mass of figures contained therein, as although I have spent upwards of fifty Years on the practical side of commerce, I have not the temerity to question the theoretical aspects of this problem as advanced by my old friend Major Grogan.

I would, however, point out that the estimated volume should be 79,000 tons and not 85,000, 6,000 tons having been marketed, and I am not prepared to agree that the value in Uganda for destruction purposes should be based on the C. I. F. Liverpool value.

What I am mainly concerned with is the suggestion that the Railway Administration are again at fault in not reducing their rates to meet the difficulty. After all we are all interested in the success of the Kenya and Uganda Railway; if it is the case that the existing rate merely covers "coal and oil" costs we are already subsidizing to the extent of the proportion of capital charges, Administrative costs etc. which are fairly applicable to this class of traffic.

I personally doubt if the suggested margin of Shs. 2.75 would meet the case. When I examined the prospects four months ago, I was advised that Shs. 5/- per ton was the minimum subsidy required, the total sum to be proportioned out in Uganda according to distance from ginnery to rail transport. It will be seen from this that a flat reduction of railage would not meet the position, as this would result in those nearest rail making an extra profit, while those beyond a certain distance would still remain unable to export.

Had the Railway been permitted to charge higher rates when prices were good, under an agreement to place the surplus to a reserve account to be used for subsidizing when prices were low as at present, assistance could have been afforded by the Railway to the extent of the amount in reserve, but this proposal when made years ago met with a very cold reception in this country.

My submission is that we should cease looking to the Railway to make up these shortfalls, until they have been permitted to establish reserves for the purpose, and in this instance the Government of Uganda having instituted a Cotton Tax for the purpose of assisting the particular industry, should have been prepared without question to allocate from this source funds to meet the situation, more particularly as I am advised the ginners were prepared to treat it as a loan free of interest, to be repaid as and when this particular commodity reached a reasonable price level again.

Yours etc.,
T. A. WOOD.

Nairobi,
April 9, 1934.

Sir,—It is with some interest one reads of Major Grogan's statement regarding the waste of cotton seed in Uganda.

We had a very similar but larger thing in West Africa with the Cotton Seed there. However, without making a scream about it, we got down to the job, installed crushing plant to extract the cotton seed oil; the bye-product, the seed cake we were able to ship to Liverpool and other ports for cattle cake. We also generated all the power required for our mills, from a few hundredweights of the poorest cake in each case.

In East Africa I contend a similar thing could be done and to much greater advantage as Kenya would probably absorb most of the cattle cake (the bye-product) produced and the cotton seed oil always pays for shipment.

If the cotton seed is put through a "delinter" prior to pressing and if after pressing, the cake is broken down again and with the cake a small amount of Native sugar cane is worked into it, and then the whole re-pressed into slabs, I feel the Kenya dairies would benefit greatly and commercial firms also would benefit by selling cake breakers.

It surprises me, Sir, that a man with the powers of oratory that Major Grogan has, and having at his disposal financial advice second to none in East Africa has not formed a small company and set out to recover these thousands of pounds that are hanging out to be picked up. Far better to get down to the practical side, than to try to fan feeling between the settlers and the Government at a time when harmony is essential.

Failing his being able to handle this concern, in the way of plant, etc., surely the Major and his advisors could have made a strong enough case to lay before and persuade the Government. If he is incapable of doing so, then I fear it is useless appealing to the Kenya public on the matter.

Yours etc.,
ARNOLD BRADLEY.

Nairobi,
April 10, 1934.

Sir,—With great interest I have followed everything published in regard to Cotton Seed and I must say that Mr. Arnold Bradley has struck the right point, i.e. manufacturing the Cotton Seed into a better paying product, I have myself taken some preliminary steps.

I expect in the next few days samples and more correct figures but I think it will be useful to give available figures based on my own knowledge and experience. It must be remembered that the well known processes used in Europe and other similar countries cannot be employed here and the local conditions must be taken in consideration.

Dealing only with the reported quantity of 85,000 tons of Cotton Seed per year, this means that for 300 working days there would be an average quantity of 283 tons per day and such a quantity is far too great, to handle by crushers even of the biggest size. There are, however, machines available with a steady intake and output flow of the material and this is the correct and only type to be used. Such a machine has the further advantage that it can be incorporated in the plant so that labour is eliminated.

The next step is the separation of the oil from the seed. In East Africa the usual process of extraction by hydraulic presses is also out of the question, for the same reason that the quantity mentioned cannot be handled in the working time at our disposal. But there are also machines available working on the same principle of steady intake and output an[illegible] both these important parts of t[illegible] can be so co-ordinated [illegible] steady process of handl[illegible] be maintained.

Heat and steam are also necessary which call for fuel and the cotton seed cakes or waste from the pressing can be used for this purpose.

I see a certain difficulty in the question of the containers for exporting the pressed, crude oil, but if it is possible to add to the plant a machine for manufacturing wooden casks, as it is in other oil producing countries, it would overcome this problem.

It is possible that by a special process the oil can be solidified but such machinery may cost much more than all the other plant already mentioned. Also it is usual for European importers to handle the oil in the well-known liquid state. For the majority of purposes the solidified form of cotton seed oil is not wanted, but I may mention its use for manufacturing margarine and salad oil.

The Agricultural Department kindly gave me the figures of 31.86 per cent. as the highest and 19 per cent. as the lowest oil content of cotton seed, but from my experience we can count on a figure of 25 per cent. from seed processed as described. I hope later, however, to submit the actual figures from the Uganda seed, when I have finished experiments with the samples expected. But even 25 per cent. is a figure on the safe side.

The market price for crude cotton seed oil in England at the end of 1932 was £23/10 and on the Continent £27/10 per ton c.i.f. Europe, but I hope, within a short time to get the present values for more accurate calculation. Anyway, this value of crude oil shows the great difference in respect of Cotton seed price in England of £3/5 per ton.

If my view is right that the machinery mentioned can be had for £10,000, this sum easily pays for itself with the export of a relatively small quantity of the yearly output, and also it is easy to duplicate the machinery as the yearly output increases, which would be unavoidable as soon as the cotton grower saw that this line also pays well.

Dealing in greater detail with the crude oil, there is the further possibility of an easy method of taking out the Cotton Stearin and when the oil is stearin-free oil, it is very difficult to differentiate from olive oil and is used for salads and similar purposes. By bleaching it can be turned into the white quality, which is used for mixing with lard and is very widely used in America for pharmaceutical purposes, cooking oil and other food purposes.

If the crude oil is handled in a different way, it can be used as a lubricant of high quality, as well as for the soap industry also for margarine making. Well known concerns in Holland buy and use a considerable part of the world's output and in Germany, for example, there exists a law for the margarine industry which says that a considerable quantity of cotton seed oil must be used for this purpose.

Turning to the use of the oil-free residue of the Cotton seed, it would be wrong to sell the Cotton seed as it is now to the coffee and other farmers as fertiliser; at least it has to be ground otherwise it would grow as a seed and the coffee farmers do not want cotton plants among the coffee bushes! A much better idea would be the conversion of the seed into ash, which can be much more easily done with the oil free crushings. This calls for another machine not much different from that used in the cement industry, but also pays well as the finished product would be much cheaper and generally better than the imported product as superphosphate, etc.

As a feeding product, let me mention, that the use of Cotton seed is not only confined to the feeding of cattle and similar animals, but if a certain refining process is employed it can be used for making bread. Many of your readers may laugh about such a use but it is a fact that European scientists have carried out very successful experiments in this way and I believe it is already used in America and India.

Many other uses can be found for the oil free residue after carrying out inexpensive experiments and I see certain possibilities for flooring and roofing material, wall boards, use with other substances for articles like bakelite, etc., while the fibre itself is a very useful and good material for higher grade paper manufacture. It should not be overlooked that this oil free substance represents in the seed roughly 75 per cent.

As more accurate figures regarding the Uganda seed are not available, I can only give a rough outline, but it shows that every part of the seed can be turned into good money.

Yours etc.,
W. POLLMANN.

Nairobi,
April 12, 1934.

POLITICAL SYSTEMS—WORLD EXPERIMENTS.

Sir,—Amongst the multitude of problems that are presented before civilised humanity, the future political system or systems that will govern the destinies of various Nations stands predominant, because on the efficiency and wisdom of these systems is dependent the welfare of the nations.

At present there are three political systems in force, namely, Democracy, National-Socialism, and Communism. All three systems greatly differ from each other, both in theory and practice. On these three systems is centred the attention of the civilized world, as to which will be able to meet the demands presented, at this turning point of the political and social history of mankind.

Democracy is an old system and time honoured, while both National-Socialism and Communism are new and still in their experimental stage. All these three systems claim superiority of principles and efficacy of governing, in their respective countries, and how the claims of one or the other will be justified, time will prove.

Communism as a political system is of recent conception, but as a social system existed amongst the primitives as long as man existed on the earth. Strictly speaking, Communism is not a political system, but only a social one, although as a social system it is well suited for the simple needs and habits of the primitive peoples. On the contrary, however, it is entirely the opposite course to follow for the multifarious activities of the civilized communities, for many reasons, but mainly because it ignores property. But we must not lose sight of the fact that there is an impulse in human nature, which is developed in a higher degree in the civilized man, and that is ambition, without which no progress could exist. Whatever may be his station in life he expects some sort of moral and material reward, as a worker for progress, and for the services that he renders to the community in everyday life. Therefore Communism as a political and social creed cannot survive amongst the civilized peoples for long, because it paralyses those human faculties which are directly responsible for every sort of human progress. However, Communism has its beneficial side also, and its tragic lessons to the governing classes (but alas with what a terrific cost?) It is a social explosion of anger accumulated for centuries against social wrongs and corrupted governments. It is a sort of warning to the governing classes, that with the advance of education, a gradual advance of political liberties cannot be denied to the governed classes, and also that they cannot go to excesses without expecting the outbreak of social and political upheavals. It is Nature's law which cannot be overlooked.

But meantime, one cannot logically expect that a country like Russia which emerged only a few years ago from absolute monarchism, could easily adopt and prosper under the most enfranchised social system, and an oligarchic form of government, without passing through the various intermediate political schools which is an indispensable course, for the political education of every person. A vast country

(Continued on page 35).

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 34).

with climate varying from subtropical to extreme cold, with great racial differences, and great diversity of traditions and ideals, seems to me to be the most wrong country where Communism could establish itself. But it is of a temporary character which in due time will develop into another and more moderate system, under which that great country will find the natural way to her political and social evolution.

National-Socialism is an offspring of the post-war period, and was established in some countries partly to rid those countries from the alarming and steadily growing menace of Communism, but mainly owing to the political uncertainty and the economic disorder which was caused by the war, and the need for reorganization of the State strictly on a National basis. This form of government consists of one all-powerful party, above which stands the superman, although the country is governed by parliamentary methods, but without opposition and control from other parties. Even though there is an opposition within the party it is negligible and cannot influence the decisions of the Government. How far this form of government will be a success or failure the future will show. The National-Socialist system being a powerful organisation, and having all the powers of the country at its disposal, may be successful in the beginning in organising the State, but if left for long periods of time without control, is apt to develop an oligarchial form, and the creation of privileged classes. But here arises the question: Is the modern European made of the stuff to allow himself to be governed blind-folded without opposition and proper control of his public affairs. I very much doubt it. Therefore it is most unlikely that National-Socialism, whatever may be its merits, will govern with the present standards of that system for a long period, uncontrolled by the free will of the people because the people of those countries are too far advanced to allow anachronisms.

Democracy is as old as European Civilization itself. It has been studied and taught in their monumental works on "the Republic," by those two most brilliant intellects of ancient Greece, Plato and Aristotle. But that the original home of the modern Democracy is England is beyond dispute, and thence it was transmitted to other countries of the world, especially to the English-speaking countries, though in modified form according to the national character of each country. How this form of Government found its conception and reached to its present stage are matters which are referred to in history. The country owing to her island position, held her own against foreign invasion for centuries, and was comparatively immune from those continuous political and religious struggles which destroyed every attempt towards political advancement by the peoples of the Continental countries of Europe for centuries. This internal tranquility in England gave time to the country to develop her political consciousness and to build a national character well adapted for Democracy and it is particularly the country where Democratic ideas have been cultivated most thoroughly.

Whatever may be the defects of Democracy and there is no doubt that there are defects, as there are in many other things in this world, this form of Government still remains the most enlightened political system provided it is not corrupted by the public men and the citizens, for let us not forget the fact that Liberal political institutions require politically enlightened citizens. The aim of Democracy is to bring forth to the political arena the best brains in the country. It teaches the citizens to be the guardians of their rights against corruption and also to create a conscientious and public-spirited opposition in order to control the actions of the party in power.

If the value of Democracy is not appreciated sufficiently, and in many instances misunderstood in these late years, it cannot be attributed to the failure of this system to meet the political demands presented at the present. It rather should be attributed to the following reasons: Firstly, partly because in some countries where Democracy is applied, the people were not sufficiently educated to understand the value of this system. In the second place in countries where the people may be well educated, the feeling of hero-worshipping (a relic of the past) is too strong in them to be attracted by Democracy. But the main cause of the political and social anomoly is the present economic disorder which is at the bottom of every trouble. As soon as this cause is removed all the other troubles will disappear like magic. The day that Democracy gives the decisive blow to the combining of capital and to unscrupulous speculation, it will rise supreme before the civilized world. Democracy keeps the door open to internationalism and while political internationalism is out of the question with the present enormous racial and educational differences that exist amongst the nations, nevertheless an economic internationalism is not beyond possibility, if an honest endeavour is made towards that direction.

Yours etc.,
G. CHAMBACIDES.

Moshi,
March 10, 1934.

THE FARMER AND THE TOWNSMAN.

Sir,—In your issue of 9th inst. Mr. J. G. Davidson touches on a question to which I would like to suggest a solution: Why is the settler (the man who settles on the land and tries to develop it) unsympathetic towards the townsman's efforts to bring more settlers into the Colony, and so help to carry its burdens?

Put briefly the case is as follows: Since the war, the remuneration that the various not directly-producing classes—Administrative Railway, Professional, Financial, Distributive, etc.—has, as a rule, been out of all proportion to the carrying capacity of the Colony and to the services rendered.

In the early days of a considerable influx of settlement when prices boomed and hopes ran high, the settlers—a large proportion of whom were new to their jobs and could not sufficiently appraise conditions—were blind to the fact that these subsidiary services were absorbing an excessive amount of their capital and profits and they did not realise that a rude awakening was bound to come. Those few who wrote and spoke on this subject were discredited and shunned. Quite a number of their opponents hoped for the prolongation of the unsound finance of the boom period and thought it good. Many were getting top notch prices for inadequate services rendered.

Such conditions were world-wide in the times of post-war hysteria, but were perhaps exaggerated and certainly more permanent in Kenya which lacked the tempering influence of tradition and effective competition.

The war had made the world safe, not for heroes, but for profit-seekers. Like all politicians Mr. Lloyd George missed the mark by miles.

Fortunes were accumulated without that slow and patient progress which makes for wise spending and conscientious effort. A period of squander-mania ensued and as money was more and more easily acquired efficiency dwindled and reckless extravagance increased.

Many settlers had brought considerable capital into the Colony and they began to notice how little they had to show in return for its use and, seeing the affluence of the townspeople, they began to suspect that too large a proportion of their cash had become easy money for others.

No wonder some grew suspicious and when adverse circumstances, aided perhaps in some cases by inefficiency or inexperience, began to put the cinch on them, they felt that, though they had put down the money and taken all the risks, it had been for the benefit of others entirely.

Now, when the Nairobi Association are asking for increased settlement to ease the financial pinch the farmers say: "Yes, they have finished us and want others to take our place. Why should we induce more of our kind to come out here and be treated in the same way? Let the Administration, the Railway, the townspeople come down to earth, look the situation in the face and give us good service at a more reasonable figure; let the excessive demands of non-producers in some way be reduced."

Since I began writing this, Mr. Ross seems to have supplied an illustration in his letter published yesterday.

Yours etc.,
M. S. H. MONTAGU.

Kyambu,
April 11, 1934.

A COURT CASE.

Sir,—The "East African Standard" on March 29 gives an account of a European who was found guilty of theft of a motor car value Shs. 1,500/-. Why, Sir, was his name omitted? After all, the public has a right to know who the man was. One's name is blazoned forth if one is found guilty of exceeding the speed limit, and such like offences. To my mind, the biggest punishment for a crime such as this man committed, is for his friends and the public to know just exactly what he has done.

Yours etc.,
B. J. FLINT.

Nairobi.

[Two factors were given weight: the lad's youth and (2) the Magistrate's decision to bind him over to be of good behaviour instead of imposing a sentence of imprisonment.—Ed. E.A.S.]

ELDORET WATER SUPPLY.

Sir,—I have seen in the *East African Standard* a report: "Proposal to Prevent Use of Rain Water Tanks" in which the Town Clerk of Eldoret explaining the present situation said that several consumers of the Town supply had threatened to discontinue and put in rain water tanks and "there was nothing to prevent their doing so." Will the Town Clerk disclose the names of several customers who threatened the Municipality to cut off water supply and why? I have just written a letter to that effect because the Municipal water charges are too much and unbearable in such hard times. If I do not wish to pay any Municipal charges the course open to me is to keep my premises vacant.

I am of opinion that there is no necessity for the Municipality and the control should be handed back to the Government.

Yours etc.,
N. C. PATEL.

Nairobi,
April 10, 1943.

KIAMBU ELECTION.

Sir,—Of your courtesy allow me the space to thank those who voted for me.

With the experience I have gained I may be of some assistance in the future and if required I am here to be called upon.

Yours etc.,
C. G. DURHAM.

Kiambu,
April 11, 1934.

Answers to Correspondents.

Wm. McGregor Ross, Letchworth: The Defence Force questions and answers set out in your letter have already been published by the *East African Standard*.—Ed. E.A.S.

Who's been at my

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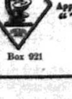

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CORRESPONDENCE.

KENYA CONSTITUTION—THE INDIAN ELECTIONS — AN ELDORET LEVY — THE RAINS.

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, revity is also essential to ensure consideration.

KENYA CONSTITUTION.

Sir,—I understand, from what I heard by wireless last night, that there is to be an additional member in Legislative Council to represent Native interests.

This appears to me to be a very arbitrary step on the part of Government.

As far as I know, this has not recently been discussed in Council, though probably has been recommended at some time or other by one of the numerous Commissions which are periodically forced upon us!

Government already has, of course, an official majority and one wonders why it is found necessary further to represent the African native, and at whose instigation.

If I remember rightly, Lord Francis Scott and his unofficial party agreed not to press for constitutional advancement if Government would also have a truce.

Yours etc.,
G. W. REPTON.

Thika,
April 11, 1934.

Sir,—Your interesting leading article of to-day, entitled "Kenya Constitution: Representation of Africans," indicates that a danger to the constitution has been created by the Secretary of State's action in appointing an additional member of the Legislative Council by the simple process of publishing a special issue. of the "Official Gazette". But another aspect of the matter is that the Europeans of this Colony owe the Secretary of State a debt of gratitude, in that he has pointed the way, and created a precedent, for the constitutional advance for which many of them have been clamouring.

One of the objections raised against the demand for a constitutional advance has been that a suggested alteration in the constitution meant probably many discussions in the Legislative Council here, and even if it were finally agreed to, it would have to go through a process of discussion in the Home Cabinet, possibly through the Imperial Parliament, and certainly through all the newspapers and journals in Great Britain, many of which would seriously oppose the grant, (on no greater reason than that the colonists of Kenya had asked for it), and that it would without question arouse the vicious activities of Kenya's many enemies.

We know now, from the Secretary of State's action, that we have been frightening ourselves with a bogey. The Secretary of State has shown how easily the whole matter can be achieved and it now devolves on the Europeans to combine in a fervent demand for the constitutional advance that they seek. A valuable precedent has been established.

Yours etc.,
A. A. MENKIN.

Nairobi,
April 11, 1934.

Sir,—In your excellent leading article on "Kenya Constitution; Representation of Africans" you deal at length with the significance of the appointment of an additional nominated member to represent Native interests.

I wonder if the average reader will also realise the significance of the fact that in addition to five Elected Members, the Indians are now additionally represented by the appointment of Mr. Abdul Wahid (for a period of twelve months) to that most important body the Executive Council? The European Unofficial members of that Council have always, I believe, been selected from the Elected Members. Why the differentiation in the case of Indians? Anyhow, the Indians (as well as the Natives) are now "one-up" on the European representatives.

Yours etc.,
"CURIOUS."

Nairobi,
April 13, 1934.

Sir,—In your leading article of April 11, you say: ". . . The inclusion of the first nominated unofficial representative of native opinion was an innovation brought about by influences based on an illogical political sentiment, and the addition of another member is merely an extension of that same influence without any foundation of sound constitutional practice . . . . it is reasonable and logical to expect that the Government is the proper channel and organ for the expression of the view point of the African peoples. . ."

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., broadcasting on the 6th of March of this year on "Political Freedom", said pointedly: "avoid logic". The dismal science crops up no less than three times in your leader under reference, and I expect that you would agree that, if it were right to nominate one unofficial member to represent Africans in the Legislative Council, it is logical that a second should be appointed for that purpose. Your point, however, is that it was wrong to appoint even one such representative because Government with its Chief Native Commissioner and other official members adequately fulfils the function. It is this argument that I desire to contest.

All British Governments worth the name represent the interests of all the races over which they rule. That does not seem to be a sufficient argument against having nominated or even elected European, Indian, or Arab Members, specially detailed to speak for their respective communities; for even British Governments have been known on occasion to fail in, or to be ignorant of, their duty towards this or that race. We know that, whatever individual Members on the Government side may think, they are bound to speak and vote with one voice.

This being so, it is surely just that three million Africans should have at least two more voices to raise in *case* the one voice of Government should prove not to have been inspired at any given moment by the deepest wisdom or the most perfectly disinterested good will. The present lonely Member might not even be able to find a seconder for a motion on which he might wish to raise a debate, or to have a vote recorded.

The constitutional questions raised by the action of Government in nominating a second representative for Africans, and the manner in which it has been done, are not my concern here.

Yours etc.,
EVAN E. BISS.
Hon. Secretary,
Race Relations Committee.

Nairobi,
April 13, 1934.

THE INDIAN ELECTIONS.

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly allow me to express through your columns my deep gratitude to all those who have supported me and steadfastly stood by me during the trying period of the Indian Election which lasted for 28 days and which came to a close yesterday.

I was made the target of bitter attacks most vehemently delivered on personal and communal grounds and the creditable success which was achieved by my friends and supporters was no easy task. I also thank all those who have placed their confidence in me by recording their votes in my favour.

Yours etc.,
J. B. PANDYA.

Nairobi,
April 13, 1934.

Sir,—Please allow me to express through your columns my deep gratitude to the electors of the Colony who so generously supported me in these elections. Also to all friends who devoted time and energies to make my candidature a success. And lastly to all Officials who conducted the elections throughout the country with tact and patience and under great pressure of work during many days.

Yours etc.,
A. L. C. de SOUSA.

Nairobi,
April 13, 1934.

Sir,—I beg to make use of your columns for tendering my heartfelt thanks to the 1,309 men and women who voted for me in the last Indian elections.

As I stood on my published programme, and as even members who were associated with me in my pact were against many items of the programme, my gratitude is specially due to those who gave their votes to me. I still stand by the details of that manifesto and intend to make it my business to get it accepted by the community. The voting has given me hope that I possess a sympathetic nucleus which has to be strengthened.

Besides, I am quite sure that had I either stood alone or thrown myself into the employment of election tactics commonly known, I should have scored much higher. But a seat in the Council is only a means to an end, not a goal, and my political work in general will be carried on with the means I possess for the present.

Yours etc.,
U. K. OZA.

Nairobi,
April 13, 1934.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow [illegible] to convey through the mediu[illegible] paper my grateful tha[illegible] supporters and voters in [illegible]ent Indian Election.

Although I have not been successful, yet a lot of experience was gained and it was through the untiring efforts of my supporters throughout the country that I have been able to secure a large number of votes.

Yours etc.,
D. D. PURI.

Nairobi,
April 13, 1934.

Sir,—I should be obliged if you will kindly allow me through the medium of your paper to express my gratitude to all who loyally supported me, and registered their votes in my favour.

I also take this opportunity to wish the successful candidates the best of luck in their Legislative duties and trust they will work with mutual co-operation.

Yours etc.,
CHATURBHAI.

Nairobi,
April 13, 1934.

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of the columns of your widely circulated paper to thank all my supporters for their wonderful response and the extraordinary hard work they have had to put in for the protracted period of four weeks.

The Indian elections in this country are really a sort of plebescite for I have never heard of a vast country with 250,000 square miles forming one constituency and the elections going on for a whole month. Taking into consideration the time, the number of votes recorded and the distances the candidates have had to travel, the Indian election has entailed work equal to 20 ordinary European elections of this country.

Thanks are also due to the staff of the District Commissioner, Nairobi, and especially to Mr. Annals, Mr. Emley and Miss Bird, who deserve to be praised for their patience and cool headedness under very trying circumstances in coping with their strenuous duties.

The arrangement of the Police under the control of Superintendent Middleditch was so admirable that not a single untoward incident took place during the whole period when crowds of voters were trying to force their way to the room where ballot papers were issued and the general atmosphere in various camps of candidates was not particularly harmonious.

Yours etc.,
SHAMS UD DEEN.

Nairobi,
April 14, 1934.

AN ELDORET LEVY.

Sir,—Referring to the report appearing in your issue of even date, it appears that the Eldoret Municipal Board "have passed unanimous resolutions for remission of the levy" applied to their staff. I wonder if the approval of the majority of rate and tax payers is included? Although one may be sympathetic, yet I feel that it might be negatived by them.

If the Eldoret Municipality is granted permission for the removal of the levy, then a precedent for the whole Colony is created. Every one I think realises that the rates have been increased, but, certainly not solely to assist a section only. It is also proposed to restore the cut back to January 1, 1933.

During the recent Legislative Council elections, it was emphasised by the various candidates that whilst hoping to get back to the old salary standard, every consideration would be forthcoming—but only as the financial circumstances permitted. Fortunately, in spite of what may be termed a solid Civil Service vote, those with the country's wider interests at heart were elected.

The recovery of the Colony does not compare with that of Great Britain and several of the Dominions—which are free from Colonial Office control and the expensive methods of administration. Surpluses are being made whereas here, in spite of the imposition of new taxes, etc., it may be found that a balanced budget will not eventuate.

Should there be a surplus, the enormous amount of distress and unemployment, well-known to those actively interested in the social work of the Colony, ought to be relieved before those already in assured and remunerative positions are considered.

The inequity of penalising the rate and tax payers generally for the sole benefit of one section, should not be entertained.

Other reasons could be amplified but probably these for the moment are sufficient.

Yours etc.,
PERCY C. GREEN.

Nairobi,
April 12, 1934.

[The *East African Standard* understands the position is that at the time when Income Tax was under consideration the Eldoret Municipal Board and the Uasin Gishu District Council (which share the services of several officers) decided that if the Tax were imposed the cut in salaries should be restored. It is now contended that the non-Native Poll Tax is not dissimilar from Income Tax and that the position therefore remains unchanged. It should also be explained that the levy on salaries of servants of local government bodies is only applied on a request made to Government by the body concerned and presumably is removable also on request.—Ed. *E.A.S.*]

THE RAINS.

Sir,—At the risk of being classed as another false prophet of the weather, I venture to say that the long rains will soon be upon us.

My reason for believing this is based on your report in to-day's issue of the visit of Prince George to the Victoria Falls on 2nd inst.

The report says the Zambesi is now higher than it has been for many years. This indicates a heavy rainfall in North Eastern Rhodesia which, as everybody knows, lies to the south west of us. The south west monsoon usually breaks on or about April 7 in each year, and although its full force is not felt so far north as Mombasa, it nevertheless drives the rain right up to and across the Equator so that we may have a deluge within the next few days. At any rate let us hope so.

Yours etc.,
DUNCAN BEATON.

Nairobi,
April 10, 1934.

Sir,—Anyone who expects regular accuracy in weather forecasts is expecting something which has so far never been accomplished anywhere and therefore it is unreasonable to expect Mr. Walter to tell us exactly when the rains are going to commence.

Nevertheless, Mr. Walter can tell us how general climatic conditions are developing and I suggest a daily bulletin from him would be of great assistance to our farmer friends during a period of great anxiety for them. For example, imagine the possibility of rain or otherwise a day or two forward would be a guide when the question of stripping coffee trees is under consideration and in various other farm activities.

If it is possible to give such a daily bulletin during the next few weeks, or until the rains break, I would suggest it be included in the local news of the daily wireless broadcast.

Yours etc.,
"TOWN DWELLER."

Nairobi,
April 12, 1934.

Answers to Correspondents.

"Indian," Nairobi.—Your letter is calculated to encourage mischievous sectorian disputes before the new members even take their seats. Being a personal attack, it should also be signed.—Ed. E.A.S.

Sixteen years after the end of the Great War there are still more than 350,000 disabled men employed by firms whose names appear on the King's National Roll. There are 25,000 firms still on the Roll who undertake to employ a minimum of 5 per cent of disabled ex-Service men

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HEBRIDEAN SONG RECITAL.

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SPIRIT OF FOLK MUSIC.

Interpreted by Miss Heloise Russell-Fergusson.

At Torr's Hotel on Sunday evening, Miss Heloise Russell-Fergusson gave a song recital which in Nairobi was probably quite unique, and in any part of the English speaking world would be specially distinctive and interesting. A fully qualified musician, Miss Russell-Fergusson has devoted her time to the study and interpretation of the Hebridean music which has been collected and compiled with loving care by Mrs. Kennedy Fraser, Kenneth Macleod, and others, and she couples with her cultivated singing, spoken explanations of each song and the spirit which underlies it—grave or gay, melancholy or hopeful. The simplicity with which the explanations are given matches the simplicity of the songs, and music and words present a charming picture of the rugged islands and the simple people who inhabit them. Many of the folk songs and dance tunes, Miss Russell-Fergusson said, date back for many centuries. They have been handed down from generation to generation until to-day they have been collected and given to the world by those who have made a life long study of folk music. Miss Russell-Fergusson keeps strictly to the spirit of folk music in that she accompanies herself most delicately and delightfully on a Celtic harp, which oddly enough she found in America. It is quite small and very sweet-toned, and Miss Fergusson, in a dress as distinctive as her singing, makes with her instrument, a very attractive picture. One group was sung without accompaniment, with perfect pitch and undeviating rhythm. Two little dance tunes had a lilting rhythm which was gay and most delightful, while other more serious songs suggested the saltang of the sea and the rugged cliffs which render parts of the islands inaccessible.

A Glimpse of Far Away

It is difficult to comment in detail upon a programme of this nature. The recital on Sunday evening provided a glimpse of a people, very far away, who live today as they lived hundred of years ago, and of islands which are as far apart as the two Poles from the ordinary bustling life of great cities.

As a vocalist, Miss Russell-Fergusson's style is unexceptionable. Her singing is effortless and rhythmical and her voice is a pure, sweet, soprano, which, with no great range or power, is for the music which she presents, quite ideal. Miss Russell-Fergusson has carried her gift of song into many countries. We are very glad that she has brought it to Kenya—glad too that there is to be a further opportunity on Tuesday, April 24 of enjoying the beauty of old, single line melodies, accompanied or unaccompanied as the case may be.

M. B. D.

*In error, the advertisement of the series of concerts which Miss Russell-Fergusson is giving stated that the next will be this evening, at Torr's Hotel. It is not, however, until April 24. This evening, Miss Russell-Fergusson plays at Nakuru Hotel, and on April 21 at the Outspan, Nyeri.

Berwick's "Grand Old Lady", Miss Eliza Simpson, who will shortly celebrate her hundredth birthday, saw stocks in use in front of the town hall.

TANGANYIKA RESIDENT. WINS £5,000.

Draws National Winner in Foreign Sweepstake.

"Golden Miller" has indeed proved a horse of gold to Tanganyika Colony for in addition to having won the Grand National at Aintree, it has brought the winning ticket in the Mutual Club Sweepstake supervised by the Liechtenstein Government to the extent of five thousand pounds to a resident of Mwanza, Tanganyika Colony. The lucky winner designated himself under the pseudonym of "Broke," and his ticket number was V 73765, once again proving the adage that 7 is a lucky number.

A smaller prize of £50 went to Mr. L. Shirani of Malampuka, Tanganyika, the horse being "Pelorus Jack; while Mr. Ram Sumarni of Gulwe, Tanganyika, drew the non-starter "Somnus" which brought him in £160.

EMPLOYMENT OF POLICE

Scale of Charges Laid Down by Commissioner.

An innovation that should prove of material assistance to persons wishing to employ competent men to guard personal property, for attendance at private entertainments, or for any other private purpose, has been made by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. A. C. A. Cavendish, who has decided that in future police may be employed for these services.

Any member of the public wishing to engage police for work of this nature will be required to pay for such services at the following rates, which are in respect of periods not exceeding eight hours: For each inspector Shs. 28/50; for each asst. inspector Shs. 21/50; for each sub-inspector Shs. 14/25; for each sergeant Shs. 3/-; for each corporal Shs. 1/75; for each constable Shs. 1/50.

Application for the services of police for any private purpose, which can only be supplied when the exigencies of the service permit, should be made to the Police Officer in charge of the district concerned.

Longer Periods.

When any person wishes to engage the services of a constable for a definite period of not less than three months application should be made to the Commissioner of Police. The charge for the hire of a constable for a period of this duration is Shs. 46/- a month. In the event of a hirer wishing such services to be discontinued one month's notice must be given to the Commissioner of Police.

Government will accept no responsibility for loss or damage to property, however caused, during the employment of police for private purposes.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Extensive Expenditure in Tanganyika.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Dar-es-Salaam, April 12.

Expenditure incurred and estimated from the commencement of famine relief in Tanganyika in July, 1933 amounts to £15,000. A statement to this effect was made in a sessional paper submitted to the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Locusts and drought were responsible for serious food shortages in 1933. Early crops of 1934 were destroyed by red locusts and the failure of rains and continued relief until the harvest in May or June is now necessary.

Between 1,800 and 2,000 tons of food have been and will be required to meet the shortage.

MYSTERY OF MOMBASA'S SAILING BOATS.

Lost Dinghy Found at Bamburi.

HOW DID IT GET THERE?

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Mombasa, April 14.

Information was received in Mombasa on Thursday evening that a sailing boat, believed to be the dinghy "Juliet" which had been missing from her moorings since Saturday morning last and regarding whose disappearance there has been considerable conjecture, had been found on the beach at Bamburi.

Members of the Port Police left Mombasa by motor car early yesterday morning and proceeded to Bamburi, accompanied by the owner, Mr. Urquhart. There it was found that the boat was, in fact, "Juliet". She was about three parts buried in the sand and was lying at a point practically at high water mark. The dinghy itself was nearly full of sand.

There was no indication of how "Juliet" had left her moorings at Mbaraki and had got to Bamburi. The rudder and the rudder bar were missing when she was discovered, while the mainsail was hanging over the side and had been split by the weight of the water and the sand. It appeared as though it might have been raised

Police Investigations.

Further investigations are being made by the Police but so far it is too early for any opinion to be expressed as to what has occurred since "Juliet" was last seen at the head of Mbaraki Creek on the evening of Friday, April 6.

It may be recalled that about a month ago another dinghy, "Kifuvu" was lost from her moorings in Lighter Bay and was subsequently found on the beach at Nyali

CRAZE FOR CRUISING.

Twenty Shipping Companies Co-operating.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, April 2.
(By Air Mail.)

There is a happy conspiracy to make 1934 the most successful cruising year. The conspirators are 20 of the biggest shipping companies—and nearly 200,000 prospective passengers. By the end of the year, nearly 350 shiploads of people will have enjoyed a cruise. Even the Post Office is taking a benevolent hand in the game. By arrangement with the Savings Bank, credits covered by savings accounts can be placed with pursers and used as a banking account during the cruises. And the cruising season is already here. A dozen liners have left already. In April there will be 18 more; in May, 23; in June, 50; in July, 73; in August, 65; and in September, 50. There are luxury cruises to the Far East, to Australia, South Africa, America and Canada; and there are modest little cruises at about a pound a day.

Railway "Cruises."

The shipping companies are not alone in their plans to cater for "wanderlust" among holiday makers. A series of railway "cruises" has been organised by the big railway companies for this summer. These trips will cover most parts of the British Isles. England, Ireland, including beauty spots like Killarney, Scotland, and Wales, are all in the scheduled tours, while there will also be visits to the Channel Islands, the Isle of Wight, and the Isle of Man.

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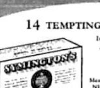

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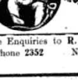

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AT
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Protection of Juveniles in Kenya.

PROVISIONS OF NEW DRAFT ORDINANCE.

Approved Schools.

PREVIOUS LEGISLATION REPEALED IN FAVOUR OF BRITISH PRACTICE.

With the passing into law of a draft Bill which has been published by Government entitled the Juveniles Ordinance, previous Ordinances dealing with reformatory schools and with juvenile offenders will be repealed. The new measure, based on British legislation, coordinates the earlier laws on the subject.

Under the new Bill, industrial and reformatory schools, as such, will be abolished and in their place there will be three classes of "approved schools." The first class will be for the training of young persons and children found living under unsatisfactory conditions; the second class will be in the nature of a reformatory school and the third run on the lines of a Borstal school, both the latter establishments being for juvenile offenders.

The remainder of the proposed Bill provides for control and supervision of the schools, the powers of Juvenile Courts, and the type of surroundings and influence which the authorities may consider undesirable from which a young person may be removed.

Probation Officers.

With the object of repealing the Reformatory Schools Ordinance and the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1933, which, since their enactment, have given rise to certain difficulties in administering its provisions, and to replace these Ordinances with a new Ordinance based on the latest British legislation on the subject, the Legislative Council, at its forthcoming session, will consider a Bill on the subject to be known as the Juveniles Ordinance, 1934.

Three Classes of Schools.

The main changes in the law proposed by this Bill may be summarised as follows:—

The age of a young person has been raised from sixteen to eighteen years.

Instead of industrial schools and reformatory schools the Bill establishes three classes of approved schools, namely—Class I for the training of children and young persons who are found to be living under certain unsatisfactory conditions; and Class II and Class III schools for the detention and training of convicted children and young persons. A Class II school will be in the nature of a reformatory school, and a Class III school will be run on the general lines of Borstal School.

The Class I school will in all probability be a private school approved by the Governor. All the approved schools will be under the supervision of a Chief Inspector, who will be, *ex officio*, the Commissioner of Prisons, and he will be assisted in the case of Class I schools by a statutory board.

Remand homes, which will be established by District Commissioners in each district, will replace the places of detention established under the present Ordinance.

The Bill, as drafted, will not necessarily involve any additional expenditure of public moneys; but its provisions may be used to implement the report of the Committee on Juvenile Crime, which is to be laid on the table of the House at the next meeting of Legislative Council, in which event it is anticipated that there will be involved an immediate capital expenditure of £1,200 and recurrent expenditure of £800 per annum.

Probation Officers.

In terms of the Bill the Governor has power to appoint probation officers, who, when acting under probation orders, will be subject to the control of the courts for the area for which they are appointed. It will be part of the duties of a probation officer to advise, assist, and befriend the person under supervision, and, when necessary, to endeavour to find him suitable employment.

"Child" means a person under the age of 14 years, and "young person" a person who is between 14 and 18 years of age.

It is provided that no child shall be sentenced to imprisonment or to detention in a detention camp. Nor shall a court order a child under the age of ten years to be sent to an approved school unless for any reason, including the want of a fit person of his own religious persuasion who is willing to undertake the care of him, the court is satisfied that he cannot suitably be dealt with otherwise.

Alternative Punishment.

No young person will be sentenced to imprisonment if he can be suitably dealt with in any other way whether by probation, fine, corporal punishment, committal to a remand home, approved school, or otherwise. A young person sentenced to imprisonment will not be allowed to associate with adult prisoners.

Where a child or young person is charged before any court with any offence for the commission of which a fine, damages or costs may be imposed, the court may and will if the offender is a child, order that the fine, damages, or costs awarded be paid by the parent or guardian of the child or young person instead of by the child or young person, unless the court is satisfied that the parent or guardian cannot be found, or that he has not conduced to the commission of the offence by neglecting to exercise due care of the child or young person.

Where a child or young person is charged with any offence, the court may order his parent or guardian to give security for his good behaviour. If a court thinks that a charge against a child or young person is proved, the court may make an order on the parent or guardian for the payment of damages or costs or requiring him to give security for good behaviour, without proceeding to the conviction of the child or young person. A parent or guardian may appeal against such an order to the Supreme Court.

Protection of Juveniles.

In selecting the remand home to which a child or young person is to be committed, the court or police officer will have regard, where practicable, to the religious persuasion of the child or young person.

Any authorized person may bring before a juvenile court any person apparently under the age of fourteen years who—

(a) is found begging or receiving alms (whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale, or otherwise), or being in any street, premises, or place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms; or

(b) is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, or visible means of subsistence, or is found wandering and having no parent or guardian, or a parent or guardian who does not exercise proper guardianship; or

(c) is found destitute, not being an orphan and having both parents or his surviving parent, or in the case of an illegitimate child his mother, undergoing imprisonment; or

(d) is under the care of a parent or guardian who, by reason of criminal or drunken habits, is unfit to have the care of the child; or

(e) is the daughter, whether legitimate or illegitimate, of a father who has been convicted of an offence under section 148 of the Penal Code in respect of any of his daughters, whether legitimate or illegitimate; or

(f) frequents the company of any reputed thief, or common or reputed prostitute; or

(g) is being persistently ill-treated or neglected by his parent; or

(h) is lodging or residing in a house or the part of a house used by any prostitute for the purpose of prostitution, or is otherwise living in circumstances calculated to cause, encourage, or favour the seduction or prostitution of the child.

Powers of the Court.

The court before which a p[illegible] is brought as coming with[illegible] of those descriptions, if [illegible] on enquiry of that fact, may order the child to be taken out of the custody, charge, or care of any person, and to be committed to the care of a relative of the child or some other fit person or to an approved school or an institution named by the court (such relative or other person or institution being willing to undertake such care), until the child attains the age of eighteen years, or for any shorter period, and may in addition to such order make an order that the child be placed under the supervision of a probation officer.

Authorized persons will be appointed by the Governor.

Neglect of Ill-Treatment.

If it appears to a court on information on oath laid by any person who, in the opinion of the court, is acting in the interests of a child or a young person under sixteen years of age, that there is a reasonable cause to suspect that the child or young person has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated, or neglected, in a manner likely to cause him unnecessary suffering, or injury to health, the court may issue a warrant authorizing a police officer to search for the child or young person, and, if it is found that he has been or is being so assaulted, ill-treated, or neglected to detain him in a place of safety until he can be brought before a juvenile court.

Every court in dealing with a child or young person who is brought before it, either as being in need of care or protection or as an offender or otherwise, shall have regard to the welfare of the child or young person and shall in a proper case take steps for removing him from undesirable surroundings, and for securing that proper provision is made for his education and training.

Confidential Proceedings.

In a juvenile court no person other than the members and officers of the court and the parties to the case, their advocates and other persons directly concerned in the case, will, except by leave of the court, be allowed to attend, provided that bona fide representatives of a newspaper or news agency will not be excluded, except by special order of the court, and that no person shall publish the name, address, school; photograph, or anything likely to lead to the identification of the child or young person before the juvenile court, save with the permission of the court. Any person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this proviso will be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

The School Board.

All approved schools will be under the supervision of the Chief Inspector of Approved Schools, who, in the case of Class I approved schools, will be assisted by a board appointed by the Governor to be known as the "Approved School Board."

The Board will consist of the following members:—The person for the time being holding the office of Director of Education, who shall be chairman; the person for the time being holding the office of Chief Native Commissioner; and three other persons.

The Chief Inspector of Approved Schools will be the person for the time being holding the office of Commissioner of Prisons.

THE QUICKEST WAY TO WHITEN THE TEETH.

This man tried ten different toothpastes for whitening his teeth—yet everyone of them failed. Then he tried this special treatment, and it whitened his teeth so quickly that he wrote this enthusiastic letter:

"As a regular user of your Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste, I should like to tell you how good it is for my teeth. It whitens the teeth in less time than any other toothpaste. I have tried ten different pastes for keeping my teeth white, but they all failed. Then your peroxide toothpaste came along, and I am quite satisfied with the result."

This toothpaste really does whiten stained teeth and remove obstinate brown nicotine stains; for Macleans is a treble-action toothpaste. First it dissolves stain-coating, next it polishes and whitens tooth enamel with the softest polishing ingredient known to dentistry. Use Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste twice daily if you smoke heavily. Most chemists sell it, but if yours is temporarily out of stock, write to:—Howse & McGeorge, Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Nairobi.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Provision for Special Cases.

If the Legislative Council, at its coming session, approves of a Bill to amend the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, a discretion will be conferred on the Governor to admit into the Colony persons who are deemed to be prohibited immigrants within the meaning of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (chapter 62 of the revised edition), subject to such conditions as he may determine.

In drafting the Bill the opportunity has also been taken to suggest an amendment to section 5 (d) of the existing ordinance so as to vest in the Governor the power to decide whether or not a person coming within the provisions of that section is an undesirable immigrant or not.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Ordinance Debated at Eldoret.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Eldoret, April 13.

At a meeting of the Uasin Gishu District Council held on Tuesday last, the Eldoret Municipal Board was invited to attend for the purpose of discussing the proposed application of the Domestic Servants Ordinance to the townships of Eldoret and Kitale.

The following members of the Municipal Board were present:—Councillors Patel, Esmail Lalji, and Sheth and the Assistant [illegible]neer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

Mr. Booth of the Native Affairs Department specially attended the meeting on behalf of Government to explain the proposals with regard to the application of the Ordinance to Eldoret and Kitale and to answer questions.

The Clerk to Council explained that the matter had arisen owing to the fact that he had been informed by the Provincial Commissioner that it was Government's intention to apply this Ordinance to Eldoret Municipality and Kitale Township and that it would not be applied at the present moment to either of the Districts. He had advised the Provincial Commissioner that the Board and Council had passed unanimous resolutions opposing the application of the Ordinance until such time as it could be applied not only to the towns but to the districts also. The Provincial Commissioner had agreed to delay the proposed application until such time as the Council and Board had had an opportunity to discuss the matter and to have the advantage of the advice of Mr. Booth.

A Recommendation.

Mr. Booth proceeded to explain the Ordinance and advised the meeting that this proposed application to Eldoret and Kitale was recommended by the Elected Members on the Select Committee and that arising out of this recommendation Legislative Council approved. In his opinion the scheme would be self-supporting and if it proved to be so it would probably be applied to the Districts as soon as arrangements could conveniently be made so to do.

Councillor Patel in view of the presence of so few members of the Municipal Board asked if a decision could be deferred until the Board had had an opportunity to consider the question at a Board Meeting. The Chairman said that this was a joint Meeting to which the Board had been called and the members had had ample notice and opportunity of attending, and that as Mr. Booth had attended specially to advise them, a decision should be made.

The Chairman, Mr. J. H. Phillips then said, that as the arguments advanced against the application of the Ordinance at the time it was first proposed had in his opinion been satisfactorily answered, he proposed the following resolution:—"That upon receiving the assurance that the scheme will be self-supporting and be no charge against the revenue of the Colony and that it has proved successful in the two other Districts, the Ordinance be now applied to Eldoret and Kitale and to the two districts as soon as possible afterwards if this application to Eldoret and Kitale proves to be successful."

The resolution on being put was lost by eight votes to six, the position therefore remained unaltered, and the Chairman on behalf of the Council and Board thanked Mr. Booth for his kindness in attending.

Traffic Offence.

Mr. E. G. Hargreaves who, before the Resident Magistrate Mombasa on Wednesday, pleaded guilty by letter, with the permission of the Court, to an offence under Section 17 (1) of the Traffic Ordinance, was sentenced to pay a fine of Shs. 200/- and his certificate of competency was suspended for a period of twelve months.

NATIVE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

For Murder in Effort to Avoid Arrest.

SEQUEL TO THIKA CRIME.

Fatal Struggle with Tribal Elder.

Karioki wa Njagga, the Kikuyu who was acquitted on Thursday of last week on a charge of murdering an Indian shop-assistant at Thika, appeared in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, again on Friday to stand his trial on a charge of murder arising out of the death in November last of an old Kikuyu, Mundia wa Waitike, as a result of wounds alleged to have been inflicted by the accused. Karioki pleaded not guilty.

Njeroge wa Mukono was charged jointly with Karioki, out at the outset of the proceeding a *nolle prosequi* was entered against him in view of the fact that he had been convicted on the previous afternoon for the murder of the Indian shop assistant. The court explained, however, that in the event of it becoming necessary Mukono could be charged again.

Mr. Justice Horne heard the case, and was assisted by three Native assessors. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor-General, Mr. T. D. H. Bruce. Mr. A. Rahman appeared on behalf of the accused. It was alleged that the assault was committed at Kabete on November 1, 1933, and that Mundia died some three weeks later as a result of the wounds he received.

The Arrest.

Luka Kiwanuka, a sub-inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department testified to having given instructions to Mundia and Chief Philip to arrest the accused if they found him as he was wanted in connection with the Thika murder.

He saw Karioki outside a hut at Ndeiya, near Kikuyu police station, on the evening of November 1. Accused's hands and legs were bound with string. Nearby lay Mundia, bleeding from head, leg and arm wounds. Karioki was taken into custody. Witness was handed a *simi* scabbard, and on the following day Chief Philip gave him a *simi* and a bow.

Chief Philip Karanya, chief of a location at Dagoretti, and the south-eastern portion of Ndeiya, said Mundia was an elder in charge of a village. Chief Kikiko was deceased's headman and not witness.

Witness instructed Mundia to arrest Karioki if he saw him. He had been told that Karioki and Mukono would be visiting the hut of Mundia's son on the afternoon of November 1 for the purpose of drinking liquor there. *Simis*, or *pangas* were used for fighting and not as agricultural implements.

An Eye Witness.

Njere, a Kikuyu woman, related how Karioki and Mukono had come to her hut at about six o'clock one evening and had been given food. Karioik carried an unsheathed *simi*. Mundia arrived later with two other natives and asked: "Who is in this hut?" adding "Is that you Karioki?" Mundia and his companions then endeavoured to arrest Karioki and Mukono, and a severe struggle ensued at the doorway.

Mukono managed to break away and dashed off. Mundia caught hold of Karioki, who then cut Mundia with a *simi* on the head and leg. Karioki was thereupon seized by the other natives present. She had only seen Karioki cut Mundia, who had come unarmed. The struggle lasted several minutes. Although Karioki and Mukono had been drinking beer they were not drunk.

Mugo, one of the natives who had assisted Mundia in the arrest of Karioki, described the happenings in the hut, his evidence following, in the main, that of the previous witness. Mundia received seven cuts from Karioki, after he had grappled with him. Mundia eventually overpowered Karioki, who was then bound. On entering the hut Mundia went up to Karioki and seized him by the throat. There was no light in the house as the fire had been put out with water. Karioki and Mukono were both drunk.

Dr. P. F. Newman, Senior Government Medical Officer, said he had examined the accused at the Kabete police station and had treated him for a scalp wound which had been inflicted by some sharp instrument. He also examined Mundia, who had a small cut on the head, cuts on the right hand and right knee; and minor lacerations. These wounds had been caused by some sharp instrument, such as a *simi*.

The knee injury was serious. Mundia died on November 24 from blood poisoning, which had started in the knee joint a few days after the assault, probably as a result of something on the knife blade.

Njeroge wa Kumo, who accompanied Mundia and Mugo to Njere's hut, corroborated the evidence given by Njere and Mugo, adding that Mundia's three main wounds were all inflicted with the same blow.

There was a big fire in the hut, he went on, and the light was sufficiently good to enable him to recognise the accused.

Statement by Deceased.

Superintendent A. Finch said he took a statement from Mundia in hospital giving details as to how he came by his injuries and why he attempted to arrest the accused.

The statement was then submitted. It reads: "I left at once for Ndeo's hut accompanied by one Mugo. When I got to Ndeo's hut I saw Karioki, Njeroge, Mukono and Njere inside. At this time my son Ndeo was under arrest at Thika.

"On going into the hut I at once attempted to arrest Njeroge. He struck at me with a *simi*. I put up my hand to protect myself and he cut my fingers with the *simi*. Karioki then came towards me holding a *simi*. On seeing this I left Njeroge and closed with Karioki. As I closed with him he caught hold of my left hand, raised it to his mouth and bit my thumb badly. He then struck my right knee with the *simi*, cutting it very badly.

"Whilst this was going on Mugo bolted. Njeroge bolted also."

This closed the case for the Crown.

The Defence.

Karioki who had followed the whole of the proceedings very closely, elected to give evidence from the witness box. He admitted arriving alone at Njere's hut at about 6 p.m. on November 1 and drinking liquor there with two other natives. Three more natives arrived, and then Mundia entered and caught him by the throat and forced him back. He supported himself by holding the ground behind him and then raised himself up.

He bit Mundia's thumb and struck him on the head with a stick, but not on the leg. His *simi* was in its sheath. Mundia sat on him and ordered the others to beat his legs. He had known Mundia for a long time and they were on very friendly terms. They had never quarrelled. Mundia gave no explanation as to why he was attempting to arrest him. Witness was intoxicated but not 'dead drunk.'

Cross-examined, he declared he had had no idea why Mundia wanted to arrest him. He did not use his *simi* that night. He carried it as protection against hyenas. The natives who were helping Mundia had knives and it was possible that in the fracas Mundia had sustained his wounds from these.

Replying to a question from the Bench as to whether he knew Mukono, he stated that he did not know many people as he spent most of his time in gaol. If he had known that he was going to be arrested he would not "have walked into a lion's mouth." There was a fear of his being arrested as he had committed theft at Limoru.

No other witnesses were called for the defence. The Solicitor-General's address occupied scarcely a minute. Counsel for the defence then addressed the Court.

Assessors' Opinion.

In reply to a question from His Lordship as to whether they considered that Karioki inflicted the fatal wound on Mundia, all three assessors replied in the affirmative.

After His Lordship had intimated that he would accept the opinion of the assessors as to who was responsible for inflicting the fatal wound, the court heard argument on the justification and legality of Mundia's attempt to arrest the accused. His Lordship held that Mundia had full authority to make the arrest.

Judgment.

The accused was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. When asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, he replied: "I would only ask you to adjourn this case and to give me another advocate and another judge to try this case."

After he had been sentenced and the judge had informed him that he had the right to lodge an appeal within 30 days, he asked that he be hanged to-day and remonstrated when His Lordship refused the request and remarked that he would not be hanged for some time.

He was led muttering from the dock.

Big Ben came to a stop on Easter Monday a month before his time, since he is due on April 30th for a two months' rest while he is overhauled. At 7-16 a.m. he got tired and the B.B.C. had to resort to the use of the time "pips" from the Royal Observatory until he was restarted at 1-15.

FOREST AND GRASS FIRES.

Complaint from Subukia District.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Subukia, April 9.

The question of grass and forest fires has recently been very forcibly brought home to Subukia residents.

The matter was discussed at the general meeting of the Subukia Farmers' Association held on January 31, and a letter in the following terms was sent to a number of landowners in the district:—

This meeting reminds occupiers of farms through which the public roads run, that there exists a road reserve of 100 to 200 feet which is not their property, and that consequently they have no right to cut any trees or permit cultivation in that area, unless, and until they have obtained the consent of the District Council. This meeting further hopes that apart from the legal position owners will refrain from cutting trees and permitting cultivation in such area if only for preserving the amenities and beauties of the district and its consequent market value."

It is regrettable to have to record that this very reasonable request appears to have had no effect and at the next general meeting of the Subukia Farmers' Association to be held on April 25 the following resolution will be moved:—"That Government be asked to take immediate steps to prevent the destruction of any more trees on the road reserve of forest road, Subukia."

Over 40 ?— Be Warned

You cannot "play" with health now. Once you could "throw-off" body pains and weakness. You will not be able to now. Don't wait to get too-old, worn-out. If you feel run-down, limbs and back aching, bladder weakness, bad nights—get a supply of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills and take them regularly for a few days. You will soon feel "miles" better, stronger, fitter, more vigorous than ever.

INVALUABLE IN ALL CASES OF RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO BACKACHE SCIATICA KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

These pills are not ordinary pills that pass through the bowels out of the system—their action is direct on the kidneys. In 24 hours you will see this. They neutralise and banish pain-causing poisons in the blood, and build-up health, strength and vitality. They make you feel years younger, brighter and happier.

Because of their enormous popularity De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills have been imitated. For your own sake—that is, if you wish to get back health quickly—definitely refuse all substitutes.

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For over 60 years HIMROD'S has given the greatest relief to Sufferers throughout the world.
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There's no need to suffer STOMACH PAINS

MOST people who have to take medicine after meals in order to relieve Stomach Pains do not realise that they are laying a sure foundation for further trouble.

Purges, laxatives and digestives, all get rid of unwanted waste, but *they do the work which your stomach ought to do itself.*

● KIMOC Indian Blood Tonic is taken before meals. It stimulates and strengthens the stomach, helping it to pour out the gastric juices needed to enable it to perform the vitally important duty of digesting food in a normal way. Soon the stomach becomes vigorous and healthy, *able to do its own work* and keep you fit.

KIMOC strengthens bowels, liver and kidneys as well as the stomach, sending a strong flow of pure, healthy blood into every part of your body. All the fourteen ingredients in Kimoc Blood Tonic are of vegetable origin, natural remedies working in unison with Nature to cleanse, correct and build up normal health.

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KENYA LOCUST SITUATION.

Serious Infestation Possible.

Effect of Rains.

AUTHORITIES PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

The approach of the long awaited rains, while being welcome in many quarters in Kenya is causing some concern to those responsible for dealing with the locust situation. According to the Department of Agriculture once the long rains materialise Kenya may be in for a serious infestation of locusts.

For the moment, there is no cause for alarm, but there is this potential danger, that the rains will stimulate the hatchings.

Hatchings at Narok.

Coincident with this, information was received from Narok yesterday that over several square miles of territory in the Mara River district there are hatchings of hoppers. Immediate steps have been taken to deal with the outbreak by despatching a European locust officer, together with poison bait and other equipment, in lorries to the scene.

Fortunately, the machinery collected for dealing with the last infestation of locusts has been retained, and as soon as it is seen there is need for concerted action the machinery will be put into operation. There have been appointed locust officers for different areas, and, once the situation demands it, control officers will be appointed to command operations in the larger districts.

Practically unlimited supplies of poison bait are available at a moment's notice. Coffee parchment is the dry basis, mixed with arsenite of soda and molasses. The fleet of lorries, used in the last campaign for transport work, is now being mustered at a central point. Baiting and beating will be the standard methods employed, together with batteries of spray pumps, which have been found effective.

If in the eventuality of the long rains causing hatching to commence on a large scale, the Department is well prepared to tackle the work of destruction.

300,000 hikers, it is estimated, were out on the highways and byways of England during the Easter holiday in England.

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1934 — 1935

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THE STORY OF WORLD'S ICE AGES.

Interesting Lecture in Nairobi.

EVIDENCE OF EXISTENCE.

The story of the Ice Ages is one of the greatest romances of scientific discovery, for, although the evidence of them lay in almost every country of the world throughout the whole time of man's existence, it was not until about a century ago that the first suspicion of the previous existence was aroused.

Thus Mr. M. Couchman introduced an interesting lecture at the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, on Thursday evening. There was a good attendance and Mr. B. Barton-Eckett was in the chair.

Evidence of Ice Ages.

There had been five ice ages in the history of the world, the lecturer said. Briefly, they were polar conditions as they were known to-day, but over great areas that had previously been warm, and, in the cases of the three later ages, teeming with life. He then proceeded to point out where the evidence of these ages lay, and he took for example the Rhone Glacier, explaining at the same time how the grooves in the mountains and valleys were formed in other parts of the world, citing the English lakes, the Scottish lochs, Norwegian fjords, the Italian lakes and the Great Lakes of America.

The causes of the ice ages, however, was a problem not easy of solving, and many theories had been expounded. They were ages in which the continents and seas had changed their places, and mighty mountains were forced upwards out of the level plains, and it was the rise of these mountains which brought the cold. The ice remained until the mountains lost their height, and the erosion in the early stages was fast.

At one time the Alps were 15,000 feet higher than they were to-day, and it was the erosion of these and other ranges which brought about our more genial climate.

Changes in Formation.

What caused the mountains to rise? Mr. Couchman asked. In the earth's geologic formation there were what are known to geologists as shields — large areas of massive heavy rocks. Outside of these shields the earth was covered with a crust of rock, mostly sedimentary, ranging up to 70 miles in thickness, which floated upon a molten interior. Now it had been calculated that the rivers of the United States of America conveyed 783 million tons of material from the land to the ocean every year. In itself this was insignificant in the geologic scheme and meant only the loss of one inch depth of surface in 760 years. When this process continued from five to ten million years, the amount of material transferred became so colossal that ultimately the crust was unable to support it and was forced down into the molten interior below. Eventually other parts of the crust were forced upwards in giant folds at the points of least resistance, thus forming the mountain chains.

As a result of careful study it had been calculated that geologic time began between 500 to 700 million years ago, while the whole of historic time, from the earliest dynastic Egyptians down to the present day was not more than 10,000 years.

Effect on Life.

The lecturer then went on to give some outline of the effects of the ice ages on life. They were one of the causes of the upward lift of life, he said. Before each of the ice ages the earth had been devoid of snow or ice for millions of years, and these were times of perpetual summer and, in respect of the last three ages, the land was covered with abundant and luscious vegetation teeming with animal life, which enjoyed warmth and plenty of food, and became unprogressive and softened by long indulgence. On these the ice age fell, and the animals could only survive by putting forth their every effort. Inevitably the majority of life died out, but in some cases new and higher types were founded.

It was after the fourth ice age that mammals occurred, and they spread across the earth in far greater numbers than existed to-day, and type for type, grew much larger. About 600,000 years ago the last of the ice ages fell upon the earth, and was caused by the rise of the present system of mountains. This was the ice age that produced man. Prior to it intelligence was at its veriest beginning, and we could judge for ourselves, the speaker said, the magnitude of the effects of this ice age. We were still in its shadow, for it had only just ended.

Geologists had fixed the date of its end at 20,000 years ago, but where Stockholm is to-day, was under ice less than 10,000 years ago an age contemporary with our early civilisation.

THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA.

An Important Amendment Announced.

IN ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Appointment and Suspension of Officials.

The amended and consolidated Royal Instructions and Letters Patent affecting the constitution of Kenya, issued this week, contain an important change other than that noted in the "East African Standard" relating to the appointment of a second member to represent native interests on the Legislative Council.

Clause 39 of the Royal Instructions now consists of the following sentence: "All Commissions to be granted by the Governor to any person or persons for exercising any office or employment shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be granted during pleasure only."

The remainder of the clause has been omitted. It provided that whenever the Governor made an appointment of which the initial emoluments exceeded £100 a year, it was to be considered temporary and provisional until the King's allowance or disallowance had been signified.

Suspension of Officials.

As a consequential amendment, clause 40 has been omitted in entirety. This laid down the procedure for the suspension of officers whose annual pensionable emoluments exceeded £100, under which an officer concerned, when notified by the Governor of the intended suspension, was asked to state in writing the grounds upon which he desired to exculpate himself. In the event of failure to do so, or to the satisfaction of the Governor, the latter could appoint a committee of Executive Council to investigate the charges made. On receipt of the committee's report, it was to be considered by the Council, and if suspension were agreed to a report should be made to the King through one of the Principal Secretaries of State. The Governor also had power to make the suspension operative immediately if he saw fit.

Executive Councils.

The remaining changes in the Royal Instructions are of a very minor nature. A proviso is added to Clause IV, relating to the constitution of the Executive Council, to the effect that if any official member of the Council shall cease to hold office in the public service of the Colony, his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant.

There is a similar proviso added to clause XVII regarding nominated official members on the Legislative Council. There are minor amendments to clauses V and XXI concerning the causes which create a vacancy on either of the Councils.

MAIZE THEFTS IN THE SUBUKIA DISTRICT.

Constituting a Menace to the Industry.

HEAVY LOSSES.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Subukia, April [illegible].

Maize thefts in Subukia [illegible] during the recent harvesting [illegible] assumed such large proportions as to constitute a definite [illegible] the maize industry of the district. The maize has been stolen [illegible] the standing crop and also from the stocks during harvesting.

In one of the first instances [illegible] farmer estimates that he [illegible] nearly 300 bags whole rows [illegible] having been completely stripped. The stealing from the stocks [illegible] done by the natives [illegible] maize and then later after harvesting had been completed [illegible] again and retrieving it.

At a public meeting to be held at Subukia on April 25, strongly worded resolutions, dealing with maize thefts, will be discussed.

Suggested Maize Agency.

A suggestion has also been made that Government should [illegible] maize agency on the lines of the wheat industry, and that all the maize of the Colony should be handled by this agency. [illegible] an export quota should [illegible] operation and that all [illegible] maize should be delivered through the occupier of the [illegible] agency.

If this were done it would [illegible] put all maize producers and [illegible] on a similar footing, and would ensure full co-operation. [illegible] the native is concerned if [illegible] K.2 maize he would get [illegible] and if he grew K.8 he would [illegible] corresponding return. His [illegible] food requirements would, of course, be retained by him.

TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS.

Increase in Revenue Shown.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Dar es Salaam, April [illegible].

Compared with the [illegible] to the same date last year, the latest return of Railway [illegible] shows an increase of [illegible] the rise being from [illegible] to £98,866.

The figures at present [illegible] concern Railways and Lake Steamer Services only. They appear in the "Approximate Return of Revenue for the week ending March 31, 1934, and to date for the financial year.

Coaching in the week [illegible] ed stood at £1,57[illegible] an increase of £330 compared with the same period in 1933.

The return on Goods traffic [illegible] £3,630, a decrease of [illegible].

Telegraphs and Sundries [illegible] in £172.

The Lake steamer [illegible] ed £68 which is [illegible] less than the amount shown for the week ending March 31 in 1933.

White Gloves.

A pleasant surprise [illegible] Dar es Salaam Resident Magistrate, Mr. N. W. P. [illegible] ham when he took his seat on the bench of the criminal court recently. Assistant Inspector [illegible] the prosecutor, intimated that there were no cases on the list. He thereupon presented the Magistrate, on behalf of the Court officials, with a pair of white gloves in accordance with tradition. He announced that over a year had passed since a similar presentation had been made in the [illegible] court. In expressing his thanks for the presentation, Mr. [illegible] ingham congratulated the [illegible] the state of orderliness [illegible] the town.

Thrilling Rescue from the Arctic Seas.

MAROONED EXPLORERS BROUGHT TO SAFETY.

Triumph for Soviet Airmen.

VESSEL TRAPPED AND CRUSHED IN THE ICE FLOES.

[illegible] airmen have scored a triumph in a thrilling rescue of members of an exploration party who had been marooned for some weeks on an ice floe in the Arctic off north-east Siberia.

The ship on which the expedition was attempting to discover the northern sea passage was caught in the ice and was crushed, and although the party and crew managed to leave the ship before she sank, and also to unload a considerable amount of material, clothes and food, they were some weeks before they were all brought away by aeroplane.

Fortunately they had a transmitting and receiving wireless apparatus and were able to send out S.O.S. messages, giving details of their position.

For some weeks aeroplanes battled against the elements, and raced against time. Rescue operations were suspended for a period owing to blizzards and fog, but in the end the airmen were successful and with the exception of one man who was drowned, all the survivors and the dogs were brought in.

A Race Against Time.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Moscow, April 13.

A thrilling struggle with the elements has ended in a triumph for Soviet Airmen with the arrival at the rescue base at Cape Vankarem of the last six survivors of the Soviet exploration ship "Chelyuskin" which was crushed by ice in the Arctic on February 13, [illegible] miles from Wrangel Island.

In response to an S.O.S. message an aeroplane succeeded in rescuing [illegible] women and two children, but after that for some weeks, blizzards and fog prevented the aeroplane from reaching the 78 men marooned on the drifting ice floe. When the weather became moderate, however, three aeroplanes flew ceaselessly to and fro in a race against time owing to the ice floe breaking up. They have now succeeded in bringing back the whole of the crew, and all the dogs.

Professor Schmidt, the leader of the Expedition.

The Northern Sea Passage

The Soviet exploration ship "Chelyuskin" was engaged on a search, on the north-eastern coast of Siberia, for the eastern sea passage through the Arctic. The expedition was under the command of Professor Otto Schmidt and the party numbered about 100 people including women and children.

On February 13 the ship was caught in an ice floe, some 80 miles from the shore and about 155 miles from Cape Syevernoi, and was crushed. A hole was torn from the bow to the engine room and a boiler burst. The ship, however, remained afloat for some two hours, during which everyone worked hard in transferring provisions, clothing and fuel to the ice, the operations ceasing a few seconds before the final plunge of the crushed hull. One man was drowned when the ship sank.

Arctic Darkness.

The disaster occurred near the spot where Nordenskold, the navigator of the north-eastern passage, was icebound for 10 months in 1878-9. He, too, just failed to make the passage in a single season. As the spot is within the Arctic Circle, the ship was practically in darkness all the time.

The party after landing on the ice proceeded to erect shelters, with the timber brought from the ship. They had adequate provisions, sleeping bags, furs and tents and also a wireless transmitter and receiver, with which they were able to communicate to civilisation and to indicate their whereabouts to the rescuers.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster, the Soviet authorities organised relief expeditions, including a powerful three-engined aeroplane. This machine was flown by a well-known Russian pilot, M. Lapidevsky, who succeeded in rescuing the women and children.

When the aeroplane first arrived on the scene it was discovered that the marooned party were in excellent spirits, living in the wooden shelters erected on the ice.

The "Chelyuskin" was not an icebreaker but was a reinforced freight ship of 4,000 tons, built in Denmark especially for ice conditions with 2,500 h.p. engines.

INDO-JAPANESE COTTON AGREEMENT.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 19.

A Tokyo report states that Mr. Hirota, the Foreign Minister, has cabled the Japanese delegation in Delhi instructing them to initial the Cotton Agreement which was drawn up with India in January.—British Official Wireless Service.

Marooned in the Arctic.

The rescued women and children of the Russian Arctic expedition being brought in safety to the mainland on dog sledges, after having been marooned on the ice following the sinking of the ship.

RECOVERY MEASURES. IN U.S.A.

Programme of Bills to be Expedited.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Washington, April 16.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has asked the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives to clear up their programme before the adjournment as soon as possible. The President appears to be willing to sacrifice some important legislation in order to obtain the adjournment in mid-May or shortly after.

The President intends to submit immediately a General Relief Bill, calling for 1,500 million dollars. It is indicated that President Roosevelt wants stock exchange regulatory legislation with a more definite margin of requirements than contained in the pending Bill in its present form.

President Roosevelt holds to be imperative the enactment of measures relating to reciprocal tariff and relief measures, but he is strongly opposed to a compulsory thirty-hours week Bill, farm mortgage refinancing, the inflation measure and the proposal to pay off depositors in banks closed during the financial crisis.

OBITUARY.

Earl of Buchan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, April 17.

The death has occurred of the Earl of Buchan at the age of 84.

*The late Earl of Buchan, was the 14th Earl the title having been created in 1469.

AN AIR VICE-MARSHAL.

The death is reported of Air Vice-Marshal Francis Rowland Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

*Air Vice-Marshal Scarlett was born in 1875. He first served in the Navy and rose to the rank of Captain in 1914. He transferred to the R.N.A.S. in 1915 and was appointed Brigadier - General, R.A.F. in 1918. He commanded the Royal Air Force, Middle East from 1929 to 1931 and retired in the latter year.

It is announced that the Duke of York is to hold his summer camp again this year, and 400 boys in equal numbers from public schools and workshops will be his guests.

THE AMERICA CUP.

British Challenger Launched.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 16.

The centre board steel built cutter yacht "Endeavour," Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's challenger for the America Cup, was launched to-day from Messrs Camper and Nicholson's yard, Gosport. In the races for the cup next September the "Endeavour" will be steered by her owner who is a distinguished pioneer airman. — British Official Wireless Service.

UNION STATUS BILL.

Little Support for Amendments.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Durban, April 13.

The Union Status Bill was read a second time in the House of Assembly to-day. Only seven members voted for the two amendment proposed.—(Copyright).

*Following on the meeting held in Durban in opposition to the Status Bill, a report of which was published in the "East African Standard" last week, information has since been received from South Africa that opinion has undergone a change and that the country is now generally in favour of the measure.

HONG-KONG LOAN.

To be Redeemed This Year and Not in 1943.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 13.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies announce that Hong Kong Government 3½ per cent. inscribed stock 1918/1943, the amount of which is £1,485,733, will be repaid at par on October 15.

This Loan, which was first issued over 40 years ago could have remained outstanding until April 15, 1943, but the Government have decided to exercise their right of early redemption on giving six months notice.

The Loan will be repaid mainly out of Sinking Funds and accumulations.—British Official Wireless Service.

WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Dr. Alekhine Leading by Two Points.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Villinges (Black Forest)
April 12.

Dr. Alekhine is at present leading by three points to one in the World's Chess Championship. Dr. Alekhine has won two games and two have been drawn.

*The first game in the World's Chess Championship between the holder Dr. Alekhine and the German Champion Herr Begoljuboff, played at Baden Baden, was drawn after 65 moves. A maximum of 30 games will be played in various South German towns which are expected to last 10 weeks, the first player to obtain 15½ points being the winner.

RABBINICAL COURTS IN PALESTINE.

Request for Grant by the Jewish Community.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, April 18.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary for the Colonies, announced that correspondence was proceeding with the High Commissioner of Palestine regarding a request from the Council of the Jewish Community for a grant or subsidy towards the cost of the Rabbinical Courts. The Minister, promised to give full consideration to the request when the High Commissioner's final recommendations were received.

A WARM APRIL.

Record in Britain for 41 Years.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 16.

Britain yesterday experienced the warmest April day for 41 years. The sun shone brilliantly over practically the whole country and in some places a shade temperature of 75 degrees was experienced.

Official Summer Time begins next Sunday morning. — British Official Wireless Service.

THE EAST
African Standard

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1934.

Indian Representation.

The long-drawn, tedious and costly processes of selecting five Indian members of the Kenya Legislative Council which ended on Thursday evening with the declaration of the result of the poll, must cause all thoughtful members of the Indian community to consider in what direction some improvement can be sought. For a month the polling-booths have been open recording the 27,570 votes from a total register of about 15,000 individual voters and during that time—and in most cases for weeks before—nearly a score of candidates have been touring the Colony addressing meetings and canvassing the electorate. It is an expensive method, costly both in time and money. It may be recalled that some years ago when the communal franchise was first offered and refused, the Government made provision for the nomination of five Indian members. The community agreed later to the principle of election on a communal register but time did not permit of a detailed examination of the system on which the election could best be based. The result was that the whole of the Colony and Protectorate became a single undivided Indian constituency with a common register of voters drawn from all parts of the country and owing to the difficulties created by the organisation of polling in so large an area, the problems of identity of registered voters and the numerous disputes arising therefrom, the Indian community has been leisurely voting for a whole month while busy men, offering their services to the community, have been standing at the polling booths or touring the country at considerable loss of valuable time to themselves and their business interests. Neither can the fact be disregarded that the system is not necessarily productive of the best results in representation. It permits of a system of grouping of candidates and the use of five separate votes or less at the voter's discretion which is liable to distort the real intention of the electorate and to provide votes for candidates who gain at the expense of better men through their association with a party group. At an early date the Elected Indian Members should seek the appointment of a Committee of Council to reconsider the whole question of the system of Indian elections. It must be obvious from the experiences of the past month that the community would be better served by a division of the Colony and Protectorate into a number of separate constituencies, making proper provision for town and country interests both in the Highlands and at the Coast. Not only would such a change make it possible to carry out the elections in one or two days and reduce the disputes regarding names and voting rights. It would offer to each district a better opportunity than is given to-day for the selection of men nominated and supported because of their standing and personal respect in their own areas. Out of the five candidates elected this week, four are centred in Nairobi and only one is closely connected with Mombasa, and the Coast where Indian commercial interests are very important. An interesting feature of the result is the selection of one Goan candidate. Being a British subject—and of course the Goans, though Portuguese subjects are of Indian birth or descent—he is qualified to exercise full political rights in Kenya and the fact may encourage others of his compatriots who reside and earn their living in a British Colony to reconsider their attitude to naturalisation. The five Indian members accept a very heavy responsibility. Unless they can see their way to work in harmony not only among themselves but in co-operation with other sections of Council, they may only damage the real interests of their community which has suffered serious economic and political reverses through depression and the misguided policy of its own leaders in the past.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1934.

The Locust Outlook.

It is in keeping with the series of misfortunes which have afflicted Eastern Africa during the past four years that the near approach of the urgently required rains should be a mixed blessing instead of an unqualified benefit. The Kenya Department of Agriculture, anxious that the country should not underestimate the gravity of the locust menace this year, has taken early steps to point out that although the situation may be appreciated in most districts and adequate preparations made to deal with it as it now exists, the rains will probably introduce a factor of uncertainty which must seriously qualify the outlook for the next few weeks. The hatching process will be accelerated by the rains and until the extent and distribution of the hopper infestation is known it will not be possible to say with any degree of accuracy whether the East African Territories are to be called upon to face another year of harrassing anxiety. Layings are reported from the Coast and emergences from Voi-Taveta, Masai-Machakos, Sotik-Kisii and other areas while the authorities in Tanganyika have emphasised in every report the probability that despite the highly organised nature of the campaign conducted there, it is certain that destruction will not be complete and flying swarms will survive. The Migratory Locust is less in evidence this year than formerly but its place has been taken by the Red Locust about which there is much less accurate and detailed information—except that its range of diet is much wider than that of the species hitherto encountered. With the possible exception of coffee and sisal, there appear to be no main cash or food crops which the Red Locust will not attack. The authorities have not been idle during recent months. They have kept in close touch with the developing situation and in Kenya, as in Tanganyika, they have mobilised their forces ready for the war on the pest as soon as the hopper stage in any accessible district offers an opportunity of effective destruction. It is encouraging to learn from the Governor of Tanganyika, in a recent speech, that according to the latest information "on the whole the damage will prove to be neither serious nor extensive except in a few areas near the Coast." In the campaign which has been conducted for several months in the Mandated Territory, officers of Government, the military forces, farmers, planters, miners, native authorities and native peasantry have acted in unison. No attempt is being made to pursue the locust or the hopper into the remote bush. To do so would be to court failure and great expenditure of money. East Africa has learned the futility of that policy and this year, as on earlier occasions, the locust campaign should have two main and practical aims—the protection of crops at points where protection is of the greatest value, and the maintenance of the morale of the whole community in the face of the threat. It is, of course, encouraging to realise that close and effective co-operation has been established between the Governments of the Dependencies and with the Locust Control Committee of the Economic Advisory Council in Britain and also that, where necessary, measures can be and are undertaken on a co-operative basis. The Locust knows no geographical boundaries and in all the affected areas in Africa, particularly where, as in these Territories, one national Government is in control, it is of the highest importance that measures of offence and defence should be carried out in collaboration. Unfortunately the incidence of the long drought and the continued presence of the locust has created serious problems of food supply. The Government of Kenya has already voted £5,000 for famine relief at the Coast and the Government of Tanganyika, in addition to providing £8,000 for locust control, has had to vote £12,000 to meet the famine threat. The East African Territories cannot afford unproductive expenditure at the moment and the only wise policy that can be followed is to effect sufficient savings in ordinary expenditure to prevent the unavoidable call on limited finances for locusts and famine programmes disturbing the balance so carefully maintained and protected in Budget policy Whatever may be the indications of improvement, East Africa should not suffer from illusion The period of sacrifice is by no means over.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1934.

A Tanganyika Review.

Sir Harold MacMichael, the new Governor of Tanganyika, in his address to the Legislative Council of the Mandated Territory last week said: "I am a great believer in continuity, and the value of its preservation in all matters of importance will, I can assure you, be the last factor of which I am likely to be unmindful." He assured the Council that he had not come to Tanganyika "with any desire or intention of introducing any rapid or drastic changes of policy or administrative method." Then he proceeded to single out the present system of Native Administration as a policy with which he is in the fullest sympathy, and in doing so intended specifically to allay any doubts in the minds of chiefs and educated Africans that the advent of a new Governor meant a change in the principles of Native Policy. No doubt the Governor of Tanganyika was wise in his selection of an early official opportunity of discouraging rumours among the Native peoples that a change in Governors meant a change in policy but it is a little discouraging to hear him say, so soon after his arrival on a five years tour in a new Territory that he "is so strongly attracted by "continuity". It is a blessed word in Administrative matters and its importance, harmful or harmless, depends very largely on the view of the man who uses it. Continuity in public policy is, highly desirable as a factor in stability and progress, provided always that the policy to be continued is sound and incapable of fundamental improvement. If Sir Harold MacMichael means that he intends to carry out in his new post a policy of well regulated and ordered progress, moving forward steadily—but always moving—then there is something reassuring in his announcement that we need not expect from him any changes either rapid or drastic. But if continuity merely means stagnation of thought and of initiative, it is scarcely likely to be helpful to a Dependency that above all things needs during the next five years a wisely planned programme which embraces other things than the cautious development of the principle of "indirect rule." Sir Harold has inherited a tradition of creative energy in Tanganyika. It is true that Sir G. Stewart Symes did not carry through any very revolutionary changes but his predecessor laid the foundations of a very imposing structure of African rule and it was not until he left the work to somebody else that it was found he was building something in the nature of a skyscraper on a base which was hardly sufficiently settled to carry the weight. Sir Harold MacMichael has the testing years in front of him and no policy of unimaginative "continuity" will alone meet the need. He made an early reference in his speech to the decision of his predecessor to establish a Local Civil Service and he voiced several interesting and very important principles of the responsibility of Government to provide openings for the products of the educational institutions it has established. Of course, a Local Civil Service in Tanganyika means a scheme in which will be absorbed mainly the African and Indian youth of the country, though there is no reason why the salary scale of £20 a month should be a bar to European youths who are making their first entrance into Government employment. It will be one of the new Governor's tasks to see that within the limits of a scheme which is framed particularly for Africans and Asians—and especially for Africans—there will be a place for the white youth of the Territory so that the task of providing for the growing European locally-born population of Eastern Africa does not exclusively become a concern of Kenya when all Territories are progressively seeking directions for the co-ordination of common services. It is, however, encouraging in East Africa to hear from one of its Administrative heads that in his view the Government owes a definite responsibility to those resident in the country in the provision of employment in the service of the Administration or at the very least in the reduction of the "wastage" of educated material. Tanganyika, of course, has been encouraged to consider this far-reaching development by the financial and economic difficulties facing it but out of those difficulties it appears as if there will emerge a measure of good which will associate the people more closely with the work and responsibilities of Government than has been the case hitherto. The Governor was able to paint a rather better financial picture than was possible a few months ago. The original estimates for last year envisaged a deficit on the Territorial and Railway Budgets of nearly £306,000, which would have brought the surplus balances at the end of the year down to £446,000. In September the slight improvement visible justified a revision of the deficit to a figure of £282,000 and now the final deficit on the year has been worked out at £203,000 of which £112,000 is in respect of the Railway and £91,000 in respect of the Territory itself. The surplus balances therefore stood at the end of last year at £549,000. There are some encouraging factors in the outlook. The improvement is continuing to be maintained, the mining industry is showing steady progress and the crop prospects are reasonably good. On the whole, however, unenterprising "continuity" will not meet the needs of the present or of the immediate future, particularly in Railway and financial policy, and it is expected that when Sir Harold MacMichael has time to settle down to a detailed study of the still somewhat anxious position, he will provide for the people of Tanganyika some inkling of the plans and programmes he has formed for the tour on which he is now entering. In the building of the structure, it is expected of each Governor that he will carry the work a stage nearer completion than when he found it. The new Governor of Tanganyika is fortunate in the reasonable assumption that a considerable portion of his period will be blessed by returning prosperity, a condition which should encourage the full use of his initiative and experience. But he has some urgent problems to solve and one of them is the heavy annual losses of the transport system and the certainty that Tanganyika cannot again borrow money to preserve liquid resources.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1934.

The Problems of the Juvenile.

Two announcements made in the columns of the *East African Standard* this week merit the attention of members of the public interested in the great social problems which are growing both in number and in complexity with the development of European civilisation in East Africa. The first is contained in the report of a speech made by the new Governor of Tanganyika, Sir Harold MacMichael, who underlined several of the principles on which the new Local Civil Service in the Mandated Territory will rest. Speaking of the Service he said: "It is a scheme to the essential soundness of which I entirely subscribe, for it will have the effect of earmarking the subordinate services in this country for its inhabitants, that is to say for those of whatever race whose permanent home is here. . . . Is is an obligation on a Government . . . . .to ensure that every reasonable opportunity for employment which can be provided for those whose homes are in the Territory should be provided, and to that end to check as early as possible the importation of subordinate officers from other countries." Sir Harold MacMichael, is entitled to full credit for his very clear statement of the obligation which he considers rests on his Government in respect of the youth of all races in the Territory. It is a statement which could with advantage be endorsed in the neighbouring Dependencies as a guiding principle in public policy. Side by side with that constructive statement, is the announcement of new legislation in Kenya to deal with the vexed problem of the juvenile. The Government of Kenya has adopted the new and enlightened principles now embodied in British methods of dealing with the problem of neglected children and in doing so has taken a wise step which offers to this young African Colony the benefits of the vast amount of sociological research carried out by trained investigators and social workers in Britain. The old and in many ways unsatisfactory system of industrial and reformatory schools for all ages is to be abolished in favour of something better. Three classes of institutions will take the place of the present and to widen the scope of their influence, the age of a "young person" has been raised from 16 to 18. That is a debatable point. The African, for instance, is by no means a child at the age of 18 and it is a little doubtful whether it is at all profitable to attempt to apply to Natives beyond the age of 16 the influences which might be successful at an earlier age when character is still unformed. But the older material for the work of reformation will be in the minority and it would be unwise to neglect any opportunity of exercising a fruitful influence over the largest possible number for the sake of a year or two in age. The most important change is the provision of Class 1 schools, not necessarily Government institutions, for children and young persons who are living under unsatisfactory conditions. It is proposed that the Government should undertake a definite responsibility for the removal of this immature human material from a degrading environment and attempt, by a change of atmosphere, to give the child a real chance in life. It is also indicated that a determined effort will be made to prevent the association of children with adult criminals and to try every other method than prison as a corrective. A clearer responsibility is placed on parents and guardians than hitherto for part responsibility in cases where neglect can be adduced by a Court as a contributory cause in the commission of crime by a child and the new law provides for what in fact amounts to the passing of sentence on the parents or guardian rather than on the child. The Court is also empowered to remove the child from the custody of parents or guardians considered incapable of looking after it and may either hand it over to an approved relative or select a suitable public institution for its future care. The protection and welfare of the child is the governing principle of this important measure. Precautions are even suggested for the control of newspaper reports or other means of publicity where the identity of the child can be established. While the *East African Standard* as a responsible newspaper believes it can assure the Government of Kenya that no organ of the Press of good standing would even remotely desire to cause a child to suffer the damage which publication of names or photographs might entail, we think it necessary to point out to Government that there should be no need at this stage to interfere with the liberty of the Press as a principle by proposing, as the Bill does, that the Magistrate in charge of a Juvenile Court should, at his dis-

(Continued on page 43.)

cretion, exclude the Press from the hearing of any case. If a great social experiment such as this is to be given a real chance of success, there must be confidence on the part of Government in the willingness of every agency, including the public Press, to give its help and use its good influence willingly and generously for the cause which all responsible people have at heart—the welfare of the young generations of the country. That being so, we hope that the Government of Kenya and the Legislative Council of the Colony will at least give the public Press the opportunity of proving its sense of responsibility without attacking the principle of its freedom at the beginning The freedom of the Press, in the exercise of its duty in regard to Court reports, is a principle which goes to the roots of the freedom of the subject in a British Colony and a stronger case would have to be made out for restriction than rests in the present Bill. By all means penalise newspapers which are deliberately guilty of an act against the public welfare by excluding it from the Courts as a penalty for departure from good taste and public interest, but do not let us at this stage assume that the only measure of protection which the Government can invent is a repressive action against the Press of the Colony. This Bill will require careful study and need the wholehearted co-operation of the public if it is to be made effective. From that point of view it has our good wishes as a real effort to tackle a problem which is growing both in dimension and difficulty. It is closely connected, incidentally, with the wider issue of adequate primary education.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1934.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

"A Tonic to the Nation."

If any further evidence were needed of the steady recovery which Great Britain is making, almost alone of all the nations of the world (until the Roosevelt experiment in reconstruction has had time to produce results) it is overwhelmingly provided by the 1934-35 Budget introduced to the House of Commons on Tuesday. Sixpence off the Income Tax, restoration of the unemployment benefits, assistance to industry—these are almost incredibly generous concessions to the taxpayer after four years unexampled depression. They are not Party concessions. The great point about the new Budget is that it is the product of a National Government and though it is unquestionable that the reduction of taxation will have an important political influence on the election outlook, it is not a vote-catching financial programme. The main task of the National Government when it assumed office was the re-establishment of the country's financial credit by a return to solvency. Looking back over the period since the crisis, it does not now seem that the task has been long as has actually been the case and the Chancellor of the Exchequer paid a well-deserved tribute to the taxpayers whose appreciation of the situation and whose loyalty to the National Government had made recovery possible. The measure of relief has been given as far as possible, to those who made the sacrifice—to the great body of income Tax payers, to the unemployed whose patience and restraint during times of excessive difficulty has been a very noteworthy thing in the life of Britain and to the Civil Service and the Fighting Services who have carried their share of the common burden with a constant regard for their great traditions. The unemployed, who are still suffering from the realities of distress, have received first consideration; the Income Tax-payer has no reason to be dissatisfied with the treatment accorded him which will return to the pockets of the public in a full year £24,000,000 and the Civil Service has been given a restoration of half the cut—which is a great deal more than has fallen to the lot of employees of the State in the great majority of the countries of the world. The Government's policy of encouraging trade by the remission of taxation is admirably exampled by the case of the motor industry. The whole trend of wise taxation reduction as a factor in economic policy is to encourage progress by releasing for productive expenditure and investment money otherwise devoured by the unproductive administrative machine. The Budget will act definitely as a tonic to industry and to the country as a whole and encourage the nation to go forward resolutely with the tasks which still lie ahead, confident now in their ability to discharge them effectively. There is no doubt, also, that the Budget policy will considerably strengthen the position of the National Government. There is still a great deal to be done and the real test of loyalty to the National Government comes when the strain of the immediate crisis is over and the public are able, with a degree of leisure and relief to listen to the persistent criticisms of the opponents of stability. The country is now more even than at the hour of emergency in need of firm, progressive, informed and courageous leadership. Unless the National Government can give that leadership there is a constant peril of a descent into a self-complacent stagnation with disintegration and political revolt. A year from now, when the next Budget is introduced, the country will be able to decide whether the National Government, shorn of the dictatorial authority which a crisis demanded, was capable of the greater statesmanship of guiding the country through the shoals and rocks exposed by the receding storm—a period when policy must be creative and progressive and proof against criticism, building on a new foundation for new conditions. Meanwhile it is necessary to say that in great measure the restored credit of the Mother Country is a personal triumph for Britain's most cautious but essentially sound and wise Chancellor—Mr. Neville Chamberlain—in whom there is personified many of the truly national characteristics which have helped Britain through the greatest economic and financial crisis in her history.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1934.

In the Air.

Events are shaping themselves rapidly in aviation matters in Eastern Africa and the present visit of a flight of the Royal Air Force nearing the end of a ten weeks annual Service cruise, offers an excellent opportunity and excuse for a review of some aspects of aviation policy in these Territories. Technically the R.A.F. flight has been carried out under "war" conditions, the flag has been shown in many outlying parts of the Colonial Empire in Africa and during a cruise which has been very successful (despite the regrettable accident at Lilongwe) a great deal of additional information has been collected in relation to the use of troop carriers and general purpose bombers under East and Central African conditions. Both types of aircraft have proved their suitability and the combination, already tried and tested under active service conditions in the Middle East, brings a new and revolutionising factor into consideration of the problems of the defence of East Africa. No opportunity has been lost this year in putting into practice in manoeuvres in various parts of the Dependencies the modern principles of co-operation of land and air forces and there is no doubt at all that the whole issue of defence organisation in East Africa has advanced an important step. It is a common hope and expectation to-day throughout the Territories that an R.A.F. unit, based on a central spot such as Nairobi, will take over part responsibility for defence within a year or two when plans and financial problems have been worked out in detail by the Committee of Imperial Defence to which major changes such as this must be referred. That aspect of the development of aviation can safely be left in the hands of the responsible authorities who are well aware of the completely defenceless nature of the East African Territories against external aggression and of the special problems which Imperial frontiers such as the northern boundary of Kenya present. But while solutions are being worked out, there is a great deal that requires to be done in the field of civil aviation. It is now a long time since the *East African Standard* suggested that the time had arrived for the co-ordination of control and direction of East African air policy under a central department with a properly qualified head. A Director of Civil Aviation responsible for all the mainland Territories is a growing need. It is futile to expect civil aviation to be placed on a proper basis while each Territory is responsible for the organisation of its own services, while one pushes ahead and another lags behind and while there is no co-ordinating factor capable of preparing a joint development plan for the whole of the vast area between the Sudan border and Lake Nyasa. The East African Governors are meeting in Conference in Nairobi at the end of this month. It is not known whether any aviation questions—either civil or military—are on the agenda but a strong case can be made out for, at the least, a preliminary survey of the conditions existing in the three Territories, the divergencies of policy, if any, now occurring, the common requirements of a joint policy of civil aviation development and the value of the centralised department to replace the casual method of entrusting the responsibility for a highly technical subject to busy officers in the Secretariat. East Africa is on the eve of large-scale developments in the air. It is common knowledge that Imperial Airways have had under consideration for some time the lines of development which should be followed on the African air route—the importance of fast mail planes separated from the passenger service, the internal needs of feeder routes to the main line and the relative virtues of land and water machines for the through airlines. East Africa is very backward in ground organisation. There is not a single aerodrome in the Territories equipped for night landings and there is no well-defined chain of landing places along the air routes at short and regular intervals which is a necessary provision to facilitate the rapid and ordered development of civil aviation. Nor is there any proper joint authority for the issue of pilots' certificates for all Territories or any really workable system of notifying the arrival and departure of machines adequate to the special needs of a part of the world so largely undeveloped and so sparsely populated. The completion of an aerodrome at Njoro capable of being used by the large R.A.F. troop carriers is not only a great credit to the energetic and enthusiastic handful of residents (mainty the Committee of the Njoro Club) responsible for its construction but clear evidence of the growing air-mindedness of the European population and of their willingness to play a practical part in the progress of aviation. Their enterprise and public spirit deserve notice and that is being appropriately given by the willingness of His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, Sir Joseph Byrne, to attend and open the aerodrome for public use to-day and by the happy chance that machines of the R.A.F. are able to take part, with private owners in an organised Air Rally which brings the authorities and the public together in conditions highly suitable for proper appreciation of the common task—if the will to do so is present.

£200!

An April Aim Reached.

Children's Fund.

With still quite a long way to go before the end of April, the month's aim of £200 for the Children's Seaside Holiday Fund has been almost reached.

Although contributions are not now coming in in such numbers as they did a fortnight ago, the interest is still being maintained and as the additions to the list show very generous donations are still being made.

The time is approaching, however, when the Appeal for this year will have to close but in the meantime the "East African Standard" still holds out to all who are interested in this splendid cause — whether they live in town or in the country—an opportunity to swell the funds so that there may not be a single child in need of a holiday who will be denied on financial grounds.

	Shs. Cts.
Previously acknowledged	3,388.50
Dr. Procter (per Treasurer)	20.00
H. C. Sankey (Do.) ...	40.50
Mrs. C. Lowes (Do.) ...	30.50
Maxwell Brady and Co. ...	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Findlay	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Lewis	40.00
"The Cot"	20.00
Capt. and Mrs. Dobson ...	20.00
"G's Farewell"—Devon Hotel	60.00
"A Few Well-Wishers" ...	40.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Kenneth Archer	20.00
Major C. J. Caddick ...	21.00
"In Memory of 19th April" (per Nairobi Branch, E.A.W.L.)	10.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Pitt-Pitts	40.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. G. Lane	20.00
"Akela"	5.00
F. C. S.	10.00
D. A. S.	20.00
Hamilton, Harrison and Matthews	100.00
Mrs. Modera	30.00
Total ... Shs.	3,974.50

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 13.

The National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers will consider next week the final draft of the scheme for the revision of the Constitution of the Federation which is intended to be the framework for the reorganisation and co-ordination of this industry as a whole.—British Official Wireless Service.

Am 1. Mai 1934 findet anlaesslich des Nationalfeiertages im Deutschen Konsulat Abends ab 9 Uhr ein Empfang statt, zu dem der Deutsche Konsul die deutschen Volksgenossen freundlichst einladet.

Diese Mitteilung ergeht an Stelle schriftlicher Einladung. Dunkler Anzug erbeten.

KEEP YOUR NERVE!

NERVE FAILURE IS THE FIRST CAUSE OF A TRAIN OF HUMAN ILLS—

Your Progress, Success, Enjoyment, Happiness, *all* depend on sufficient supplies of Nerve Force, *as the senses are crippled when Nerve Failure occurs!* Rid yourself of Ageing Nerve Worries, by revitalizing the exhausted nerve centres with the rejuvenating nerve force of Phosferine.

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Obtainable from all chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.

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	offered at	
Over the River—John Galsworthy	2	9
Proselyte—Susan Ertz ...	2	9
High Rising—Angela Thirkell	2	9
Prince of the Captivity—John Buchan	2	6
Sapphire—A. E. W. Mason	2	3
Bulpington of Blup—H. G. Wells	2	6

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NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR WATER PERMIT.

An application for a Water Permit under the Crown Lands (Water Permit) Rules, 1919, to divert for the purpose of Gold Mining 20,000 gallons per day from the Sioko (Isioha) River on Claims Nos. 576/1-5 has been submitted to the Director of Public Works by the Registered Holder of Claims Nos. 576/1-5 riparian to the Sioko (Isioha) River.

A site plan of the proposed works may be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kisumu.

Any registered holder of land riparian to this river, downstream of the proposed intake, who objects to the issue of the permit now applied for, should lodge his objection, in writing, with the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kisumu, within 30 days from the date of this notice.

for THE BOSTERMAN MINING SYNDICATE,
G. J. F. FORBES-MANGAN.

Kakamega, 16th April, 1934.

BRITISH ISRAEL NOTES.

PEOPLE WHO GROW NOT OLD

British-Israelites' Invigorating Faith.

Wonderful optimists, these British-Israelites. If all they did was talk—and that's not all by a long way—they should be recommended to this easily-depressed world as a tonic.

Take, for instance, the Rev. W. Pascoe Goard, who spoke again at the Friday night meeting of "The Builders" youth movement of the British-Israel-World Federation, in the course of their week's campaign at the Kingham Hall.

Like a prophet, and learned as a sage, he stood on the platform—a man probably nearer to three score and ten than anyone else in the hall—and thanked the Chairman (Alderman T. R. Clark) "for welcoming us young people."

The audience laughed, but, seriously—with eyes twinkling—the speaker went on: "As a matter of fact, we British-Israelites don't grow old like other people.

"I am not joking.

"I have been convinced for some years past that God is in a very remarkable way verifying the wonderful promises concerning physical health that He gave at the beginning of His Kingdom to those of us who have enlisted consciously in the service of His Kingdom.

"There is a wonderful power in the Kingdom—a power to give physical vigour, to banish disease.

"God had pledged His word, 'I will take away all sickness from among you.'

"But that can never be done while we serve the image of gold that Nebuchadnezzar, the king, set up," said the Rev. Pascoe Goard. "We broke away from that when we left the gold standard.

"It can never be done while we maintain in our administration the usurped power of making our own laws, after God Himself gave us a perfect system of law that needs neither amendment, repeal nor addition, of which the great administrator, David, sang 'The law of the Lord is perfect.' It converteth the soul.

"There they are—perfect. When we get back to those laws, the Lord lays down this pledge, 'I will take away all sickness from among you.' That day is coming as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow—when health returns and the last hospital in the land will close.

"For years in the old history of our people there was never a weakling or a sick person in Israel. And we shall return to that. That power is latent in the Kingdom.

"I am not speaking of things I have not seen. I have seen more than one that was born blind suddenly open his eyes and see."

Several remarkable instances of the modern application of God's message were quoted by Dr. Goard.—("*Watford Observer.*")

Inserted by a group of settlers.—Advt.

RUBBER STAMPS.
AT
Standard Stationery Stores.
6th AVENUE, NAIROBI.

Sensational Suicides in France.

MILLIONAIRE BANKER AND HIS BROTHER.

The "Stavisky of 1910."

GRUESOME SCENE IN THE PARIS COURT OF APPEAL.

The suicide of a millionaire banker and his brother has caused a sensation in France. The banker who was recently known as the "Stavisky of 1910" was sentenced to three years in that year for fraud, although popular opinion was favourable towards him.

He was recently sentenced to two years for another offence, and appealed. When his appeal was dismissed he pulled out a razor and cut his throat in the Court. His brother shot himself shortly afterwards.

A Popular Figure.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]
Paris, April 15.

A sensation has been created by the suicide of two brothers, Henri and Gaston Rochette.

Henri Rochette described as the "Stavisky of 1910," He was a millionaire banker and head of 20 big companies, and was owner of luxury palaces on the Riviera. He amassed a fortune of £8,000,000 before the crash came in 1910 and he was sentenced to three years imprisonment, but so widespread was the belief in his innocence that crowds demonstrated against the sentence and the chamber was inundated with letters of protest.

Recently he was sentenced to two years imprisonment for publishing a share-pushing financial paper. He appealed against the sentence, but the Court of Appeal added a year to it, whereupon Henri pulled out a razor and cut his throat in the Court and died in hospital.

Gaston Rochette was found dead on a railway line near Melun, shot in the head, shortly after his brother's death.

DEATH OF TURKISH GENERAL.

Incident at Close of War Recalled.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]
Berlin, April 15.

The Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, Kemal-ed-Din Sami Pasha, died suddenly to-day at the age of 49 after an abdominal operation, in a Berlin Hospital.

He served on the Turkish General Staff during the war. When the Allies occupied Constantinople he hid for several months and then escaped to Asia Minor aboard an Italian vessel disguised as a trimmer. He was recalled from the Berlin Embassy in 1924 and 1930 to suppress the Kurdish risings. He married an Egyptian princess, Emingeh.

About 300 rounds of ammunition have been discovered in cases in the basement of an empty house in Church Road, Richmond, Surrey. Workmen who were disposing of rubbish made the discovery.

GERMAN COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

Hard Labour for "Beautiful Helena."

[Through Reuter's Agency.]
Berlin, April 12.

"Beautiful Helena," otherwise a Berlin girl named Helen Kirsch has been sentenced to 33 months' hard labour by the Court at Cottbus where she and 20 other alleged communists were tried on a charge of conspiracy to alter the Constitution of the Reich by violence.

Herr Walter Wagner received a similar sentence, the remainder of the accused received sentences ranging from 20 months' hard labour to one month's simple imprisonment.

"DERELICT AREAS" IN BRITAIN.

Effect of Recent Trade Depression.

[By Wireless.]
Rugby April 19.

The position in "derelict areas," which have suffered exceptionally owing to the trade depression in particular industries, will be raised in the House of Commons to-day, and the newspapers state that the Labour Minister, Sir Henry Betterton, will make an important statement on the subject. It is anticipated he will announce the appointment of special commissions to undertake [illegible] these areas.—British Official Wireless Service.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The following rates of exchange were announced by the Nairobi banks on Thursday:—
London on Paris: 77½.
London on New York: 5.13½.
Bombay T.T. on London: 1/6 1/16.

FILM CENSORSHIP IN KENYA.

A Petition From Mombasa.

ENQUIRY SUGGESTED.

The agitation at Mombasa against the action of the Kenya Board of Censors in restricting the exhibition of a film to European and Indian adults is increasing. Meetings of Arabs who, under the ruling of the Board are prevented from seeing the film—or for that matter any other for which a similar certificate has been issued—have been held, and Mr. F. A. Bemister, the member for Mombasa at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, is to present a petition asking for an enquiry by Government into the whole system of censorship. In a letter to the "Mombasa Times", Mr. Bemister says:—

"I much appreciate the action now being taken to expose the absurdity of the present system of censoring films in this country. It may interest you to know that both the member for the Coast and I have constantly pressed this matter on the attention of the Government but it appears that there is a party behind the throne who represents no one but themselves and who are not elected by popular vote. I am informed that only Europeans are on this Board, the cost of which is Shs. 6,000/- per annum to the tax-payers. I have been honoured with the task of presenting the Petition, now being signed, to the Government and am very pleased to have been chosen for such an essential public duty. I propose to take a blank form to Nairobi and to ask all the Elected Members to sign which I am certain they will do as having discussed the matter with them heretofore I know their views and have no doubt the new members will prove just as enlightened. In conclusion allow me to state that I disagree with all this school motherly interference with the just liberty of the people, and would quote the following for the benefit of those who disagree with me. When I was a child I thought as a child and spake as a child. But when I became a man, I put away the thoughts of a child, etc. It appears that some people keep up the system of thinking and speaking like children though they have reached the sere and yellow."

It is understood from private sources that over 5,000 signatures have already been attached to the petition.

Coast Population.

This agitation has arisen because of the decision of the Board of Censors to licence "Soldiers of the King" for exhibition to "European and Indian adults only," to quote the wording of the certificate. In Nairobi, and possibly other parts of the upcountry, the decision did not affect the size of the houses to any extent, because the population, other than the native, is restricted to the two races named. On the Coast, however, a different state of affairs prevails. The European population numbers about 800, old and young, the remainder comprises Indians, Arabs, Swahili, Somali, with the native Africans. To this extent, the complaint is that Coast conditions are apparently forgotten by the Board of Censors.

The complaint, however, raises two greater issues.

One of these, by far the most important, is the status of Arabs. The definition of a native is "Native shall mean a native of Africa not of European or Asiatic origin, but shall not include a Somali or Swahili." In this there is no mention of Arabs who, like Europeans and Indians, pay the usual poll tax and do not carry kipandis.

This point has been under consideration by the Legal Department of Kenya, and the whole matter has now been referred to the Colonial Secretary.

Board's Authority.

The second point, equally important, is whether the Board of Censors has not exceeded its authority in regard to the wording of the certificate it issues with each film passed for exhibition. As stated in yesterday's "East African Standard," each film may be approved, refused, or approved subject to excisions; the approval may be absolute, or approved for exhibition to "non-natives" only, to quote from the Rules, although the one rather seems to contradict the other. There is nothing in either the principal Ordinance or the rules which makes the differentiation that the certificate does, that a film may be exhibited to "(a) European and Indian adults only, (b) all classes of the community, this to include all juveniles of whatever denomination. Juveniles should not be permitted to see (a) category films." Juveniles are not even referred to in Ordinance or Rules, nor is any form of certificate laid down.

The refusal to allow juveniles to see many of the films is also a sore point with the managements of Coast theatres, because it is the practice for many parents to take their children to matinees.

It is argued at the coast that if a film has been passed for exhibition in England, the United States, South Africa, etc., there is no need for further scrutiny here. This is contradicted by the admonishment that conditions at the coast differ materially to even other parts of Kenya.

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Continued Rise in Exports.

March Figures.

BIG INFLUX OF RAW MATERIALS.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]
London, April 16.

The improvement in British trade continues. The exports for March amounted to £33,000,000, an increase of £3,000,000 as compared with February. Imports are £61,969,000, an increase of £4,615,000, which was chiefly due to a big influx in raw materials.

GERMANY'S CURRENCY RESERVES.

Another Big Reduction Reported.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]
Berlin, April 17.

Another drop in the Reichsbank's gold and currency reserves last week by [illegible] marks, owing to payments for raw material imports, is shown in the Reichsbank's returns to-day. Within a year these reserves have fallen from [illegible] to 232,000,000 marks or over 50 per cent. while the coverage to the note circulation has dropped from 10 per cent to 6.8 per cent.

It is noteworthy that the note circulation remains at 3,422 million marks as compared with 3,428 million in April 1933. Also while a year ago gold and foreign currency were the sole coverage for notes, the coverage basis was extended some time ago to include certain securities.

Imperial Airways was ten years old on Saturday, March 31. Its aircraft have flown [illegible] miles and carried [illegible] passengers.

Japan's Blunt Warning to World Powers.

NO INTERFERENCE IN THE FAR EAST.

"Hands Off China."

WILL OPPOSE ANY ACTION CONTRARY TO PEACE IN THE ORIENT.

"Hands Off China" is the essence of the statement issued by the Japanese Government to world Powers in connection with reports of international assistance to China.

Japan considers it her natural responsibility to maintain peace in the Orient, and states that the restoration of order in China depends on China herself. Therefore Japan will oppose any outside interference in Chinese affairs or the provision of military or political assistance.

No Military Assistance.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]
Tokio, April 18.

What interpreted bluntly in the Press, as a warning to the world to keep their hands off China, is contained in a statement by the Foreign Office in connection with reports of proposals for joint international assistance to China.

The statement declares that Japan deems it her natural responsibility to maintain peace in the Orient. In view of the fact, that the restoration of order in China depends upon China herself, Japan will oppose any action by the Chinese Government contrary to peace in the Orient, and furthermore, Japan will be forced to oppose any measures by other Powers likely to lead to a disturbance of peace in the Orient, like providing China with military planes, military instructors or political loans.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

["Standard" Correspondent.]
London, April 10.
(By Air Mail).

Following are prices of selected stock quoted on the London Exchange on Monday, April 9. They represented the approximate closing quotation on that day:—

War Loan 3½%	104
Conversion Loan 3½%	105¼
Funding Loan 4%	112½
[illegible]	107¼
Kenya 6%	121¼
N.S.W. 5% [illegible]	105½
Japanese 6% [illegible]	91¼
BANKS.	
[illegible]	15 15/16 x.d.
Barclays "B" [illegible]	71/3
Barclays (D.C. & O.) "A"	34/3
[illegible]	15 7/16
Hongkong & Shang. $125	138
National of India	49 x.d.
Bank of Ireland	300
INDUSTRIAL.	
Imp. Chem.	37/4½
Imp. Chem. Def.	9/4½
Imperial Airways	39/1½
De Havilland	52/-
Handley Page	16/3
[illegible]	27/9
[illegible]	23/1½
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	25¼
[illegible]	72½
B. Amer. Tob.	5 31/32
[illegible]	7¼
Imp. Tobacco	119/3
[illegible]	3/9
[illegible]	17/4½
[illegible]	9/-
[illegible]	6/7½
[illegible]	8
[illegible]	25
[illegible]	85/-
[illegible]	52/-
[illegible]	4 21/32
Royal Dutch	21½
Trinidad Leases	68/1½
[illegible]	32/9
Shell Trans.	2 17/32
Shell Trans. 7% Pref.	30/10½
[illegible]	36/3
G.W.R. 5% Con. Pf.	111¼
L.M.S. 4% Gtd.	100
[illegible]	58
[illegible]	91
L.N.E. 1st Pref.	68¼
L.N.E. 2nd Pref.	41
Southern Rly. 5% Pf.	111½
[illegible]	67/6
Courtaulds	53/3
J. & P. Coats	61/10½
Eng. Sewing Cotton	42/9
[illegible]	14/3
[illegible]	15/10½
Unilever	25/1½
[illegible]	64/6
[illegible]	29/7½
[illegible]	14/10½
[illegible]	38/3
Guinness [illegible]	106/6
[illegible]	60/6
Int. Nickel	27¼
[illegible]	95/9
[illegible]	11 3/16
B.A. Gt. Southern	29¼
B.A. Western 4½%	55

PRETTY WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Wakeford—Prestoe.

THE marriage of Bernard Dudley Wakeford, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wakeford of Esher, Surrey, to Pearl Aline Prestoe, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Prestoe of Magadi, took place in the Highlands Cathedral on Saturday. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Very Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a gown of parchment satin with a peacock-tail train lined with gold lame. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Yvonne Prestoe, and Miss Jean Angus. The bridesmaids wore daffodil yellow net with apple green velvet coatees and caps to match. Their pearl necklaces were the gifts of the bridegroom, and they wore brooches of Kakamega nuggets. There were two little flower girls, Miss Mary Billington and Miss Ann Suffield who were in Kate Greenaway frocks with apple green bonnets and fichus and carried posies. Mr. Leslie Fisher was best man. Mrs. I. W. Prestoe, the bride's mother, wore a gown of silver grey cloque, lined with pastel pink, and a black picture hat, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

A reception was held at the New Stanley Hotel where some sixty guests assembled. Major Pelling, General Manager of the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The wedding cake was made by Messrs. M. S. Elliott and Co. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Wakeford left for Brackenhurst, Mrs. Wakeford wearing a grey tweed swagger coat lined with flowered pink satin and a smart grey hat to match. On Sunday they left for Mombasa to embark on the "Llandaff Castle" for England.

Among the many presents received by the bride and groom was a silver tea service from the Magadi Soda Company.

PENSIONS CUT ACCEPTED.

By Ex-Soldiers in France.

With Reservations.

STORMY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]
Paris, April 12.

After a stormy meeting of the National Council, the Ex-Soldiers Federation has accepted the three per cent cut in pensions demanded by the Government but with strongly - worded reservations, including a stipulation that the cut shall apply only for the last six months of 1934 instead of being immediate and indefinite.

Meanwhile they demand effective measures to deal with the recent financial scandals.

FORMER KENYA OFFICIAL.

Mr. B. A. Crean Appointed a Chief Justice.

Mr. Bernard A. Crean, a Belfast man who is very well known in East Africa, Puisne Judge in Cyprus since 1929, has been appointed Chief Justice of British Guiana, in succession to Sir Anthony de Freitas.

Formerly an official of the Bankruptcy Court in Belfast, Mr. Crean became a Barrister and was later appointed Deputy-Recorder of Titles in British East Africa. A year afterwards he was made Resident Magistrate in Kenya, and later promoted to be High Court Judge at Cyprus. He also acted at various times as a Judge of the Kenya Supreme Court.

Mr. Crean was educated at St. Malachy's College, Belfast, and Queen's University. A brilliant member of the Collegians' Club he missed international Rugby honours in 1906 through a broken collar-bone.

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Section No.	Plot No.	Municipal Valuation.	Acreage.
2	275/R	Shs. 144,420/-	2.68
21	1	Shs. 58,183/-	.651
21	4	Shs. 59,400/-	1.98
21	5	Shs. 58,000/-	2.9
21	11	Shs. 25,500/-	.85
21	13	Shs. 38,520/-	1,926
22	25	Shs. 55,429/-	1.923

All the above are fronting on or adjacent to Kilindini Road.

Also Plot with six Godowns lately occupied by the Mombasa Bonded Warehouse Company Limited.

Section No. 16, Plot No. 25, Municipal Valuation Shs. 232,300/-

For further information apply to:—
P. H. CLARK,
P.O. Box 30, MOMBASA.

RESULT
SUNLIGHT-LUX TOILET SOAP
BARREL COMPETITION

We have pleasure in announcing that the prizes in the Barrel Competition have been awarded as follows:—

1st PRIZE — Shs. 200
Mr. J. O. D'SA, P.O. Box 288, Kampala.

2nd PRIZE — Shs. 100
Mrs. E. D. HUGHES, Nakuru.

3rd PRIZE — Shs. 50
Mr. EMMANUEL MAGALA, Kakungubi, P.O. Box 321, Kampala.

100 consolation prizes, each consisting of three tablets of Lux Toilet Soap in a cellophane wrapper, have also been awarded.

All prizes have been posted to the successful competitors.

THE CORRECT NUMBER OF BARRELS IS **597**

Issued by Lever Brothers Limited, Port Sunlight, England.

Dr. Jaillet's
PEPTO-FER
banishes **ANÆMIA**
LASSITUDE DYSPEPSIA
Specially recommended for dwellers in tropical climates. Prescribed by doctors for fifty years. From all good chemists. If any difficulty in obtaining, write to Dept. 15, Darrasse Frères, 13 rue Pavée, Paris IV, France.

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MOMBASA
Reduced Terms during cool season for excursion period.
—Children charged according to age.—
Excellent Cuisine — Fresh Fish a Speciality

DANGER !!
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and
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MAGAZINES AT:—
Mombasa — Nairobi — Dar es Salaam — Tanga.
and
J. RIDDOCK—Kisumu.

Recovery Measures in Italy.

EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRADE DEPRESSION.

Cuts in Official Salaries.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS REDUCTIONS IN RENTS AND RETAIL PRICES.

In an effort to combat the trade depression in Italy, the Government has ordered that salaries of all State employees be reduced on a graduated scale rising from six per cent. on 500 lire a month.

In addition rents on dwelling houses have been ordered to be reduced by 12 per cent., and on shops and non-residential premises by 15 per cent. Retail prices on foodstuffs will be reduced by 10 per cent.

Signor Mussolini and the members of the Cabinet will suffer a reduction on their salaries of 20 per cent.

Pensions Not Affected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, April 14.

Cuts in pay of State employees and a reduction of rents have been decided upon by the Cabinet as steps to combat trade depression. The cuts will be on a graduated scale rising from six per cent on salaries between 500 and 1000 lira per month, to 12 per cent over 2,000 lira. Salaries below 500 a month, and also civil and military pensions will be exempt.

Rents of dwelling houses will be reduced by 12 per cent and of shops and other non-residential buildings by 15 per cent. This is the third rent reduction in a few years.

Signor Mussolini is participating in the largest cut, as the salaries of all members of the Government are being reduced by 20 per cent.

The Cabinet has also decided that retail prices on foodstuffs shall be reduced by 10 per cent.

BOY SCOUTS.

Five Local Associations in Kenya.

There are now five Local Boy Scout Associations in the Colony and Protectorate. It is laid down in the Kenya Boy Scouts Constitution that a person shall be a member of a Local Association on payment of a subscription of not less than Shs. 5/- per annum. All the Local Associations will be glad to receive the names of those who desire to become members. This is one of the ways in which friends and well-wishers can help to foster the progress of the Boy Scout Movement.

The names and addresses of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Associations are as follows: Nairobi.—Secretary, Mr. F. Evans, Box 338, Nairobi; Treasurer, Mr. A. Logat, National Bank of India.

Mombasa.—Secretary, Mr. B. Mohindra, Treasurer, Dr. S. D. Karve, Box 251, Mombasa.

Trans Nzoia.—Secretary, Mr. F. L. Megson; Treasurer, Mr. J.C.D. Hope, Box 100, Kitale.

Uasin Gishu.—Secretary, Mr. Baboneau, Treasurer Mr. Garland c/o European School, Eldoret.

Kisumu.—Secretary, Mr. R. Dikshit, Box 127, Kisumu; Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Hamilton Ross, Box 86, Kisumu.

District Commissioners.

The following are the District Commissioners for Scouts in the various Local Associations: Nairobi Mr. J. M. Silvester; Nyanza, Mr. G. E. Webb; Uasin Gishu, Mr. J. E. Wolston Beard; Mombasa, Mr. R. Doulton; Trans Nzoia, Lt.-Col. The Hon. J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Estate Machinery Sold.

Instructed by the Receiver for the debenture holders in Mrefu Estate Ltd., the complete sisal factory machinery, plant and buildings on the Mrefu Estate, Thika Road, were sold at the upset price of £2,500 to Mr. George Blowers, by Messrs. Muter and Oswald, Ltd., Nairobi, over the week-end.

TANGANYIKA ROADS.

Improving Communications with the Goldfields.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Dar es Salaam (By Mail).

Tanganyika Legislative Council has approved of the expenditure of a sum of £52,800 upon various road construction and improvement schemes, chiefly on the Lupa Goldfield, as a charge against the unexpended balance of the loan raised by the Territory under the Tanganyika Loan (No. 2) Ordinance, 1931, as a loan guaranteed under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926 and 1931.

There is also a substantial allocation for a road between Ushashi and Nassa for the benefit of the Musoma mining area.

Unofficial members emphasised the importance of a decision on the most economic road link between the Central Railway and the Lupa Goldfield. Two members who spoke on the point did not agree that the Tabora-Lupa road was the most economic connexion.

COFFEE MARKET.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan and Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., have received the following cabled Coffee Report dated London, April 18.

During the week ended April 18, 2,150 bags Kenya Coffee were offered at auction, of which 1,541 bags were sold, realising an average price of £72.5.0 per ton.

The highest prices paid for "A." "B." and "C." grades were as follows:—

Grade "A" Highest £134.0.0, lowest £65.0.0.

Grade "B" Highest £80.0.0, lowest £57.0.0.

Grade "C" Highest £66.10.0, lowest £47.0.0.

The market is generally quiet with rather better demand for "B" and "C" grades, bought in lots consisting mainly of "A" grades.

French Sloop.

It is understood that the French sloop "Bougainville" is expected to arrive in Mombasa within the next few days.

EMERGENCES OF HOPPERS.

Taking Place Daily in Certain Areas.

Effect of the Rain.

A SCOUTING CAMPAIGN ORGANISED.

The following locust report, dated April 19, has been issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture:

The Red Locust.

Coast Province: Flying locusts are still to be found scattered in various parts of the Kwale district, but no further reports of laying or hatching have been received.

Owing to the timely assistance rendered by the Agricultural Staff at Moshi, the hoppers in the populated areas around Taveta appear to have been largely exterminated.

Masai-Machakos Area: Heavy local thunderstorms have already accelerated hatchings in the Matiliku district and fresh emergences are taking place daily. The Locust Officer reports that swatting and burning are the methods now in force, the hoppers being still too young for baiting. Plentiful supplies of poison bait are at hand on the spot, and will be employed as soon as the local circumstances warrant this method. As this infestation is still in the early stage it is not yet possible to say whether the position will become of serious importance or not.

Scouting Organisation.

As regards the Masai area, and more particularly the southerly portions of the reserve, very few reports are obtainable from those parts, and it has therefore been considered advisable to organise a scouting campaign, and a Locust Officer is now engaged on an expedition from Lake Natron to the Mara River to investigate the position as regards possible hatchings in that part of the country. This scouting organisation will be extended as necessity arises.

Sotik-Kisii Area: An extension of the infestation reported last week has to be recorded across the Masai border in the vicinity of the Mara River. Hatchings covering several square miles of territory have taken place, and an officer is now at work dealing with the outbreak; reports of the progress of this campaign are not yet to hand, but all necessary equipment and bait are on the spot.

Kisii reports that since the breaking of the rains recently there has been an increase in the number of hoppers in the Majoge district, but it is thought that hatching is now complete. Hopper bands about 10 or 15 yards in diameter are fairly numerous and while these have been dealt with so far by beating only, it is considered that baiting and spraying will be necessary before control can be established. Sufficient supplies and equipment are available in Kisii for present needs.

The Migratory Locust.

From Butere it is reported that a small swarm of Migratory Locusts is now laying in that district but that for the present no im[illegible] need be attached to this infestation. No damage [illegible] reported.

General: With the advent of rain in certain districts hopper emergences have, as anticipated, taken place in most of the affected areas and are still in progress. So far it has been found possible to deal with every hatching as reported, but it must be borne in mind that there still remain large tracts of country over which layings have occurred, but from which no hatching reports have been received. The whole position will, therefore, still require careful watching.

BRITAIN'S LOYALTY TO THE LEAGUE.

The Corner Stone of the Government's Policy.

STATEMENT BY PREMIER.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 14.

The loyalty of the British Government to the League of Nations and its ideals was emphasised in a declaration made at the National Conference in Defence of the League by the Postmaster-General, Sir Kingsley Wood. He declared: "I come here officially as a member of the present National Administration and I assert again, if it is necessary to do so, that the National Government stand firmly by the League as a corner stone of their policy."

He read a message from the Prime Minister who stated: "The objects of the States who drew up and signed the Covenant of the League are defined in its opening lines—promotion of international co-operation and the achievement of international peace and security.

International Co-operation.

"The promotion of international co-operation was, I take it, given first place of all in the Covenant because even in those days immediately succeeding the four and a half years of war, it was the conviction of those working to prevent its recurrence that the first and best method to pursue was the positive policy of working out the unity of interest in humanitarian and other spheres, numerous and increasing, which affected all or many countries.

"This has remained the conviction of the successive British Governments and has been translated into policies with which several of those who have been addressing the present conference have been actively associated. The purpose of this message is to assure the conference that any fruitful forms of international co-operation and especially those which the League of Nations has found good, can count upon continued encouragement and support from the National Government.—British Official Wireless Service.

"To Preserve Peace."

Rugby, April 13.

A resolution urging that "To preserve peace and security, members of the League of Nations should be ready to co-operate in the defence of a member which has been wrongfully attacked", was moved by Sir Austen Chamberlain at the National Conference held in Guildhall, London in defence of the League of Nations.

Sir Austen Chamberlain maintained that the hope of world peace rested in the gradual development of a system of international co-operation and morality which must find its roots and fixed position in the Council of the League.

Enemy of Mankind

No country could find security in isolation, safety lay in the recognition that an aggressor is a common enemy of mankind, said Sir Austen. They must make it plain that the action to be taken against an aggressor would be mobilized force which is irresistible and which must deny to the aggressor the benefits he hoped to derive from his aggression.

"In the joint responsibility of the civilised world for the preservation of peace, as embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, lies the only hope of security for ourselves and for our neighbours", added Sir Austen Chamberlain.—British Official Wireless Service.

Recaptured Prisoners.

Four Kikuyu who escaped from Kiambu prison on March 8, have been arrested at Kajiado and brought to Nairobi.

EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA.

Former Manager of Lena Goldfields.

Mr. E. N. Kruger,

APPOINTED TO SIMILAR POST IN KENYA.

"So far I have received every assistance from Government departments and private individuals in Kenya, and I am of the opinion that should payable goldfields be discovered, it should not be difficult, with this goodwill on the part of the Government and the public, to make this new industry a success. And if this happens it stands to reason that the country will benefit greatly from an economic point of view."

This statement was made to a representative of the *East African Standard* yesterday morning by Mr. E. N. Kruger, who arrived in Kenya from London on Monday to take over the general managership of the Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Limited. For five years, between 1926 and 1931, he was general manager of the Lena goldfields in Siberia, the fields at that time producing gold to the value of approximately £1,750,000 per annum with the price of gold at 84/- per ounce.

He reached Nairobi on Tuesday, but left by rail yesterday morning for Eldoret to have a look round with a view to starting intensive development work in order to bring the company's properties to the producing stage at an early date. As yet the Kenya headquarters of the company have not been chosen.

The Lena Goldfields.

In 1931 Mr. Kruger and the other non-Russian members of the Lena goldfields staff were expelled from Russia by the Soviet Government who confiscated the company's property. Some five months prior to the actual confiscation the company's offices and the private residences of the non-Russian staff had been searched by members of the "Ogpu," who had been specially sent by the Soviet Government from Moscow for the purpose, although they were required to make a journey lasting 18 days.

After the confiscation the matter was submitted to an arbitration court, and the company was awarded about £13,000,000. This the Soviet Government failed to pay, and at present the Foreign Office in London are endeavouring to secure payment for the company from the Soviet.

Shortly before he left London Mr. Kruger was informed that, as an outcome of the action taken by the Foreign Office, negotiations were now taking place between the company's board in London and the Soviet Government with a view to arriving at some settlement of the dispute.

The Foreign Office, he was told, are watching these negotiations closely.

League of Mercy.

The League of Mercy begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks gifts of clothing etc., from the following:—Mrs. P. de V. Allen, Mrs. F. E. Balmer, Mrs. Pedley, Mrs. Carver (Kisii), Mrs. C. E. V. Buxton (Kisii), Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. A. Fawcus (Njoro), Mrs. Bastard (Nanyuki), Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Bramwell (Kikuyu), Mrs. Arthur (Kikuyu), Mrs. G. Bentley (Kiambu), Mrs. Norman (Kericho), Mr. H. L. Geeson, Mrs. C. N. M. Harrison, Mrs. Stoyle, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Archer (Ruiru), Mrs. Mair (Ruiru), Mrs. P. O. B. Wilson, Mrs. Storrs-Fox, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Gourlay, Mrs. Ipsey. Also six anonymous parcels.

BOARD OF FILM CENSORS.

Defining a Limit to their Powers.

A LICENSING OFFICER.

A closer examination of the Ordinance and Rules under which the public exhibition of films is permitted bears out the truth of the statement published on another page that the Board of Censors has exceeded its powers with regard to the wording of the certificates that it issues. The examination also brings to light certain points that the film trade appear to have overlooked.

It is well known now that in Mombasa considerable agitation has been aroused because a particular film, "Soldiers of the King", was licensed for exhibition to Europeans and Indians only. A musical comedy farce of merit, approved in England for universal exhibition, the restriction imposed upon its presentation in Kenya had no noticeable effect upon attendances in Nairobi, where the population is roughly divided into Europeans and Indians, the latter including Goans. In Mombasa, however, a different state of affairs prevails, for there the European population is a small one, and theatre proprietors depend largely upon other races to supply the box office receipts.

This raises the first oversight of all concerned, that if a theatre management is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of Censors, an appeal can be made, without cost or employment of counsel, to the Governor, who may "confirm, disallow, or vary such act or decision of the Board or direct the Board to act in such manner as the Governor shall deem fit."

Departure from Rules.

A more serious and important matter, however, is the way in which the Board have departed from the wording of the Rules in the certificate which must be given with each picture reviewed in order to judge whether it shall be exhibited to the public, or sections of the public.

Sub-section 5 of Rule 3 says: "The approval by the Board of any cinematograph picture may be absolute, or may be given subject to a condition that the cinematograph picture may be exhibited *only to non-Africans*."

The certificate of the Board says "a film may be exhibited to "(a) Europeans and Indian adults only, (b) all classes of the community, this to include all juveniles of whatever denomination. Juveniles should not be permitted to see (a) category films."

The wording of the Rules gave the Board two clear alternatives one, to certificate a film for practically universal exhibition, or two, to limit such exhibition to non-Africans.

This latter phrasing, non-Africans provides an elasticity designed to meet the present furore, for, guided by their own local knowledge, theatre proprietors would be given a great deal of latitude in the admission of their customers, realising at the same time, especially so far as the coast is concerned, that there is a good deal of difference between the purely native peoples and those classed as Arabs. In fact, the wording of the Rule appears to have been designed purposely, because nowhere else in the laws of Kenya does the description, non-Africans, appear.

It is unlikely that Government will make any change in this particular.

Juveniles.

The wording of the Board's certificate has also been criticised in its inclusion of limitation of such pictures as they decide to juveniles. True, neither the Ordinance nor the Rules contain any reference to juveniles, nor does there exist any definition of a juvenile for common application. But the film trade appears to have forgotten that the real licensing authority is the licensing officer appointed by the Governor, and the Ordinance says: "The licensing officer may refuse to grant a licence in respect of any cinematograph exhibition . . . or may grant it subject to any rules made under this Ordinance or *subject to such special conditions and restrictions* to be specified in such licence as to him may seem fit." This may appear to conflict with the powers of the Board, a quasi-official body apparently, but the Ordinance definitely gives the licensing officer power to make his own conditions, and presumably a condition governing exhibitions to juveniles is thus laid down in the certificate.

As to what a juvenile is, little guidance exists except the generally applied meaning of a young person or child. It is interesting to note, however, that in the Juveniles Bill to be considered at the next session of the Legislative Council, a "child" is one under 14 years of age, a "young person" is one between 14 and 18 years of age. The inclusion of a definition of a "juvenile" in the Interpretation Ordinance might assist matters, otherwise there will be further cavil at the juveniles being forbidden to see certain films.

THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE.

Native Charged with Murder of Step Brother.

In the affairs of men, that phenomenon known as the eternal triangle must inevitably lead to disaster. On Tuesday a story involving such a condition was related to Mr. Acting Justice C. A. G. Lane, presiding over the criminal sessions in the Supreme Court, Nairobi. A native named Mugoli wa Malalu was charged with the murder of his step brother, Likon wa Malalu, in that on February 26 of this year, he had gone to the latter's hut on Miss Slaughter's farm near Maragua, and had there killed him by striking him on the head with a panga. Likon's skull was fractured and he died almost immediately.

In a voluntary confession made by the accused he had admitted killing Likon, but added that it was in self defence. He went on to explain that there had been a quarrel of long standing between them over his brother's wife, with whom he had fallen in love. On the morning of the crime he had gone to Likon's house with peaceful intentions, but the other had threatened him with a spear, and in order to save his own life, he had seized the spear from Likon's hand and struck him over the head with a panga. If he had not acted thus, accused thought, he himself would have been a dead man. The body was then taken out of the hut, partly dressed and hidden in some bushes, where it was discovered afterwards by the police.

His Honour, in summing up, suggested that although accused had killed an unarmed man, it might have been that he was so provoked by the threat, that he got out of control and struck the other man in the excitement of the moment.

The three native assessors were of the opinion that accused was guilty of the offence charged.

The accused, on Wednesday, was convicted by Mr. Acting Justice Lane of manslaughter, and sentenced to six years' hard labour.

The three assessors had found Mugoli guilty of murder, but the Judge held that on the evidence he could only convict him of manslaughter.

Indecent Assault.

A sentence of five years' hard labour and 24 strokes with the cane was passed on a Jaluo, by the Resident Magistrate, Nairobi on Saturday. The native was charged with indecent assault on a Kikuyu girl under 16 years of age.

THE CEREAL MARKET.

Latest Reports from London.

The following is the cereal market report, dated April 19, issued by the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd.:

Maize.

Argentine maize is now starting to come forward in larger quantities, as well as additional quantities from the Danube. The premium on afloat maize is, therefore, gradually becoming less and to-day afloat maize is quoted at 18/6d., while shipment after April 20 is quoted at only 17/-, with May shipment at 16/6d. Danubian maize is about 6d. per qr. below the aforementioned figures. During the week offers have been made for South African maize as high as 19/6d. for August/September shipment, but sales have not taken place. It is estimated that East African maize to-day would be worth about 20/- on the London market.

Wheat.

There has been an improvement in the tone of the market during the past week and No. 2 Manitoba is now quoted at 23/6d.; Argentine afloat 17/3d.; Australians stronger at 21/-.

Other Produce.

Barley:—There is little business passing, with brewing varieties generally lower. Grinding Barleys remain in poor demand, Argentine afloat selling at 13/6d.

Oats:—The price remains unchanged from our last report.

Buckwheat:—The price is steady at a lower level. East African is to-day quoted at £6 per ton.

Peas:—Japanese afloat, £17; Dutch Marrowfats, £24.

Beans:—Madagascar Butters a shade lower; parcels afloat £9/15; forward prices are firmer at £11.

Cotton seed:—The market is weak; East African to-day being quoted at £3.12.6d.

Linseed:—Price steady at £10/2/6d.

Local Produce.

To-day's prices are as under:—

F.O.R. Sender's Station:—

Marrowfat Peas, 20/- per 200 lbs.

Madagascar Butter Beans, 20/- per 200 lbs.

Chickwheat, 12/- per 200 lbs.

Sunn Hemp, 30/- per 200 lbs.

Lupin Seed, 10/- per 200 lbs.

Barley 8/- per 180 lbs.

Seed Barley:—"Plumage Archer", "Spratt Archer", 10/- per 180 lbs.

Barleymel, 9/- per 180 lbs.

Buckwheat, 10/- per 180 lbs.

Oats 8/- per 150 lbs.

Pumpkin Seed, 2/50 per 1 lb.

Pyrethrum Seed, 20/- per 1-lb.

Pyrethrum Powder in bulk lots: (according to quantity) 1/60 to 2/- per lb.

New Zealand Grass Peas -/25 per 1 lb.

Wedge Peas, -/25 per 1 lb.

"Kenya" Oatmeal, 2/- per 3 lb. pkt.

Black Wattle Seed 1/- per 1 lb.

Teff Grass Seed -/30 per 1 lb.

Two Record Cargoes.

The B. I. steamer "Queda", that is at present in Kilindini taking on board cotton for India, has created one record and will make yet another before the present voyage is finished. Of 501 feet in length and 7,766 registered tons, the "Queda" carried 11,300 tons dead weight of rice from Rangoon to Mauritius, the largest cargo of rice ever landed on the island. She is now loading cotton and up to Saturday last had booked 25,000 bales and is expected to take more still. With her 660,000 cubic feet of cargo space and the capacity to carry 11,500 tons of dead weight, the "Queda" is well-suited to the task of transporting heavy and bulky cargoes. She has been specially allotted by the B. I. authorities for the purpose of loading this, the largest shipment of cotton ever to leave Kenya in a single vessel.

NAMES OF COMPANY DIRECTORS.

Amendments Proposed to Ordinance.

ENGLISH PROCEDURE.

In this week's Kenya Official Gazette is published a Bill which offers amendments to the Companies Ordinance of 1933. This Bill will be introduced during the next session of the Legislative Council.

The first amendment repeals a section of Part IV which lays down the registration of charges with the Registrar. Sub-section 5 of clause 79, relating to charges comprising property situate outside the Colony, is considered unnecessary in view of the provisions of sub-sections 3 and 4.

By far the most important amendment, however, is that proposed to be made to Section 146, for which the commercial community have been asking. This section makes it compulsory for certain particulars in regard to directors of companies to appear in trade catalogues, circulars, stationery, etc., issued by those companies, and exemption from the operation of the clause can only be granted by a Judge of the Supreme Court on application. This exemption varies, of course, with the circumstances of the case. So far as is known, the three banks operating in Kenya have obtained total exemption, and the Kenya Farmers Association exemption for one year.

Registrar of Companies.

The commercial community have suggested that the law be brought into line with the English procedure, where exemption is obtained on application to the Registrar of Companies and on payment of a small fee, not heavy legal expenses such as are necessary under the existing Ordinance. The amendment suggested will conform with the suggestion, inasmuch as it provides that power be given the Registrar of Companies to grant exemption, and to a Judge in chambers to hear appeals from his decision on such matters. No fee is, however, stated.

A BLOW FOR THE ARSENAL.

Cup Finalists' Fine Victory.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, April 18.

Arsenal had a severe setback today, when they went down to Portsmouth, the Cup finalists, in a match on the latter's ground. Only one goal separated the teams at the close.

Bristol City accomplished a good performance at Reading, where they shared the points with the home club. Queen's Park Rangers suffered a reverse at the hands of Bristol Rovers, and saw any hope of promotion this season disappear.

In Scotland, Clyde divided the points at Shawfield with Celtic.

The following are the results:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

(Division I.)

Portsmouth 1, Arsenal 0.

Division III.

(SOUTHERN SECTION).

Reading 1, Bristol City 1.

Bournemouth 1, Brighton and H 1.

Bristol Rovers 4, Q. P. Rangers 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

DIVISION 1.

Clyde 1, Celtic 1.

Kilmarnock 3, Queen's Park 1.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

Three Year Olds Get Going.

CAMPANULA WINS COLUMN PRODUCE.

The important Newmarket Craven meeting commenced this week. On Wednesday two races of interest concerning three years olds, were run.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston, the Nairobi turf accountant, advises the following results received by cable:

Column Produce Stakes. 1 Mile.

Sir G. Bullough's b.f. CAMPANULA Blandford — Vesper Bell, 9.2 .... (H. Wragg) 1

Lord Astor's b.c. BRIGHT BIRD Biribi—Pretty Swift, 8.4 (R. Dick) 2

Sir A. Bailey's br.c. VALERIUS Son-in-Law—Haintonette, 8.4 (R. Jones) 3

Winner trained by J. Jarvis.

3/1 Campanula; 2/1 Bright Bird; 7/2 Valerius.

Also ran: Foxalina (G. Nicoll); Cherisette (Gordon Richards); G. Fortune (F. Lane); Light Brocade (——).

Wood Ditton Stakes. 1 Mile

Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's b.g. PATRIOT KING Bollingbroke—Grandissima, 8.9 (G. Bezant) 1

Dowager Lady Penrhyns b.g. MONK'S HEATH Friar Marcus—Heath Point, 8.9 (L. Hammon) 2

Mrs. W. Raphael's ch.c. FLEETFOOT Buchan—Follifoot, 8.9 (B. Carslake) 3

Winner trained by Pratt.

10/1 Patriot King; 7/1 Monks Heath; 13/8 Fleetfoot.

Also ran: Scribe ((J. Dines); Blue Domino (R. Perryman); Lady in Waiting (——); Skavala (T. Weston); April (H. Jelliss); Shami (——); Wing Commander (E. Smith); Gains (Beasley); Telegraphy (H. Wragg); Foxcroft (J. Childs); Typhoon (R. Jones); Galladale (R. Dick); Ardlethen (Smirke).

The Babraham Stakes. 1½ Miles.

Lord Durham's b.c. SPADE Arcade — Spun, 8.1 (W. Rickaby) 1

Miss V. Pratt-Barlow's br.g. WINSOME PRINCE Winalot—Margan, 7.10 (S. Donoghue) 2

Lady Yale's b.c. WITHIN THE LAW Son-in-Law—Whitebud, 8.6 .... (W. Wells) 3

Winner trained by G. Lambton.

100/7 Spade; 7/1 Winsome Prince; 10/1 Within The Law.

Also ran: R. B. Bennett (Gordon Richards); Hot Fight (J. Marshall); Myosotis (R. Jones); Robber Chief (R. Perryman); Norman Herald (E. Smith); Apron Boy (——); La Sourciere (M. Beary); Coronado (J. Childs); Borgia (——); Constant Vixen (G. Nicoll); Purloiner (F. Fox).

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Echo of Recent Armed Raids.

Four Wakikuyu residents of Dagoretti, have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery on December 11, 1933, at the residence of Mr. Hoyer, Ngong. A rifle, together with other property stolen from Mr. Hoyer, has been recovered and identified.

The four natives have been under observation by the Police for some time.

Information has also been obtained alleging that the suspects were involved in the armed raid on the house of the Indian Forester at Maguga on December 28, 1933 and on the Indian shop on the Limoru Road near Mr. Graham Bell's farm which occurred on January 21 last.

Recovery Measures in Italy.

EFFORTS TO COMBAT TRADE DEPRESSION.

Cuts in Official Salaries.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS REDUCTIONS IN RENTS AND RETAIL PRICES.

In an effort to combat the trade depression in Italy, the Government has ordered that salaries of all State employees be reduced on a graduated scale rising from six per cent. on 500 lire a month.

In addition rents on dwelling houses have been ordered to be reduced by 12 per cent., and on shops and non-residential premises by 15 per cent. Retail prices on foodstuffs will be reduced by 10 per cent.

Signor Mussolini and the members of the Cabinet will suffer a reduction on their salaries of 20 per cent.

Pensions Not Affected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Rome, April 14.

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Kisumu.—Secretary, Mr. R. Dikshit, Box 127, Kisumu; Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Hamilton Ross, Box 86, Kisumu.

District Commissioners.

The following are the District Commissioners for Scouts in the various Local Associations: Nairobi Mr. J. M. Silvester; Nyanza, Mr. G. E. Webb; Uasin Gishu, Mr. J. E. Wolston Beard; Mombasa, Mr. R. Doulton; Trans Nzoia, Lt.-Col. The Hon. J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Estate Machinery Sold.

Instructed by the Receiver for the debenture holders in Mrefu Estate Ltd., the complete sisal factory machinery, plant and buildings on the Mrefu Estate, Thika Road, were sold at the upset price of £2,500 to Mr. George Blowers, by Messrs. Muter and Oswald, Ltd., Nairobi, over the week-end.

TANGANYIKA ROADS.

Improving Communications with the Goldfields.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Dar es Salaam (By Mail).

Tanganyika Legislative Council has approved of the expenditure of a sum of £52,800 upon various road construction and improvement schemes, chiefly on the Lupa Goldfield, as a charge against the unexpended balance of the loan raised by the Territory under the Tanganyika Loan (No. 2) Ordinance, 1931, as a loan guaranteed under the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926 and 1931.

There is also a substantial allocation for a road between Ushashi and Nassa for the benefit of the Musoma mining area.

Unofficial members emphasised the importance of a decision on the most economic road link between the Central Railway and the Lupa Goldfield. Two members who spoke on the point did not agree that the Tabora-Lupa road was the most economic connexion.

COFFEE MARKET.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan and Co., Ltd., Sole Agents for Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., have received the following cabled Coffee Report dated London, April 18.

During the week ended April 18, 2,150 bags Kenya Coffee were offered at auction, of which 1,541 bags were sold, realising an average price of £72.5.0 per ton.

The highest prices paid for "A." "B." and "C." grades were as follows:—

Grade "A" Highest £134.0.0, lowest £65.0.0.

Grade "B" Highest £80.0.0, lowest £57.0.0.

Grade "C" Highest £66.10.0, lowest £47.0.0.

The market is generally quiet with rather better demand for "B" and "C" grades, bought in lots consisting mainly of "A" grades.

French Sloop.

It is understood that the French sloop "Bougainville" is expected to arrive in Mombasa within the next few days.

EMERGENCES OF HOPPERS.

Taking Place Daily in Certain Areas.

Effect of the Rain.

A SCOUTING CAMPAIGN ORGANISED.

The following locust report, dated April 19, has been issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture:

The Red Locust.

Coast Province: Flying locusts are still to be found scattered in various parts of the Kwale district, but no further reports of laying or hatching have been received.

Owing to the timely assistance rendered by the Agricultural Staff at Moshi, the hoppers in the populated areas around Taveta appear to have been largely exterminated.

Masai-Machakos Area: Heavy local thunderstorms have already accelerated hatchings in the Matiliku district and fresh emergences are taking place daily. The Locust Officer reports that swatting and burning are the methods now in force, the hoppers being still too young for baiting. Plentiful supplies of poison bait are at hand on the spot, and will be employed as soon as the local circumstances warrant this method. As this infestation is still in the early stage it is not yet possible to say whether the position will become of serious importance or not.

Scouting Organisation.

As regards the Masai area, and more particularly the southerly portions of the reserve, very few reports are obtainable from those parts, and it has therefore been considered advisable to organise a scouting campaign, and a Locust Officer is now engaged on an expedition from Lake Natron to the Mara River to investigate the position as regards possible hatchings in that part of the country. This scouting organisation will be extended as necessity arises.

Sotik-Kisii Area: An extension of the infestation reported last week has to be recorded across the Masai border in the vicinity of the Mara River. Hatchings covering several square miles of territory have taken place, and an officer is now at work dealing with the outbreak; reports of the progress of this campaign are not yet to hand, but all necessary equipment and bait are on the spot.

Kisii reports that since the breaking of the rains recently there has been an increase in the number of hoppers in the Majoge district, but it is thought that hatching is now complete. Hopper bands about 10 or 15 yards in diameter are fairly numerous and while these have been dealt with so far by beating only, it is considered that baiting and spraying will be necessary before control can be established. Sufficient supplies and equipment are available in Kisii for present needs.

The Migratory Locust.

From Butere it is reported that a small swarm of Migratory Locusts is now laying in that district, but that for the present no importance need be attached to this small infestation. No damage to crops is reported.

General: With the advent of rain in certain districts hopper emergences have, as anticipated, taken place in most of the affected areas and are still in progress. So far it has been found possible to deal with every hatching as reported, but it must be borne in mind that there still remain large tracts of country over which layings have occurred, but from which no hatching reports have been received. The whole position will, therefore, still require careful watching.

BRITAIN'S LOYALTY TO THE LEAGUE.

The Corner Stone of the Government's Policy.

STATEMENT BY PREMIER.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 14.

The loyalty of the British Government to the League of Nations and its ideals was emphasised in a declaration made at the National Conference in Defence of the League by the Postmaster-General, Sir Kingsley Wood. He declared: "I come here officially as a member of the present National Administration and I assert again, if it is necessary to do so, that the National Government stand firmly by the League as a corner stone of their policy."

He read a message from the Prime Minister who stated: "The objects of the States who drew up and signed the Covenant of the League are defined in its opening lines—promotion of international co-operation and the achievement of international peace and security.

International Co-operation.

"The promotion of international co-operation was, I take it, given first place of all in the Covenant because even in those days immediately succeeding the four and a half years of war, it was the conviction of those working to prevent its recurrence that the first and best method to pursue was the positive policy of working out the unity of interest in humanitarian and other spheres, numerous and increasing, which affected all or many countries.

"This has remained the conviction of the successive British Governments and has been translated into policies with which several of those who have been addressing the present conference have been actively associated. The purpose of this message is to assure the conference that any fruitful forms of international co-operation and especially those which the League of Nations has found good, can count upon continued encouragement and support from the National Government.—British Official Wireless Service.

"To Preserve Peace."

Rugby, April 13.

A resolution urging that "To preserve peace and security, members of the League of Nations should be ready to co-operate in the defence of a member which has been wrongfully attacked", was moved by Sir Austen Chamberlain at the National Conference held in Guildhall, London in defence of the League of Nations.

Sir Austen Chamberlain maintained that the hope of world peace rested in the gradual development of a system of international co-operation and morality which must find its roots and fixed position in the Council of the League.

Enemy of Mankind

No country could find security in isolation, safety lay in the recognition that an aggressor is a common enemy of mankind, said Sir Austen. They must make it plain that the action to be taken against an aggressor would be mobilized force which is irresistible and which must deny to the aggressor the benefits he hoped to derive from his aggression.

"In the joint responsibility of the civilised world for the preservation of peace, as embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, lies the only hope of security for ourselves and for our neighbours", added Sir Austen Chamberlain.—British Official Wireless Service.

Recaptured Prisoners.

Four Kikuyu who escaped from Kiambu prison on March 8, have been arrested at Kajiado and brought to Nairobi.

EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA.

Former Manager of Lena Goldfields.

Mr. E. N. Kruger,

APPOINTED TO SIMILAR POST IN KENYA.

" So far I have received every assistance from Government departments and private individuals in Kenya, and I am of the opinion that should payable goldfields be discovered, it should not be difficult, with this goodwill on the part of the Government and the public, to make this new industry a success. And if this happens it stands to reason that the country will benefit greatly from an economic point of view."

This statement was made to a representative of the *East African Standard* yesterday morning by Mr. E. N. Kruger, who arrived in Kenya from London on Monday to take over the general managership of the Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Limited. For five years, between 1926 and 1931, he was general manager of the Lena goldfields in Siberia, the fields at that time producing gold to the value of approximately £1,750,000 per annum with the price of gold at 84/- per ounce.

He reached Nairobi on Tuesday, but left by rail yesterday morning for Eldoret to have a look round with a view to starting intensive development work in order to bring the company's properties to the producing stage at an early date. As yet the Kenya headquarters of the company have not been chosen.

The Lena Goldfields.

In 1931 Mr. Kruger and the other non-Russian members of the Lena goldfields staff were expelled from Russia by the Soviet Government who confiscated the company's property. Some five months prior to the actual confiscation the company's offices and the private residences of the non-Russian staff had been searched by members of the "Ogpu," who had been specially sent by the Soviet Government from Moscow for the purpose, although they were required to make a journey lasting 18 days.

After the confiscation the matter was submitted to an arbitration court, and the company was awarded about £13,000,000. This the Soviet Government failed to pay, and at present the Foreign Office in London are endeavouring to secure payment for the company from the Soviet.

Shortly before he left London Mr. Kruger was informed that, as an outcome of the action taken by the Foreign Office, negotiations were now taking place between the company's board in London and the Soviet Government with a view to arriving at some settlement of the dispute.

The Foreign Office, he was told, are watching these negotiations closely.

League of Mercy.

The League of Mercy begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks gifts of clothing etc., from the following:—Mrs. P. de V. Allen, Mrs. F. E. Balmer, Mrs. Pedley, Mrs. Carver (Kisii), Mrs. C. E. V. Buxton (Kisii), Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. A. Faweus (Njoro), Mrs. Bastard (Nanyuki), Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Bramwell (Kikuyu), , Mrs. Arthur (Kikuyu), Mrs. G. Bentley (Kiambu), Mrs. Norman (Kericho), Mr. H. L. Geeson, Mrs. C. N. M. Harrison, Mrs. Stoyle, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Archer (Ruiru), Mrs. Mair (Ruiru), Mrs. F. O. B. Wilson, Mrs. Storrs-Fox, Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Gourlay, Mrs. Ipsey. Also six anonymous parcels.

BOARD OF FILM CENSORS.

Defining a Limit to their Powers.

A LICENSING OFFICER.

A closer examination of the Ordinance and Rules under which the public exhibition of films is permitted bears out the truth of the statement published on another page that the Board of Censors has exceeded its powers with regard to the wording of the certificates that it issues. The examination also brings to light certain points that the film trade appear to have overlooked.

It is well known now that in Mombasa considerable agitation has been aroused because a particular film, "Soldiers of the King", was licensed for exhibition to Europeans and Indians only. A musical comedy farce of merit, approved in England for universal exhibition, the restriction imposed upon its presentation in Kenya had no noticeable effect upon attendances in Nairobi, where the population is roughly divided into Europeans and Indians, the latter including Goans. In Mombasa, however, a different state of affairs prevails, for there the European population is a small one, and theatre proprietors depend largely upon other races to supply the box office receipts.

This raises the first oversight of all concerned, that if a theatre management is dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of Censors, an appeal can be made, without cost or employment of counsel, to the Governor, who may "confirm, disallow, or vary such act or decision of the Board or direct the Board to act in such manner as the Governor shall deem fit."

Departure from Rules.

A more serious and important matter, however, is the way in which the Board have departed from the wording of the Rules in the certificate which must be given with each picture reviewed in order to judge whether it shall be exhibited to the public, or sections of the public.

Sub-section 5 of Rule 3 says: "The approval by the Board of any cinematograph picture may be absolute, or may be given subject to a condition that the cinematograph picture may be exhibited *only to non-Africans.*"

The certificate of the Board says "a film may be exhibited to "(a) Europeans and Indian adults only, (b) all classes of the community, this to include all juveniles of whatever denomination. Juveniles should not be permitted to see (a) category films."

The wording of the Rules gave the Board two clear alternatives one, to certificate a film for practically universal exhibition, or two, to limit such exhibition to non-Africans.

This latter phrasing, non-Africans provides an elasticity designed to meet the present furore, for, guided by their own local knowledge, theatre proprietors would be given a great deal of latitude in the admission of their customers, realising at the same time, especially so far as the coast is concerned, that there is a good deal of difference between the purely native peoples and those classed as Arabs. In fact, the wording of the Rule appears to have been designed purposely, because nowhere else in the laws of Kenya does the description, non-Africans, appear.

It is unlikely that Government will make any change in this particular.

Juveniles.

The wording of the Board's certificate has also been criticised in its inclusion of limitation of such pictures as they decide to juveniles. True, neither the Ordinance nor the Rules contain any reference to juveniles, nor does there exist any definition of a juvenile for common application. But the film trade appears to have forgotten that the real licensing authority is the licensing officer appointed by the Governor, and the Ordinance says: "The licensing officer may refuse to grant a licence in respect of any cinematograph exhibition . . . or may grant it subject to any rules made under this Ordinance or *subject to such special conditions and restrictions* to be specified in such licence as to him may seem fit." This may appear to conflict with the powers of the Board, a quasi-official body apparently, but the Ordinance definitely gives the licensing officer power to make his own conditions, and presumably a condition governing exhibitions to juveniles is thus laid down in the certificate.

As to what a juvenile is, little guidance exists except the generally applied meaning of a young person or child. It is interesting to note, however, that in the Juveniles Bill to be considered at the next session of the Legislative Council, a "child" is one under 14 years of age, a "young person" is one between 14 and 18 years of age. The inclusion of a definition of a "juvenile" in the Interpretation Ordinance might assist matters, otherwise there will be further cavil at the juveniles being forbidden to see certain films.

THE ETERNAL TRIANGLE.

Native Charged with Murder of Step Brother.

In the affairs of men, that phenomenon known as the eternal triangle must inevitably lead to disaster. On Tuesday a story involving such a condition was related to Mr. Acting Justice C. A. G. Lane, presiding over the criminal sessions in the Supreme Court, Nairobi. A native named Mugoli wa Malalu was charged with the murder of his step brother, Likon wa Malalu, in that on February 26 of this year, he had gone to the latter's hut on Miss Slaughter's farm near Maragua, and had there killed him by striking him on the head with a panga. Likon's skull was fractured and he died almost immediately.

In a voluntary confession made by the accused he had admitted killing Likon, but added that it was in self defence. He went on to explain that there had been a quarrel of long standing between them over his brother's wife, with whom he had fallen in love. On the morning of the crime he had gone to Likon's house with peaceful intentions, but the other had threatened him with a spear, and in order to save his own life, he had seized the spear from Likon's hand and struck him over the head with a panga. If he had not acted thus, accused thought, he himself would have been a dead man. The body was then taken out of the hut, partly dressed and hidden in some bushes, where it was discovered afterwards by the police.

His Honour, in summing up, suggested that although accused had killed an unarmed man, it might have been that he was so provoked by the threat, that he got out of control and struck the other man in the excitement of the moment.

The three native assessors were of the opinion that accused was guilty of the offence charged.

The accused, on Wednesday, was convicted by Mr. Acting Justice Lane of manslaughter, and sentenced to six years' hard labour.

The three assessors had found Mugoli guilty of murder, but the Judge held that on the evidence he could only convict him of manslaughter.

Indecent Assault.

A sentence of five years' hard labour and 24 strokes with the cane was passed on a Jaluo, by the Resident Magistrate, Nairobi on Saturday. The native was charged with indecent assault on a Kikuyu girl under 16 years of age.

THE CEREAL MARKET.

Latest Reports from London.

The following is the cereal market report, dated April 19, issued by the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd.:

Maize.

Argentine maize is now starting to come forward in larger quantities, as well as additional quantities from the Danube. The premium on afloat maize is, therefore, gradually becoming less and to-day afloat maize is quoted at 18/6d., while shipment after April 20 is quoted at only 17/-, with May shipment at 16/6d. Danubian maize is about 6d. per qr. below the aforementioned figures. During the week offers have been made for South African maize as high as 19/6d. for August/September shipment, but sales have not taken place. It is estimated that East African maize to-day would be worth about 20/- on the London market.

Wheat.

There has been an improvement in the tone of the market during the past week and No. 2 Manitoba is now quoted at 23/6d.; Argentine afloat 17/3d.; Australians stronger at 21/-.

Other Produce.

Barley:—There is little business passing, with brewing varieties generally lower. Grinding Barleys remain in poor demand, Argentine afloat selling at 13/6d.

Oats:—The price remains unchanged from our last report.

Buckwheat:—The price is steady at a lower level. East African is to-day quoted at £6 per ton.

Peas:—Japanese afloat, £17; Dutch Marrowfats, £24.

Beans:—Madagascar Butters a shade lower; parcels afloat £9/15; forward prices are firmer at £11.

Cotton seed:—The market is weak; East African to-day being quoted at £3.12.6d.

Linseed:— Price steady at £10/2/6d.

Local Produce.

To-day's prices are as under:—
F.O.R. Sender's Station:—

Marrowfat Peas, 20/- per 200 lbs.

Madagascar Butter Beans, 20/- per 200 lbs.

Chickwheat, 12/- per 200 lbs.

Sunn Hemp, 30/- per 200 lbs.

Lupin Seed, 10/- per 200 lbs.

Barley 8/- per 180 lbs.

Seed Barley: — "Plumage Archer", "Spratt Archer", 10/- per 180 lbs.

Barleymel, 9/- per 180 lbs.

Buckwheat, 10/- per 180 lbs.

Oats 8/- per 150 lbs.

Pumpkin Seed, 2/50 per 1 lb.

Pyrethrum Seed, 20/- per 1-lb.

Pyrethrum Powder in bulk lots; (according to quantity) 1/60 to 2/- per lb.

New Zealand Grass Peas -/25 per 1 lb.

Wedge Peas, -/25 per 1 lb.

"Kenya" Oatmeal, 2/- per 3 lb. pkt.

Black Wattle Seed 1/- per 1 lb.

Teff Grass Seed -/30 per 1 lb.

Two Record Cargoes.

The B. I. steamer "Queda", that is at present in Kilindini taking on board cotton for India, has created one record and will make yet another before the present voyage is finished. Of 501 feet in length and 7,766 registered tons, the "Queda" carried 11,800 tons dead weight of rice from Rangoon to Mauritius, the largest cargo of rice ever landed on the island. She is now loading cotton and up to Saturday last had booked 25,000 bales and is expected to take more still. With her 660,000 cubic feet of cargo space and the capacity to carry 11,500 tons of dead weight, the "Queda" is well-suited to the task of transporting heavy and bulky cargoes. She has been specially allotted by the B. I. authorities for the purpose of loading this, the largest shipment of cotton ever to leave Kenya in a single vessel.

NAMES OF COMPANY DIRECTORS.

Amendments Proposed to Ordinance.

ENGLISH PROCEDURE.

In this week's Kenya Official Gazette is published a Bill which offers amendments to the Companies Ordinance of 1933. This Bill will be introduced during the next session of the Legislative Council.

The first amendment repeals a section of Part IV which lays down the registration of charges with the Registrar. Sub-section 5 of clause 79, relating to charges comprising property situate outside the Colony, is considered unnecessary in view of the provisions of sub-sections 3 and 4.

By far the most important amendment, however, is that proposed to be made to Section 146, for which the commercial community have been asking. This section makes it compulsory for certain particulars in regard to directors of companies to appear in trade catalogues, circulars, stationery, etc., issued by those companies, and exemption from the operation of the clause can only be granted by a Judge of the Supreme Court on application. This exemption varies, of course, with the circumstances of the case. So far as is known, the three banks operating in Kenya have obtained total exemption, and the Kenya Farmers Association exemption for one year.

Registrar of Companies.

The commercial community have suggested that the law be brought into line with the English procedure, where exemption is obtained on application to the Registrar of Companies and on payment of a small fee, not heavy legal expenses such as are necessary under the existing Ordinance. The amendment suggested will conform with the suggestion, inasmuch as it provides that power be given the Registrar of Companies to grant exemption, and to a Judge in chambers to hear appeals from his decision on such matters. No fee is, however, stated.

A BLOW FOR THE ARSENAL.

Cup Finalists' Fine Victory.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
London, April 18.

Arsenal had a severe setback today, when they went down to Portsmouth, the Cup finalists, in a match on the latter's ground. Only one goal separated the teams at the close.

Bristol City accomplished a good performance at Reading, where they shared the points with the home club. Queen's Park Rangers suffered a reverse at the hands of Bristol Rovers, and saw any hope of promotion this season disappear.

In Scotland, Clyde divided the points at Shawfield with Celtic.

The following are the results:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.
(Division I.)

Portsmouth 1, Arsenal 0.

Division III.
(SOUTHERN SECTION).

Reading 1, Bristol City 1.
Bournemouth 1, Brighton and H 1.
Bristol Rovers 4, Q. P. Rangers 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
DIVISION 1.

Clyde 1, Celtic 1.
Kilmarnock 3, Queen's Park 1.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

Three Year Olds Get Going.

CAMPANULA WINS COLUMN PRODUCE.

The important Newmarket Craven meeting commenced this week. On Wednesday two races of interest concerning three years olds, were run.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston, the Nairobi turf accountant, advises the following results received by cable:

Column Produce Stakes. 1 Mile.

Sir G. Bullough's b.f. CAMPANULA Blandford — Vesper Bell, 9.2 .... (H. Wragg) 1
Lord Astor's b.c. BRIGHT BIRD Biribi—Pretty Swift, 8.4 (R. Dick) 2
Sir A. Bailey's br.c. VALERIUS Son-in-Law—Haintonette, 8.4 (R. Jones) 3

Winner trained by J. Jarvis.

3/1 Campanula; 2/1 Bright Bird; 7/2 Valerius.

Also ran: Foxalina (G. Nicoll); Cherisette (Gordon Richards); G. Fortune (F. Lane); Light Brocade (——).

Wood Ditton Stakes. 1 Mile

Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's b.g. PATRIOT KING Bollingbroke —Grandissima, 8.9 (G. Bezant) 1
Dowager Lady Penrhyns b.g. MONK'S HEATH Friar Marcus—Heath Point, 8.9 (L. Hammon) 2
Mrs. W. Raphael's ch.c. FLEETFOOT Buchan—Follifoot, 8.9 (B. Carslake) 3

Winner trained by Pratt.

10/1 Patriot King; 7/1 Monks Heath; 13/8 Fleetfoots

Also ran: Scribe ((J. Dines); Blue Domino (R. Perryman); Lady in Waiting (——); Skavala (T. Weston); April (H. Jelliss); Shami (——); Wing Commander (E. Smith); Gains (Beasley); Telegraphy (H. Wragg); Foxcroft (J. Childs); Typhoon (R. Jones); Galladale (R. Dick); Ardlethen (Smirke).

The Babraham Stakes. 1½ Miles.

Lord Durham's b.c. SPADE Arcade — Spun, 8.1 (W. Rickaby) 1
Miss V. Pratt-Barlow's br.g. WINSOME PRINCE Winalot—Margan, 7.10 (S. Donoghue) 2
Lady Yale's b.c. WITHIN THE LAW Son-in-Law—Whitebud, 8.6 .... (W. Wells) 3

Winner trained by G. Lambton.

100/7 Spade; 7/1 Winsome Prince; 10/1 Within The Law.

Also ran: R. B. Bennett (Gordon Richards); Hot Fight (J. Marshall); Myosotis (R. Jones); Robber Chief (R. Perryman); Norman Herald (E. Smith); Apron Boy (——); La Sourciere (M. Beary); Coronado (J. Childs); Borgia (——); Constant Vixen (G. Nicoll); Purloiner (F. Fox).

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Echo of Recent Armed Raids.

Four Wakikuyu residents of Dagoretti, have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery on December 11, 1933, at the residence of Mr. Hoyer, Ngong. A rifle, together with other property stolen from Mr. Hoyer, has been recovered and identified.

The four natives have been under observation by the Police for some time.

Information has also been obtained alleging that the suspects were involved in the armed raid on the house of the Indian Forester at Maguga on December 28, 1933 and on the Indian shop on the Limoru Road near Mr. Graham Bell's farm which occurred on January 21 last.

A WITCHCRAFT STORY.

Body that Sat up and Talked.

Native Sentenced to Death.

For the Murder of his Step-Mother.

Witchcraft was said to be the cause of a Mkamba, Singi wa Mwanya, killing his father's wife with an arrow. The woman, his step mother, had bewitched his wife, he said, who had died. Charged before Mr. Acting Justice Lane in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, on Wednesday, with murder, Singi pleaded not guilty.

Accused and the other natives concerned in the case lived near Kitui. In January the woman, Kathui, and three other natives were sitting around a fire in a shamba. Kathui left to go to a banda near by, when she was heard to cry out and say "I am killed by Singi". She came running back with an arrow in her breast, and Singi was standing by with a bow in his hand. There was no time for anyone to pull the arrow out, because Singi fitted another arrow and threatened to kill all of them, so that they ran away and spent the night in the bush. Returning next morning, Kathui was found, dead, in her hut. The arrow head was poisoned. Ten days before, Singi's wife had died, bewitched by Kathui, it was said. Witches were not loved by anybody, a witness told the Court, because they kill people, and the deceased woman had practiced as a witch.

A Confession.

Singi had confessed in the Lower Court to killing Kathui, because she had killed his wife by witchcraft.

"In the course of his confession Singi said that he knew Kathui had bewitched his wife because one day she had met her in the shamba as she was weeding, and asked for a jembe. Accused's wife had only one, and refused to give it up. Kathui said: "You refuse to give me the jembe! Well, in a few days you will be dead and somebody else will be using the jembe." A few days later, accused's wife fell ill and died.

The next day, Singi said, he dragged the body into the bush and watched over it from a hiding place, knowing that the witch would come to look at it. She came at half-past six in the evening, and after tapping the body on the thigh said "Rise". The body sat up and Kathui said, "What are you doing here?" The body replied "I don't know". Kathui then said, "Lie down," and the body obeyed. Five days later, Singi fired the fatal arrow at the witch who died almost immediately.

The three native assessors were of the opinion that the accused was guilty.

Even assuming, said His Honour, giving his judgment, that accused honestly thought she was a witch, it was no excuse or ground of mitigation of his act, so that short of some other defence being proved accused must be found guilty of murder. The native assessors who had heard the case had said there were other and proper remedies at hand for those who believed they had been harmed by a witch, and if witchcraft was proved against a person that person could be dealt with by law.

Insanity Plea.

For the defence it had been urged that by reason of his delusion accused should be held to be insane and therefore acquitted. The medical evidence was to the effect that while the man was under observation he appeared to be perfectly sane.

This defence could therefore not be accepted, and accused was sentenced to death.

RAINS UP-COUNTRY.

Good Reports from Makuyu and North Kenya.

According to the following reports received from local correspondents of the *East African Standard*, prospects for rain in the Nyeri, North Kenya and Makuyu districts are regarded as satisfactory.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Timau, April 14.

For the last week the prospect of rain has looked more hopeful and there have been showers over most of the district 0.66 inch has been recorded on a farm on the slopes of the Mountain while a report of a cloud burst, in which three inches fell in two and a half hours, comes from a farm on the Engare Endare. There has been heavy rain in Meru, which is usually accepted as a good sign for North Kenya's future prospects. Cream production has been very low during the last two months though now that the Rains, it is to be hoped, have arrived supplies should go up considerably. Many farmers are waiting till the Rains show firmer indication of settling in before planting their crops. The fire which spread from the Forest Reserve and destroyed practically the whole of the timber, grazing, and gutted the saw mill on Messrs. Fowle Bros. farm has at last died out, thanks to the rain of the past week.

Nyeri, April 14.

After good showers for five successive nights at Nyeri, a steady downpour of rain fell on Monday afternoon, accompanied by thunder. The whole sky is now overcast, and farmers and planters are hoping for normal rains, after a trying period of drought.

Nanyuki, April 15.

Day after day black rain clouds have been hanging over the district and the first shower fell on Saturday—a precursor one sincerely hopes to regular and urgently needed rains. Plenty has fallen on the slopes of Mt. Kenya and the Peak has a fresh mantle of snow while rivers which appeared likely to dry up have now at least enough water to keep the trout alive Every night lightning flickers over the Northern Frontier Province—always a sign that the rainy season is approaching, but with so many cattle on the point of starvation through lack of grazing the situation is very critical.

A Cloudburst.

Makuyu, April 16.

The week-end showed an extremely satisfactory rainfall return for Makuyu district. The majority of farms registered in the neighbourhood of three inches of rain. On Saturday night the Post Office recorded five inches, a record for some years, whilst outlying farms showed as little as .25 inch. This extraordinary variation is attributable to a local cloudburst which occurred in the early hours of Sunday morning.

New Oath of Allegiance.

Members of the Kenya Legislative Council will be required at the session which opens on April 24, to take the oath of allegiance in a new form. Originally the oath read: "I, A.B., do solemnly promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, His heirs and successors according to law. So help me God." Under the amended Royal Instructions published this week it has been changed to read: "I, A.B., do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His heirs and successors according to law. So help me God."

THE WEATHER.

Rainfall Returns for the Week.

The following is the B.E.A. Meteorological Service weather report for the week ending April 17, 1934, at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and other E. African territories.

	Over a period of 7 days April 11/17	Total for Jan. / April 17.
Fort Hall	3.51	5.16
Kabete	1.82	5.69
Kericho	1.33	
Kiambu, D.C.	2.40	5.84
Kiambu, Kigwa	3.23	5.93
Kilifi	1.02	2.62
Kipkarren River, Kipkarren Ests.	3.03	4.00
Koru, Ngirimori	1.40	5.13
Lamu	0.00	2.29
Limuru, Mabroukie	2.45	5.26
Limuru, Togi	2.29	5.32
Lumbwa, Mtaragon	0.45	3.23
Machakos	6.39	11.43
Mackinnon Road	0.00	7.95
Malindi	0.00	0.43
Moiben, Spring Valley	0.56	
Mombasa	0.02	2.62
Nairobi	1.80	4.57
Naivasha, Sterndale	0.60	2.67
Nakuru	0.74	1.58
Nandi Escarpment, Kimuten	1.02	7.04
Nanyuki, Silverbeck	0.31	0.48
Narok	1.19	7.50
Ngong	1.20	2.69
Njoro, Plant Breeder	1.16	2.99
Rumuruti	0.25	
Simba	1.52	5.40
Songhor, Mbogo Vale	0.99	2.91
Soy, Soy Est.	1.62	3.33
Thika, Avontuur	2.55	
Thika	2.17	5.63
Tsavo	0.00	0.30
Broken Hill	0.00	
Butiaba	1.63	
Kampala	5.59	13.44

Note:—The above figures are records taken at certain raingauges throughout the Colony and received by telegram. When a monthly return is received from the recorder, the figures are adjusted if a slight variation from the telegraphic information is shown.

Visitors to or interested persons in Great Britain may be regularly furnished with the above information, upon application being made to the Commissioner, East African Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

NAKURU LIBRARY.

A Boon to the Town and District.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

Nakuru, April 16.

The annual general meeting of the Nakuru Public Library was held on Tuesday, April 17. It is much to be regretted that so little interest was shown by the general public that only eight persons put in an appearance including the Librarian and Hon. Secretary. The Chair was taken by Mr. A. Price. The Report presented by the Secretary, Mrs. Selfe, was read and discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that it was most satisfactory.

The Library has [illegible] its numbers and popul[illegible] these difficult times, [illegible] has proved a boon to Nakuru and District. The number of books has largely increased, and, in spite of an addition of shelves, more are still required. The classifying and cataloguing of the books in the new card-index is progressing rapidly. The Library is still very weak in works of reference, and in many of the older classics, and anyone who has any such volumes to spare could not do a geater service to the community than to bestow them on the Institution.

ROAD AND WEATHER REPORT.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—

There is some good news to chronicle this week, and that is that the storms which I hoped would come in a day or two as mentioned in my last week's report actually did materialise. They have done a tremendous amount of good and in some places have actually saved the crop, but their effect is only of a transitory nature. I only wish the long rains would hurry up as they are so terribly badly needed. I still pin my faith that they will materialise and let us hope, at the end of this month. The storms we have had were fairly general over northern Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda.

In Kenya the luckiest place was Machakos which had very nearly 6¾ inches. If only this had happened in the Kyambu, Ruiru and Thika districts what a difference it would make to the coffee crop. Fort Hall, Nyeri and parts of Kyambu had heavy storms with about 3 to 3½ inches of rain. Next comes Kipkarren River with 3 inches, Limoru and Thika 2½ inches, Kabete and Nairobi with 1¾ inches, Soy and Koru 1½ inches and Kericho 1¼ inches. Except for the immediate effects on the road following the heavy storm, all roads are in fair condition.

In Southern Tanganyika it is still raining and exceptionally heavy storms have occurred in the Lindi, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Korogwe area. The telegram from Arusha this morning states however that there is no rain, and all the roads are dry and good.

In Uganda the weather is still very hot, and although they have had heavy storms in several parts like Kampala which was lucky enough to get 5½ inches in 5 days, the roads are dry and good.

The following is the state of country roads:—

Nairobi-Voi (direct).—Impassable.
Nairobi-Voi (via Kajiado and Namanga).—Fair.
Voi-Mombasa—Passable.
Mombasa-Malindi.—Fair.
Mombasa-Tanga—Bad.
Tanga-Dar es Salaam — Impassable.
Korogwe-Morogoro—Bad.
Nairobi-Kajiado—Bad.
Nairobi-Athi River-Kajiado—Bad.
Longido-Moshi—Bad.
Longido-Arusha—Fair.
Nairobi-Thika.—Good.
Fort Hall-Nyeri.—Good.
Nyeri-Rumuruti—Fair.
Thomson's Fall-Gilgil (east road). Fair.
Thomson's Falls-Gilgil (west road)—Fair.
Thomsons Falls-Nakuru—Fair.
Nyeri-Nanyuki—Fair.
Nanyuki-Meru—Fair.
Meru-Embu—Road closed till 22nd as bridge being replaced.
Nairobi-Nakuru—Good. Corrugated in parts.
Nakuru-Kisumu—Fair.
Lumbwa-Kericho—Fair.
Kisumu - Kakamega - Eldoret — Fair.
Nakuru-Londiani-Eldoret—Fair.
Nakuru-Ravine-Eldoret—Fair.
Eldoret-Tororo—Fair.
Timboroa-Kakamega—Fair.
Tororo-Jinja.—Good. Corrugated in parts.
Jinja-Kampala.—Good.
Kampala-Masaka.—Good.
Masaka-Kabale.—Good.
Masaka-Bukoba—Good.
Kabale-Lake Kivu.—Good.

Missing Sailing Boat.

Another sailing boat has disappeared from her moorings at Mombasa, this time from Mbaraki Creek. The craft in question is "Juliet," a large centre-board dinghy of the "V" class owned by Mr. W. Urquhart. It will be recalled that three weeks ago, another dinghy, the "Kifuvu" belonging to Mr. F. J. Thomas was taken from her anchorage in Lighter Bay and was found subsequently on the beach at Nyali.

Church Notices.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.00 a.m.—Children's Service.
9.00 a.m.—Children's Service, Children's Church.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer. Attended by Freemasons.
6.30 p.m.—Eve of St. George. Special Service.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, (St. Mark's Day).
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
W. J. Wright.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.—Children's Service and Sunday School.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
Preacher: Canon Wingfield Digby.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25. (St. Mark's Day).
6.30 p.m.—Lantern Service for Children

ST. CUTHBERT'S LIMURU.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
3.00 p.m.—Evensong.
Canon Wingfield Digby.
SUNDAY, APRIL 29.
10.30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
Canon Wingfield Digby.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
St. Andrew's, Nairobi.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. J. F. G. Orr, M.A., B.D.
Kikuyu—Church of the Torch.
9.00 a.m.—European Service.
Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.D.
SUNDAY, MAY 6.
Nyeri, St. Cuthberts.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Service.
Rev. R. G. Calderwood, M.A.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Church of Scotland, Kikuyu.
SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
9.00 a.m.—European Service.
Rev. J. H. Duncan, B.D.
SUNDAY, APRIL 29.
9.00 a.m.—European Service.
Rev. J. W. Arthur, O.B.E., M.D.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Government Road, Assembly Hall.
SUNDAY, APRIL 22.
10.15 a.m.—Sunday School.
5.00 p.m.—Captains Trembeth and Drew will conduct the Service.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY, NAIROBI.

(A Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientists, Boston, Mass.)
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Testimony Service. Second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m.
Reading Room: Tuesdays and Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Communications: Clerk, P.O. Box 925, Nairobi.

A public exposition from the Holy Scriptures is given every Sunday morning in the Memorial Hall, from 11 to 12 o'clock by Dr. Burkit.

A Cat of Standing.

Mombasa has an honoured and respected resident in what is possibly the oldest cat in the Colony. Patrick, a magnificent tortoise shell creature, is a resident of the Manor Hotel. With the manners of a Spanish grandee, the *savoir faire* of an Ambassador and the constitution of "Grandpop Kruschen," he is still hale and hearty at a comparative age when most humans are no more than a memory. Withort a tooth in his head, Patrick still contrives to live a dignified and pleasant existence at an age that is equivalent to about 90 human years.

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OVERSEAS MAILS

Steamers—INWARD.

From		Mombasa.	Nairobi.
Far East	s.s. Arizona Maru	Apr. 23	Apr. 24 9.45 a.m.
South	s.s. Karanja	Apr. 25	Apr. 26 9.45 a.m.
North	s.s. G. Mazzini	Apr. 25	Apr. 26 9.45 a.m.
South	s.s. Africa Maru	Apr 26	Apr. 27 9.45 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Chantilly	Apr. 28	Apr. 29 9.45 a.m.
India	s.s. Kenya	Apr. 28	Apr. 29 9.45 a.m.
Aden	s.s. Mantola	May 4	May 5 9.45 a.m.
South	s.s. Takliwa	May 8	May 9 9.45 a.m.
India	s.s. Tairea	May 11	May 12 9.45 a.m.
Aden	s.s. Llangibby Castle ...	May 13	May 14 9.45 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Compeigne	May 13	May 14 9.45 a.m.

G. Mazzini carries 336 letter and 265 parcel bags.

Steamers—OUTWARD.

For		Nairobi.	Mombasa.
Europe	s.s. M. Joffre	Apr. 23 3.15 p.m.	Apr. 24
South	s.s. Arizona Maru	Apr. 23 3.15 p.m.	Apr. 24
India	s.s. Karanja	Apr. 25 3.15 p.m.	Apr. 26
Europe	s.s. Llanstephan Castle ...	Apr. 27 3.15 p.m.	Apr. 28
Far East	s.s. Africa Maru	Apr. 28 3.15 p.m.	Apr. 29
South	s.s. Kenya	Apr 28 3.15 p.m.	Apr. 29
Europe	s.s. G. Mazzini	Apr. 30 3.15 p.m.	May 1
Europe	s.s. Leconte De Lisle ...	May 7 3.15 p.m.	May 9
India	s.s. Takliwa	May 8 3.15 p.m.	May 9
South	s.s. Tairea	May 11 3.15 p.m.	May 12
Europe	s.s. Matiana	May 11 3.15 p.m.	May 12
Europe	s.s. Amboise	May 21 3.15 p.m.	May 22

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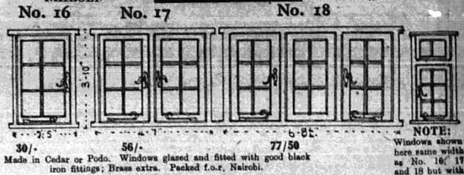

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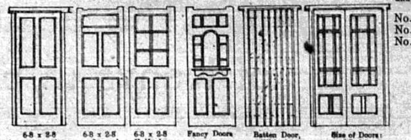

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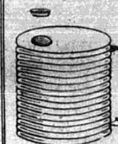

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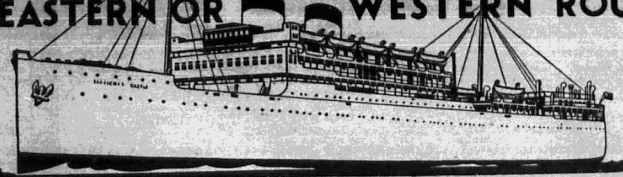

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Kenya Mountain.

By E. A. T. DUTTON
with fifty-six full page illustrations, reproduced in Collotype.
"A book well worth sending to your friends at Home."

— Standard Stationery Stores

National Bank of India Limited.

Incorporated in United Kingdom; Bankers to the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate Government.

Subscribed Capital ...	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	£2,200,000

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

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Onote the Pen

INK PENCIL
Shs. 10/50
Posted 11/15

A nib to suit all hands (without Gold Band).
Shs. 17/50
posted 18/15

Standard Stationery Stores.

£1,000 FREE INSURANCE WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd. (See Advertisement on page II of cover).

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER, Price 50 Cents

The East African Standard

UGANDA ARGUS with which is incorporated THE LEADER

The Oldest Established Newspaper Published in Kenya and Uganda. Official Organ of the Royal E. A. Automobile Association, Horticultural Society of Kenya, etc.

No. 2372. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1934. Price Posted Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 26/- Posted Elsewhere 36/-

THE
EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION

P.O. Box 250, NAIROBI.
London Representatives:—
MOUNTSTEPHEN SPEED & Co.,
65, Queen Victoria St.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc., 1s. per line of six words with a minimum of 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Such as small Wanteds, To Lets, For Sales and Situation Vacant and Wanted—1s. per line of six words or fraction of a line: minimum 4s.

No new advertisements are guaranteed insertion unless handed in before 10 a.m. on the Friday previous to publication.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Weekly:
Posted to any address in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Yearly — — —	Shs. 28/-
Half Yearly — — —	Shs. 14/-
Quarterly — — —	Shs. 7/50
Posted Elsewhere.	
Yearly — — —	Shs. 36/-
Half Yearly — — —	Shs. 19/-
Quarterly — — —	Shs. 10/-
Daily:	
Locally, yearly — —	Shs. 60/-
„ ½ yearly — —	Shs. 30/-
„ Quarterly — —	Shs. 11/-
Posted, yearly — —	Shs. 72/50
„ ½ yearly — —	Shs. 36/25
„ Quarterly — —	Shs. 18/25

The Postal charges on a single copy of the weekly edition of the "E. A. Standard" are as follows:

Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	Cents 10
Elsewhere — — —	Cents 25

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

DEATHS.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

BIRKBECK. On April 21st in England following an operation, Benedict, beloved husband of Penelope Birkbeck, of Rongai.

BIRTHS.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

ALLEN. On April 5th, at Nyeri Nursing Home, Nyeri, to Paddie (nee Bayer), wife of Denys Allen the gift of a son.

ENGAGEMENT.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

"BARRACLOUGH-CAMPBELL-MEIKLEJOHN. The engagement is announced between Ernest Barraclough, Thomson's Falls, Kenya and Marjorie, daughter of the late D. O. Campbell-Meiklejohn, I.C.S. and Mrs. Campbell-Meiklejohn of Dockenfield, Surrey."

STOBBS—PRESTON. The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Stobbs of Ashill, Norfolk, and Daphne, only daughter of Mrs. Eveleen M. Preston of Santa Fe, Hendon, England and Njoro.

MARRIAGE.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

CLELAND—JACK. On the 16th April at St. Pauls, Covent Garden London, Captain James Cleland M.C. of Nairobi, Kenya Colony, to Lylie Ramsay Jack, daughter of the late George and of Mrs. Isabella Patterson of Sunderland.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

AS Manager. Six years experience Mixed and Dairy Farming England. Ten years Canadian Farming. Six years Mixed Farming Kenya. Apply Voucher No. 5962, "Standard," Nairobi.

ENGLISH tutor, wide and varied experience in Union of South Africa, would like to get into communication with anyone requiring a tutor in Kenya. All standards to Matriculation in general education including Mathematics. Languages English, French, German. Commercial subjects Bookeeping and Shorthand, Drawing, painting and fine art. Boxing and Gymnastics, Certificate South African Matriculation. Apply Box 396, Cape Town.

GENTLEWOMAN desires position as companion on Farm. Experienced house-keeping, care infants, knowledge Kindergarten methods. Home Nursing Certificate. Apply Voucher No. 5942, "Standard," Nairobi.

SWEDE, eight years experience Kenya and Tanganyika sisal, coffee and mixed farming. Willing to accept any position with prospects. Apply Voucher No. 5928, "Standard," Nairobi.

PRACTICAL young Englishwoman, wishes to help with children or invalid going to England, in return for assisted passage. Apply Voucher No. 5961, "Standard," Nairobi.

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 Hon. Sec., P.O. Box 25, Nairobi.

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

YOUNG Man, industrious, conscientious, can work and repair machinery, expert Motor Mechanic, some knowledge of Bookeeping, will go anywhere or do anything. Box 10, Nairobi.

FOR SALE.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

BALL Room Powder, Shs. 1/25 per pound, Shs. 7/50 per 7-lb. tin. Standard Stationery Stores.

CAMERA. Zeiss-Ikon, 9 x 12. Tessar 4.5 Lens. for plates, packs or Roll films. Double extension bellows, complete with pack and plate holders and case Price 300/- or near offer. Apply Voucher No. 5960, "Standard," Nairobi.

"DIOPHANE" paper, sheets size 20" x 30" in packets of 10 sheets Shs. 2/25. Standard, Stationery Stores, Nairobi.

EXPLOSIVES. For Blasting Powder, Gelignite, Detonators, Safety Fuse. Your enquiries to Geo. Blowers, Box 259, Nairobi. Importers and stockist.

FENCING Materials. Genuine British Fencing Wires manufactured by Messrs. Richd. Johnson and Nephew Limited, Manchester. We quote hereunder prices ex store Nairobi:—

FENCING Barbed Wires. Mancunia, 12½ gauge, Length per coil 528 yards Barbs 3" apart 27/50 per coil, 10 coils 25/50 per coil.

FENCING Shorthorn 13½ gauge Length per coil 774 yards Barbs 6" apart 30/50 per coil, 10 coils, 28/50 per coil.

FENCING Hornet, 16 gauge, Length per coil 1,100 yards Barbs 3" apart, 40/- per coil 10 coils 37/50 per coil.

FENCING Hornet, 16 gauge, Length per coil 1,350 yards Barbs 6" apart, 41/50 per coil 10 coils 38/50 per coil.

FENCING Plain Wires Oval. Resisteel 10 x 12 gauge, Length per coil 928 yards per coil 24/50, 10 coils 22/50.

FENCING First Grade, 11 x 13 gauge, Length per coil 1,186 yards per coil 29/-, 10 coils 27/-.

FENCING First Grade, 12 x 14 gauge, Length per coil 1,540 yards per coil 31/-, 10 coils 29/-.

FENCING prices are subject to cash discount of 5 per cent. Special prices for larger quantities on application. All kinds of plain, galvanised and black baling wire stocked. Write for Price List. Dalgety and Company Limited, Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kitale, Nakuru, Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

FINE Pure Dorset Horn Rams, Imported. Come and see on way to Kambala sale also Oat Hay. Smithson, Elburgon.

FOR SALE (Contd.)

GILBERT and Sullivan Operas. Set of 4 volumes each 190 pages, bound cloth, words and music Shs. 30/- the set. Standard Stationery Store, Nairobi.

HIGH Grade bull, about 22 months by pedigree Ayrshire Bull, ex high grade good milking Shorthorn £15. Also grade Shorthorn about 2 years £12. Clean area, undipped, can rail. Also cedar timber in lengths. Jones, Wheatfield, Gilgil.

PUBLIC Company (Mining), nominal capital £50,000, issued capital £3,500. All funds expended without result but no liabilities. Members willing consider offer to sell all shares. Purchasers would have a Company available for further operations, thus saving very heavy expenses of registration. Reply Voucher No. 5959, "Standard," Nairobi.

RADIO Batteries Pertrix Standard Capacity 150 Volt Super Capac. 60, 120, 150 V. now 10 per cent. price reduction, c.w.o. Hansing and Co. (E.A.) Box 322, Mombasa.

RANSOM Steam Engine 10 N.H.P in running order absolutely good in the Kakamega Town. Refer to Kakamega Posho Mill at Kakamega or H. G. Lakhani, Box 96, Eldoret.

SEED MAIZE. Ngata Farm, Njoro. This seed has won several 1st Prizes and cups in the Maize Seed Competition and has been carefully selected over a period of years from the flinty dent grain. Grown at 7,200 feet it has proved to yield very heavily at the lower altitudes. The seed is selected from sound cobs and tipped and butted and every cob is broken and examined for freedom from disease. Price Shs. 25/- per bag of 200 lbs. net, f.o.r. Njoro. Cash with order. Apply Manager Ngata Farm, Njoro.

SEED Wheat, Golden Ball B.W. 65-66 lbs., Reward B.W. 66½-67½ lbs., Marquis B.W. 65-66 lbs., Equator B.W. 65-66 lbs., Shs. 20/- per bag F.O.R. Kipkabus. Apply O. C. Arnesen, Kipkabus or Kenya Farmers Association.

SEEDS. Reliable vegetable and flower seeds post free on all orders over Shs. 2/- in Kenya and Uganda, over Shs. 7/- in Tanganyika. All packets full value cents fifty each. All these seeds have been recently tested in my nursery. Send for printed list. J. W. Newton, Turbo.

SHOTGUN. Cogswell and Harrison, London, 12 bore D.B. ejector with 400 cartridges Shs. 350/-. Genuine Mauser 9 mm. Shs. 180/-. New Colt Automatic .380 Shs. 60/-. All in first class condition. Box 386, Nairobi.

STRAWBERRY plants large Italian quality, bearing heavily whole year, doing well throughout the Colony, in cases of 100—5/-, 300—10/- 1000—25/-. Railage paid cash to D. Alberto, Fort Ternan.

TEAM of 15 young trained A.M.L.T. Oxen from 7,000 ft. elevation, £52.10/- Apply "Kapsiger," Lumbwa.

THE Waverley Encyclopedia, 10 Volumes size 7½ x 5, well bound in full cloth Shs. 35/- the set. Standard Stationery Store, Nairobi.

VISITORS and Residents before leaving Kenya, come and see our stock of lovely Fur Coats, Stoles, and Rugs of Tanganyika Hyrax skins: Latest models in Hip length, three-quarters and full length coats. Made of Tanganyika Hyrax, grey and brown Dik Dik, Leopard and other skins, Rugs, Stoles, native curios, spears, shields, drums, Kisii ware, etc. Delightful presents for all occasions, parcel posted to any part of the world. Mrs. Jack Lucy, 1st floor, Royalty House, Government Road, P.O. Box 695. Telephone No. 2042.

WELLSUMMERS. Limited, number sittings from pen imported December. 20/- for 15 eggs. Box returnable or 6/- extra. No replacements. Mrs. J. Pitcairn—Holmes. Molinduku, Limoru.

WIRELESS Receiver—Philips short wave 2802 for batteries. Four valves. Practically new, guaranteed perfect order. Gets London etc., Shs. 200. Apply Voucher No. 5946, "Standard," Nairobi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

BRACKENHURST Boarding Kennels. Estd. 1929. Let your dog benefit by the cool climate and ideal conditions of these well known Kennels. Personal care and attention. Moderate terms. Apply Mrs. D. A. Jones, (nee Worley), Limuru.

BUYING: Buying Stores and general Town Representation undertaken for Mining Interests (on Commission or Salary); several Years' experience buying for large Mining Group Rhodesia. Established Nairobi, 14 years; Also qualified Company Secretary Accountant. A. L. Smithson, Estate Agent and Government Valuer, Box 1125, Nairobi.

GENTLEMAN requires periodical supply hand knitted socks to order. Reply. Voucher No. 5943, "Standard," Nairobi.

PEN Friends. African Correspondence Club, 40, Campbell Road, Durban, have Lady and Gentlemen members wishing to correspond with you. Send stamped envelope for particulars.

TO LET.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

A DESIRABLE residence situated in healthy and beautiful surroundings at Kijabe, at present used as a preparatory school and known as Kenton College, to let from 1st January 1935 or for sale. Very suitable for private hotel or convalescent home. Full particulars from the Agents P.O. Box 96, Nairobi.

FURNISHED Bungalow at Likoni, good bathing beach. Apply P.O. Box 13, Mombasa.

LIKONI. Double Storied Bungalow containing two closed bed-rooms, open sleeping porch, dining-sitting lounge, and three sleeping bandas. Accommodation for six people but more can be arranged. Landing stage and bathing beach. Terms on application to P.O. Box 213, Nairobi.

ZANZIBAR "Fumba" bungalow (formerly known as Mr. Bland's bungalow) situated at Baleo, 12 miles from Town, on sea shore and furnished. Suitable for two families. Bathing anytime during 24 hours. Available from 1st May 1934. For further particulars and terms apply to G. M. N. Jindani, P.O. Box 184, Zanzibar.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CHIEF Storekeeper. Kakamega. Must be experienced Mine ro Hardware storekeeping, store records. Competent take entire charge, assume full responsibility. Commencing salary according qualifications. Reply giving full particulars age, experience, references enclosing copies testimonials to Voucher No. 5955. "Standard," Nairobi.

EXPERIENCED English Nanny wanted for first baby end of August for Nakuru district. Apply with references to Voucher No. 5957, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED.

NEW or second hand, steel Wheels and Axles. 1½ to 3 ton capacity. State sizes Axle and Wheel and minimum price for Cash. O'Brien and Jorgensen, P.O., Plateau.

SECOND hand incubator in good condition suitable for 50 to 75 eggs. Apply giving full particulars to Voucher No. 5949, "Standard," Nairobi.

AT STUD

RHODESIAN Ridgeback (Lion Dog), Viking Norseman, recently imported from the best hunting strain. Fee 100/-. Apply Rintoul, Nakuru.

FOR
MODERN FURNITURE
Revealing a charming blend of beauty and utility, well ahead in design. Moderate in price, and made to give lasting satisfaction.
ERIC SHIRLEY
Behind the Court, Nairobi.

BARKERS
Cleaners, Dyers and Laundry
Work turned out at a few hours' notice.
only first-class work
back of Capitol
Victoria Street,

WHERE TO STAY.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

MAJORCA. Hotel Villa Thea, splendid position facing sea. All modern comforts. French cuisine. English manager. Pension from 13 pesetas (about Shs. 6. 6d.).

SPEND your holidays in Mombasa. Special rates for parties for 5 days and over. Bathing parties and picnics catered for. Tennis, Cool airy rooms. Spacious dining hall and lounge. Miss McIntyre. Cathedral Road, Mombasa.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The charge for advertisements in these or a fraction of a line, with a minimum columns is 1s. for a line of six words of 4s.

COFFEE land in Nandi District which had the highest average return per acre and price per ton last season. Apply Voucher No. 5874, "Standard," Nairobi.

MIXED farm near Elburgon. going concern. Has established market for whole milk butter pigs slaughter oxen. Best maize land in country and for pyrethrum and cereals. Paying business investment. Apply Voucher No. 5875, "Standard," Nairobi.

T.H. CHETTLE

AUCTION SALES.

CAMPI YA MOTO. Monday, May 14th. ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE. 60 young trained Immune Oxen with trek gear. Plows, waggons, harrows, John Deere tractors, furniture, tools, etc.

NAIVASHA (Kinankop) Tuesday, May 29th. UNRESERVED DISPERSAL SALE of DAIRY HERD, comprising 80 milch cows, 15 in calf heifers, 35 yearling heifers and heifer calves, 40 steers, high grade Bull. This is an offering of a very genuine herd of Dairy Shorthorn cattle bred chiefly from stock from Captain Fey and Mr. Strong, the complete herd is being sold and full particulars will be advertised.

NAIVASHA (Kinankop). At an early date, failing sale by PRIVATE TREATY: One of the most choice small herds of dairy cattle in Kenya comprising 20 HIGH GRADE RECORDED AYRSHIRE COWS and 8 SHORTHORNS. All regular breeders with records from 430 to 720 gallons made at an altitude over 8000 feet with very little feeding! 11 in calf heifers from these cows by an Ayrshire bull. 11 young heifers and the pedigree Ayrshire Service Bull, The above constitutes.

An Unrivalled opportunity for buyers of heavy milking recorded stock.

THOMSONS FALLS, Wednesday, June 6th. A Joint sale, WITHOUT RESERVE for Messrs. Laikipia Estates Ltd. and Captain J. L. Cotter comprising fifty in calf Shorthorn Ayrshire heifers, 30 high grade Friesian ditto, 20 Red Poll ditto, 30 Ayrshire Shorthorn heifers ready for service and twenty cows heavy in calf. Also 200 grade MERINO EWES.

All the above stock have been personally inspected by the auctioneer who will be pleased to answer all enquiries and furnish the fullest information on application to him at Nakuru.

Further Particulars will be advertised.

T. H. CHETTLE,
NAKURU.

AUSTIN'S AUCTIONS

UNRESERVED SALE OF WINES.
Duly instructed
AUSTIN & CO.,
will sell by Public Auction WITHOUT RESERVE, on the premises of BOUSTEAD & CLARKE, Court Chambers, Nairobi
on TUESDAY, May 8th at 11 a.m.
SEVERAL CASES EACH OF PORTS, CLARETS, BURGUNDYS, MARSALA etc.
(All Gonzalez Byass famous wines.)
An opportunity to acquire a selection of CHOICE WINES.
AUSTIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, etc., Hardinge St., Nairobi.

BEESTON & MORISON

Auctioneers. — Approved Valuers. — General A...
P.O. Box 111. .... Donald Avenue, ... NA...

Kambala Estates, Molo,
HUGE DISPERSAL SALE
1st, 2nd and 3rd May, 10 a.m. each day
Full particulars have been advertised in this Paper during the past few weeks.
HAVE YOU NOTED THE DATES AND THE ORDER OF THE SALE?
If you have not received full particulars, Write to us immediately.

MUTER & OSWALD

AUCTIONEERS,
VALUERS,
ESTATE AGENTS,
PROPERTY and MANAGING AGENTS,
SURVEYORS TO LLOYDS AGENTS,
FIRE LOSS ASSESSORS.
MUTER and OSWALD Ltd., Auctioneers, etc., NAIROBI.
Court Brokers,

SANDS & CO.

A COMPLETE CLEARING SALE.

1. SELECTED DAIRY HERD, of 250 head of Cattle.
2. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS and DAIRY UTENSILS.
3. A WELL BUILT WOOD and IRON DWELLING HOUSE.
4. A WELL WATERED 3,312 acre FARM, situated within a short distance of Ruiru Station.

Acting on instructions from the B.H.T. Syndicate we will offer for sale on the FARM, RUIRU,

on THURSDAY, 17th May at 10-30 a.m.

The above complete farm.
Watch papers for full particulars and order of sale.

SANDS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of the following logs, flitches or other timber, f.o.r. any Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours station.

50 Tons Podocarpus (Gracilior) Logs, or alternatively 30 Tons of boards and battens.

50 Tons Camphor, logs, or alternatively 30 Tons of flitches.

50 Tons Mweri Logs, or alternatively 30 Tons of Flitches.

30 Tons Msharagi Logs, or alternatively 20 Tons of flitches.

50 Tons Mahogany (Uganda—Munyama) Logs, or alternatively 30 Tons of flitches.

12 Tons Mvuli Flitches (Special Grade).

50 Pieces Msau (Tanganyika Mahogany), Length 7' 0" width 18¼" thickness 4¼".

2. The logs, flitches and other timber must be in accordance with the Railways' specifications, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Stores Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, P.O. Box No. 40, Nairobi.

3. Tenders for part or whole of the above will be considered.

4. Delivery to be made in the month of August, 1934, during which month the complete quantity in respect of the accepted tender is to be delivered.

5. The price to be f.o.r. any Kenya and Uganda Railway station (station to be specified on the Tender) per ton of 50 cubic feet and the logs will be measured at the centre and one inch in every twelve inches of quarter girth deducted for bark. Measurements to be calculated by Hoppus' Measurer (old edition).

6. Logs, flitches and other timber will be inspected at the Railway Stores Yard, Nairobi. Payment will be made on or after the 15th of the month following the receipt of the logs, flitches or other timber at the Railway Stores, Nairobi, and after final acceptance in Nairobi by the Stores Superintendent. Freight must be paid from point of loading to Nairobi on all logs, flitches and other timber rejected by the Administration and removed from the Railway premises by the time requested.

7. Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "TENDERS FOR LOGS, FLITCHES and OTHER TIMBER" should be directed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, P.O. Box 570, Nairobi. Tenders will close at noon on the 2nd of June, 1934. Tenders received late will not be considered.

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

Nairobi, 24th April, 1934.

A. E. HAMP,
Acting General Manager

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A Grand Daughter.
An announcement appears elsewhere in this issue of the birth of a daughter to Capt. and Mrs. Willis. Mrs. Willis is the younger daughter of His Excellency The Governor and Lady Byrne.

* * *

London—Cape Town Flight.
An attempt is to be made by a Roumanian aviator next month to set up a new record for the London to Cape Town flight. This is Lieut.-Commander G. G. Banculilescu, who leaves Bucharest to arrive in London at the end of this month, commencing his attempt in all probability about May 1. He will fly a monoplane lettered YB-IAR, and will carry one passenger. Lt.-Cdr. Banculilescu will follow the main African route, which will bring him through Nairobi on his way south.

* * *

MAILS & SHIPPING.

Mails to Great Britain.
Mails which were despatched from Mombasa on April 1, by s.s. "F. Crispi" arrived in England on April 21.

* * *

The Air Mail.
Mails despatched from Nairobi by air on April 13 arrived in England on April 19.

The Imperial Airways liner "City of Cape Town," piloted by Capt. Foy, departed from the Nairobi aerodrome for Kisumu at 6 a.m. on Friday while the Imperial Airways liner "Amalthea" piloted by Capt. H. W. C. Alger, arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from the south at 6.45 p.m. on Thursday and departed again for the north at 6.30 a.m. on Friday. The following passengers were carried: Mrs. Evison and Mr. O'Brien (Nairobi—Kisumu); Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hughes (Nairobi—London); Mr Adams (Dodoma—Brindisi); Major E. S. Grogan (Moshi—Nairobi); Mr. Landless (Salisbury—London); Mr. Granville-Marshall (Salisbury—Nairobi); Mr. G. Petousis (Johannesburg—Cairo); Deaconess C. Ford, Miss C. E. Pilkington and Miss C. Pilkington (Broken Hill—Cairo); Mr. Barzin (Broken Hill—Paris); Commander and Mrs Patrick (Nairobi—Cairo).

The Imperial Airways liner "City of Karachi" piloted by Capt. G. Powell arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from Kisumu at 4 p.m. on Monday, while the Imperial Airways liner "Amalthea," piloted by Capt. H. W. C. Alger arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from the north at 3.55 p.m. on Monday and left again for the south at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The following passengers were carried: Mr. G. W. Hatchell (Nairobi—Bulawayo); Mr. D. W. Murray (Nairobi—Broken Hill); Mr. J. W. Stirling (Cairo—Johannesburg); Mr. F. W. Sully (London—Salisbury); Dr. L. C. Payne (London—Kimberley); Mrs Clerckx (Paris—Broken Hill); Mr. Schlein (London—Broken Hill); Mrs. Hayman (Cairo—Johannesburg); Major R. Cooper (London—Nairobi); Mr. and Mrs. Ravier (Aswan—Nairobi); Mr. Boby and Mr. Marston (Entebbe—Nairobi).

* * *

GENERAL TOPICS.

Maize Grading.
No maize was received for grading at Kilindini during the week ending April 21.

* * *

St. George's Service.
At the St. George's Service in the Cathedral of the Highlands on Sunday evening, the Dean taking as his text St. Matthew VI. 33. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness" said that the English were incurable idealists and the most important product that Kenya could give the world was not coffee, or maize or sugar or gold but ideals. Kenya with its selected body of Englishmen had a great advantage and they should set an example of practical idealism which would win the approbation of the world. Four ideals were suggested by the Dean, racial relationship, education, pension reform and Church Union. The lessons were read by Col. W. K. Tucker and Mr. A. C. Tannahill.

* * *

Stamp Auction.
An auction sale of British Empire stamps was held by Messrs. Muter and Oswald, Ltd., Nairobi, on Thursday afternoon. It attracted a fair attendance and quite good prices were realised. The collection sold comprised over 200 lots, and the sale lasted almost an hour and a half.

* * *

The Weekly Picture Page.
In the picture page in the weekly edition of the "E. A. Standard" published on Saturday last, a series of photographs taken on the Nile should have been acknowledged as having been contributed by Mrs. Bramwell of Eldoret, and not by Mr. W. A. Winter.

* * *

The "Juliet" Mystery.
The "Mombasa Times" states that a Japanese sailor has been arrested in connection with the alleged theft of the sailing dinghy "Juliet" which disappeared from her moorings at Mbaraki on the night of April 6 and was subsequently found at Bamburi.

* * *

A Deputation.
At its monthly general meeting on Thursday afternoon the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce agreed that a deputation from the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya be invited to attend the next Chamber meeting for the purpose of explaining the Society's financial and other difficulties, and to make an appeal to the Chamber for an increased measure of support.

* * *

Anzac Wreath.
About 12 members of the Anzac Society of East Africa gathered at the War Memorial in Sixth Avenue at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning when a wreath was laid at the foot of the memorial in connection with he observance of Anzac Day. On a card attached to the wreath was the following inscription: "Anzac Day, 1934. To the memory of the Australian and New Zealand soldiers who fell in the Great War."

* * *

Widows and Orphans Pensions.
The Bill clearing up certain anomalies in the Widows and Orphans Pensions Ordinance was read a third time and passed at Thursday's sitting of the Kenya Legislative Council, without amendment.

* * *

Cambridge Local.
The Kenya Department of Education announces that the latest date for receiving entries for the December, 1934, Cambridge Local Examinations, by the Director of Education, Nairobi, is July 31, 1934. Candidates who are not attending a school, should send their applications to the Director of Education, through the principal of a school.

* * *

"Commercial America."
Through the courtesy of the American Consul, the "East African Standard" has received a copy of the March issue of "Commercial America," a well-illustrated monthly published in Philadelphia. The illustration on the cover shows a view of Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, a short reference to which is made in the publication. The photograph was supplied by the "East African Standard" at the request of the American Consulate.

Helping The Children.

This is just a reminder that the Appeal for the children's Seaside Holiday Fund closes on April 30—That is on Monday next.

Have you helped?

Butter Levy.
In the accounts of the Butter Levy Fund for the year ending December 1933, as published in the *East African Standard* last week it is regretted that the figure given as levy compounded with the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., was incorrect. It should have read as Shs. 75,199/87.

* * *

"The Taming of the Shrew."
The four night's run of "The Taming of the Shrew," by the Railway Players, at the Empire Theatre, Nairobi, was brought to a close on Monday night. There was a very good house for the final performance, the audience including His Excellency the Governor and a party from Government House. This play was selected by Mr. A. J. Master for the second annual Shakespearean Birthday Festival and he was able to collect a very strong cast from members of the Railway Players and others. Notable among the company was Miss Patricia Slade who, on holiday in Kenya, volunteered to take part and was selected for the role of Katharina the Shrew. Playing opposite to her was Mr. R. M. Woodford, another very fine actor, as Petruchio. Backed up as they were by a strong cast, an excellent interpretation was given Shakespeare's "wittie and pleasant comedie." These Birthday performances, thanks to Mr. Master and the Railway Players, have definitely established themselves.

When the Railway Players assembled for the final performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" on Monday it was discovered that Mr. J. G. McDermott, who played the part of Christopher Sly, was suffering from an attack of fever and would be unable to perform. The part was taken by Mr. Donald Wright, who rehearsed hastily while the audience were taking their seats. Mr. Wright's small part was played unrehearsed by Mr. C. C. Carver. The curtain rose on time, and no announcement was made of the sudden change. In spite of this misfortune the show went off without a hitch. After the performance Miss Patricia Slade, who leaves for England this week, was presented with a book of Kenya photographs autographed by the entire company.

* * *

Escaped Prisoners Sentenced.
Three natives were each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the District Officer, Nairobi, on Saturday, for escaping from lawful custody, and in addition to one month's imprisonment each for theft of clothing from the Kiambu gaol when they escaped. It will be recalled that on March 8 four Wakikuyu escaped from Kiambu gaol. Three were on remand in connection with theft of stock and the carrying of arms out of the Reserve, respectively, while the fourth was serving a sentence of two years' imprisonment for theft of stock. Last week they were re-arrested at Kajiado and brought back to Nairobi under police escort. They all pleaded guilty to the offences charged. The fourth accused has not yet been sentenced.

* * *

The Naval Visit.
H.M.S. "Enterprise" which is due to arrive at Mombasa on Tuesday, May 1, will now remain in port until Saturday, May 12, and not Tuesday, May 8, as originally announced.

Owner Wanted!
The Nairobi Police are in possession of an apparently valuable 18 carat rectangular white gold lady's wrist watch, with cords. The watch was found at the beginning of the year in Nairobi and is held by the Nairobi Central Pilice Station awaiting a claimant.

Gazette Notices.

KENYA.

His Excellency the Governor has proclaimed that the Expulsion from Proclaimed Areas Ordinance of 1933 shall apply to the district of Central Kavirondo.

* * *

The Game Warden, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, has declared that the sections of the Njoro River and its tributaries, falling within the Forest Reserve shall be open for purposes of trout fishing only in respect of members of the Njoro Country Club.

* * *

The following have been appointed members of the Township Committee of Machakos for the current year: The District Commissioner (chairman), Mr. J. W. Francis, Commander G. P. Sherston, R.N., and Messrs. F. H. Wilson, S. D. Puri, Ramji Nathoo and Madatalli Dharamshi.

* * *

The total output of gold in Kenya during March was 1,560 oz. The output of reef gold at Kakamega last month was 692 oz. and elsewhere 502 oz; while the output of alluvial gold was 376 oz. at Kakamega. No other alluvial gold was produced in the Colony.

* * *

The following appointments have been gazetted Mr. C. B. Thompson as Officer in Charge, Masai District; Mr. L. Shoolman as Government Coast Agent and Officer in Charge, District Treasury, Mombasa; and Lieutenant Commander Denis McKay as District Commissioner, Uasin Gishu district, Rift valley Province.

* * *

Mr. F. C. Gamble has been appointed an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya, and Mr. C. Lane has reverted to his substantive post as Resident Magistrate.

* * *

Mr. H. R. Harris has been appointed a Warden of Mines under the Mining Ordinance of 1933.

* * *

Captain E. Caswell Long has been appointed an additional member of the committee brought into being for the purpose of reviewing the working of the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance.

* * *

In accordance with the Public Holidays Ordinance, Monday, June 4, 1934, will be observed as a public holiday. As the King's birthday this year falls on a Sunday, Monday will be recognised as the holiday.

* * *

According to the account of all deposits made with the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank during 1933, the balance brought forward from 1932 totalled £1[illegible],341 4/4[illegible]; cash received from depositors amounted to £137,821/2/26; and interest paid was £8,371/0/32. The total for these heads was £274,533/7/01. During the year £102,406/19/61 was paid out to depositors. The estimated proportion of salaries of staff employed on Savings Bank duties was Shs. 20,880/-, and the estimated expenditure on stationery, pass books, home safes, and so on, Shs. 2,714/91, making a total of Shs. 23,594/91, or £1,179/14/91.

* * *

The latest issue of the Kenya "Official Gazette" contains a Bill which is designed to amend two sections of the Bank Ordinance containing references to certain sections of the repealed Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908. It proposed to change these sections to which reference is so made to the corresponding sections of the Companies Act of 1929.

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TANGANYIKA.

The exports from Tanganyika of domestic products for the first two months of this year amounted in value to £360,793 as compared with £299,012 for the corresponding period of 1933—an increase of £61,781 or 20.7 per cent.

* * *

During the month of February products to the value of £168,033 were exported from Tanganyika, as against £147,495 in February of last year—an increase of £20,538 or 13.9 per cent.

* * *

The imports into Tanganyika for the month of February amounted in value to £143,686 as against £144,228 for February of last year—a decrease of £542 or 0.3 per cent.

* * *

The net collections of Customs import revenue in Tanganyika for the first three months of the year showed an excess of about £16,000 over those for the corresponding period last year.

* * *

Earnings for the Railways and Ports Services in Tanganyika for February were reported as £29,947 against £26,331 for the same month last year—an increase of £3,616. For the period of two months the revenue of £64,687 shows a short fall of £10,363 under the proportionate estimated revenue of £75,060—a deficit of 13.8 per cent.

ZANZIBAR.

Mr. D. W. Saunders-Jones, Administrative Officer, has left Zanzibar on leave.

* * *

Mr. J. G. Mathison has been appointed Acting Municipal Officer at Zanzibar.

THE DISARMAMENT DEADLOCK.

FRENCH REJECTION OF BRITISH PLAN.

Unmistakable Attitude.

DESCRIBED BY GERMANY AS AN OBVIOUS TACTICAL MANOEUVRE.

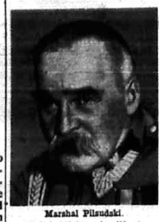
Opinion in Geneva regards the French reply to the British memorandum as a clear and unmistakable rejection of Britain's plan for further disarmament negotiations. It is also considered that there is little point now in the meeting of the Bureau and that the General Commission should meet as soon as possible.

The reaction of Germany to the French note is awaited with interest as for the first time, one of the great Powers has spoken plainly in regard to Germany's responsibilities.

Certain of the Paris newspapers have published criticisms of the British attitude towards the question. It is stated that rearmament by Germany is equally a threat to London as to Paris, while it is alleged that there would have been no crisis if Britain had guaranteed assistance to France in the case of attack.

A statement issued by Germany states that the attitude taken up by France is an obvious tactical manoeuvre, while a tribute is paid to Britain and Italy for having pursued a straight and positive policy.

French Alliance with Poland.



Marshal Pilsudski.
(Polish Minister for War.)

M. Louis Barthou.
(French Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Paris Press Comment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Geneva, April 19.

The French disarmament note is regarded as a clear and unmistakable rejection of the MacDonald plan. In the face of Germany's practical rearmament, France definitely says that it is useless to proceed with a pretence of disarmament, and brushes aside the cobwebs of parallel supplementary negotiations. Therefore it is felt that the proposal of Mr. Anthony Eden that the bureau should meet on April 30 can have little point and the General Commission should meet as soon as possible.

It is believed that German reaction to the French note is likely to be drastic, because for the first time a great Power has spoken plainly and placed the responsibility for the present situation at Germany's threshold. It is felt, however, that the French note does not close the door to an understanding with more limited objectives.

An Attack on Britain.

Paris, April 19.

It is still in Britain's power to change the disarmament situation according to "L'Oeuvre," which states that the German military budget is an implied threat to Londoners' security as much as to the Parisians'.

"Excelsior" declares that if London had said, "The day France is attacked England will be at her side," there would have been no crisis.

Re-action in Germany.

Berlin, April 19.

An official statement from the Wilhelmstrasse says that while England, Italy and Germany have pursued a disarmament policy in a straight positive line, the French allegation that Germany has violated the Peace Treaty, is an obvious tactical manoeuvre.

The statement claims that there are many possibilities of armament provided by the Peace Treaty, which Germany has not exhausted, as for example the replacement of obsolete ships. Germany, it is pointed out, has destroyed her heavy artillery and submarines, while France builds battery after battery and squadron after squadron. "Against Whom?" asks the statement

France and Poland.

Paris, April 20.

Disarmament will be in the forefront of important diplomatic conversations for which M. Barthou, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will leave to-morrow *en route* to Warsaw and Prague.

In the light of German re-armament and the rejection of the British plan, France is turning towards her allies, Poland and the Little Entente, for support of her policy, which may now be defined as abandoning direct negotiations and a demand for the re-starting of the Disarmament Conference which should seek a formula.

The formula should be based firstly on the elimination of a race in armaments, secondly on a reduction of armaments without sanctioning German re-armament and thirdly on guarantees of security for all countries.

An Italian Visit.

Rome, April 21.

Signor Mussolini's envoy, Signor Suvich left for London this afternoon to discuss disarmament with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir John Simon and other British statesmen. Italian circles hope that Signor Suvich's vist will give an impetus to the efforts to break the disarmament deadlock. It is understood, that Signor Suvich thinks that even a limited disarmament convention would be better than none at all.

Meeting in Paris.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 21.

Signor Suvich, the Under-Secretary of State at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will arrive in London on Sunday He will be met on behalf of the Foreign Secretary by Mr. J. B. Monck, His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, and by Mr. Horace Seymour, as *Chef de Cabinet*.

Signor Suvich's visit is primarily a courtesy one, and will extend over four days, during which several functions will be given in his honour. Opportunities will arise during his visit, however, for discussions with Ministers and it is assumed that the disarmament situation will be closely reviewed during these conversations. Additional importance will attach to the discussions owing to the fact that on his way to London, Signor Suvich is making a brief stay in Paris where he will meet M. Doumergue.—British Official Wireless Service.

Discussions in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 22.

Following Mr. Anthony Eden's disarmament pilgrimage to European capitals, Signor Suvich, the Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs arrived in London for a few days consultation with British statesmen. Signor Suvich declined an interview with the Press, but the opinion is generally expressed that though the disarmament deadlock did not precipitate his visit, the three days talk will be mainly devoted to save to the utmost the wreck of disarmament by Signor Suvich demonstrating how closely akin are the Mussolini and the MacDonald plans.

New British Attitude.

The British Cabinet sub-committee is also meeting. Recent utterances by British statesmen seemed to convey that patience and conciliatoriness is about to run out and the time will come for others to show initiative or Britain will strengthen her defences.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin in an article in to-day's Paris financial journal "Agence Economique" declares that no nation likely to endanger our coasts will be allowed a larger air force than Britain. That was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet, but he advocated equalising the air forces of all nations.

French Plans.

In the meantime there is no sign that France will regret having cut the painter, or will fear drifting in isolation. M. Barthou has gone to Warsaw and Prague to canvass the approval of Poland and the Little Entente, and to retrieve what influence France might have lost by the German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact.

Further Conversations.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 23.

During his visit to London the Italian Minister, Signor Suvich, made a courtesy call on the Prime Minister and later visited the Foreign Office where he saw separately the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Anthony Eden; and the Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Robert Vansittart.

Signor Suvich will be the guest of the Foreign Secretary at dinner at the Foreign Office tonight.—British Official Wireless Service.

A Repudiation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 23.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has repudiated the so-called interview with the "Agence Economique" which was apparently a write-up based on his recent speech in the House of Commons.

A German Commissioner.

Berlin, April 23.

The appointment of Herr von Rebbentrop as special Disarmament Commissioner is designed to open new possibilities of further negotiations similar to Mr. Anthony Eden's recent activities.

It is officially stated that the appointment implies no change in German disarmament policy but means that new ways will be trodden which are outside the usual diplomatic procedure.

At the Foreign Office.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 24.

Signor Suvich, the Italian Minister, who made a series of courtesy calls yesterday, visited the Foreign Office this morning in company with Signor Grandi, the Italian ambassador in London.

The entire morning was spent in a discussion of the current international questions with the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, who was accompanied by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Anthony Eden, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Stanhope and the Permanent Under Secretary, Sir Robert Vansittart.—British Official Wireless Service.

M. BARTHOU IN WARSAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Warsaw, April 24.

The Franco-Polish alliance remains unshaken as a constructive factor in European politics is the substance of an official statement made at the conclusion of the visit of the French Foreign Minister, M. Barthou.

M. Barthou conferred with Marshal Pilsudski and leading members of the government on all problems interesting both countries.

The Great Task.

London, April 25.

At the conclusion of his conversations in London Signor Suvich in a statement to the Press said that the great task at present was not to consider what guarantees could be offered but to press on with general discussion on disarmament either in Geneva or directly.

Signor Suvich reiterated the opinion that the mere fact of reaching a convention, even if limited, would mark a definite step towards the restoration of international goodwill.

A communique states that the conversations between Signor Suvich and Sir John Simon, which were friendly and harmonious, contributed to British and Italian co-operation on many points among world problems.

Embassy Reception.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 26.

Signor Suvich has left by air for Brussels where he will have conversations with the Belgian Premier before continuing his journey to Italy.

A banquet and reception were given in his honour at the Italian Embassy last night, the guests including the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the French and German Ambassadors, Sir Austen Chamberlain and others. The dinner was served in the new dining room at the Embassy, the walls of which are hung with tapestries recently brought from the Uffizi Galleries in Florence.—British Official Wireless Service.

JAPAN'S AIR FORCE.

To be Doubled in Three Years.

Budget Provision.

EIGHTEEN NEW SQUADRONS TO BE ADDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokio, April 23.

The Japanese air force will be nearly doubled during the next three years at a cost of 44,000,00 yen. It has already been provided in the budget that 18 squadrons consisting of 500 machines will be added to the existing 640 machines by the end of 1936.

Prince George Arrives Home.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 23.

Prince George has arrived at Southampton on the s.s. "Windsor Castle" on the conclusion of his South African tour. He flew to Windsor in the Prince of Wales' aeroplane which had been sent to meet him.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 24.

On his visit to Windsor Castle yesterday, Prince George was invested by the King with the Insignia of a Knight of the Grand Cross the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—British Official Wireless Service.

A FAMOUS INVENTOR.

Memorial Unveiled at Merthyr.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 20.

A memorial to Richard Trevithick, the inventor of the high pressure steam engine, who died about 100 years ago, has been unveiled at Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, where Trevithick served as an engineer when he made his epoch making invention. The tramway track, over which his locomotive drawing a number of trucks containing 10 tons of pig iron and 70 men made the first journey on February 21, 1804 actually crossed the site where the memorial stands.—British Official Wireless Service.

Lady Northey Home.

The Nairobi Municipal Council has decided to make a grant of £50 to the Committee of the Lady Northey Home out of the Municipal Funds.

China's Reply to Japanese Warning.

NO INTENTION TO DISTURB PEACE OF FAR EAST.

Japan's False Claim.

DESIRE FOR COLLABORATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Chinese Government has issued a reply to the Japanese warning, published during the present week, to other Powers not to interfere in Chinese affairs, on the ground that Japan considers it her natural responsibility to maintain peace in the Orient.

The reply emphasises that no State has the right to claim the exclusive responsibility for the maintenance of peace in any part of the world. China desires to collaborate with other countries and points out that financial assistance has been received for non-political purposes, and military assistance was purely for national defence.

Non-Political Assistance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nanking, April 19.

"No State has the right to claim the exclusive responsibility for the maintenance of peace in any part of the world," declares a Chinese Foreign Office statement in reply to the Japanese declaration. The statement adds that China, as a member of the League of Nations desires to promote international co-operation, peace and security, but does not intend to injure the interests of any country, far less disturb the peace of the Far East.

Collaboration between China and other countries, whether financial or in the form of technical assistance has been non-political, and the purchase of military equipment and the employment of foreign military instructors have been solely for national defence.

Japan Explains.

Tokio, April 20.

A disclaimer that Japan has any intention of interfering in the interests of other Powers engaged in trade beneficial to China has been made by a Foreign Office spokesman, who said that Japan has no intention of deviating from the policy of an "open door", and an equal opportunity to all nations in China, or that Japan would interfere with the independence of China.

Japan desired the unification and prosperity of China which must be obtained by China's awakening and not by selfish exploitation by other Powers. The time had passed when the other Powers in the League could exercise their influence for the exploitation of China.

Britain's Position.

London, April 23.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon to-day faced a storm of questions on the subject of the Japanese "Hands off China" announcement. Sir John Simon replied that he had not received any notification to that effect from Japan but the British ambassador had cabled the text of an informal verbal statement made in the Japanese Press by a spokesman of the Foreign Office. He said the statement was apparently inspired by the apprehension that certain dangers to peace and good relations between China and Japan might follow certain action by other Powers in China.

Sir John Simon declared that none of such dangers was to be apprehended from British policy, however he had communicated with the Japanese Government with the object of clarifying the position of His Majesty's Government in consequence of the spokesman's reference to objections to financial assistance to China.

Despatch Sent.

London, Later.

The British communication to Japan has been despatched to the British ambassador at Tokio for delivery.

It is understood to contain chiefly a re-affirmation of Britain's position, especially under the Nine Power Treaty.

Official Approval.

Tokio, April 24.

The Cabinet has approved the "Hands off China" policy, hitherto only stated unofficially.

Peace and Unity of China.

Tokio, April 24.

Japan cannot allow the importation of military 'planes and arms to China from other countries to go without protest since these transactions will contribute eventually to disturb the peace and unity of China, declares a statement issued following the Cabinet's approval of the "Hands off China" policy.

The statement says there will be no deviation from the policy enunciated by Baron Hirota on January 23, and there will be no conflict with the principle of an "open door" and equal opportunity, nor will there be any policy of encroaching on China's territorial integrity.

Mainstay of Peace.

The Japanese Government does not object to non-political assistance by Powers, by non-political economic negotiations and welcomes cultural assistance; but financial and technical assistance from abroad tends to be tinted with political significance, Japan therefore must object to such assistance in consideration of its relation to China and as a mainstay of peace in the Orient.

An Unauthorised Statement.

Tokio, April 25.

A Foreign Office spokesman points out that the statement cabled yesterday and issued by the Rengo Agency after the Cabinet meeting was "not authorised".

The statement referred to said that Japan could not allow the importation of military 'planes and arms to China from other countries to go without protest since these transactions would contribute eventually to disturb the peace and unity of China. There would be no deviation from the policy enunciated by Hirota on January 23, and there would be no conflict with the principle of an "open door" and equal opportunity, nor would there be any policy of encroaching on China's territorial integrity.

*"Hands Off China" was the essence of the statement issued last week, by the Japanese Government to world Powers in connection with reports of international assistance to China. Japan stated that she considered it her natural responsibility to maintain peace in the Orient, and added that the restoration of order in China depended on China herself. Therefore Japan would oppose any outside interference in Chinese affairs or the provision of military or political assistance.

MINE DISASTER IN YUGO-SLAVIA.

Heavy Death Roll Feared.

Rescue Difficulties.

POIGNANT SCENES AT THE PITHEAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 21.

It is feared that 80 to a 150 men have been killed in an explosion of fire damp in the Kakanj coalmine near Sarajevo. A whole gallery was wrecked and all men on the scene are believed to have perished. Up to now 18 bodies have been recovered.

Rescue Operations.

Belgrade, April 22.

There have been poignant scenes during the past 24 hours at the top of the mine at Kakanj near Sarajevo, where a serious explosion occurred yesterday. Women and children are waiting and are singing wailing Bosnian death songs, for it has not been ascertained the number of workmen—believed to be nearly 200—below.

The rescue of 15 men working near the entrance re-stirred the hopes of the watchers, but they seem to be doomed to disappointment as the rescuers explored the mine and received no answers to tapped messages in sections where the men are entombed.

Cause of Explosion.

Falls of earth and infiltration of water are adding to the difficulties of the rescue parties. It is feared that the death-roll will be very great. Up to the present 147 bodies have been recovered.

It is officially stated that the explosion was due to the presence of unusually large quantities of gas.

MOTOR LICENCES IN BRITAIN.

Estimates Exceeded for Last Year.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 20.

The figures issued by the Transport Ministry show that in the three months up to the end of February £2,000,000 more was received in motor licences than in the corresponding period last year, £19,000,000 as compared with £17,000,000. The number of vehicles licensed over the same periods showed an increase of over 1,000,000 and approximated to 1,800,000.—British Official Wireless Service.

HOME BY-ELECTION RESULTS.

Conservatives Retain Basingstoke.

A LABOUR GAIN.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 21.

The following is the result of the Parliamentary by-election for the Basingstoke division of Hampshire caused by the resignation of Lord Lymington, who represented the constituency as a Conservative from 1929:

Mr. J. Drummond Wolff (Cons.)	16,147
Mr. John Foot (Lib.)	9,262
Mr. J. W. Barker (Lab.)	4,663
Cons. Maj.	6,885

The number of by-elections during the life of the present Parliament is now 63, and three more are pending. The only change so far has been four Labour gains.

*Since its creation in 1918 the Basingstoke Division has only once failed to return a Conservative to Parliament. This was in 1923, when Sir Arthur Holbrook was unexpectedly defeated and a Liberal, Lieutenant-Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, won the seat by a margin of 348 votes. Since then Conservative majorities have been substantial, and that of 1931 rose to the high figure of 17,417.

Mr. Henry Drummond Wolff is a grandson of the late Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, a founder of the Primrose League. He is 34 years of age, has travelled extensively, and gained the experience of a by-election last year, when he stood as Conservative candidate for Rotherham.

Mr. John Foot is the son of Mr. Isaac Foot the Liberal M.P. for Bodmin, and a brother of Mr. D. M. Foot, Liberal M.P. for Dundee. He is 25 years of age and is an ex-President of the Oxford Union and of the Oxford University Liberal Club.

Mr. J. W. Barker is a borough councillor for Kingston-on-Thames.

The following were the figures at the last election:

Viscount Lymington (Cons.)	23,523
Miss F. L. Josephy (Lib.)	6,106
Mr. C. S. Goatcher (Lab.)	4,124
Cons. Maj.	17,417

UPTON DIVISION.

Rugby, April 24.

Owing to continued ill-health, Mr. A. J. Chotzner, the Member of Parliament for the Upton division of West Ham, has resigned and a by-election will shortly take place. Prior to 1931 the seat was held by Labour, but at the last general election, Mr. Chotzner, a Conservative, had a majority of 5,108, over the unseated Labour Member, Mr. B. W. Gardner.—British Official Wireless Service.

NORTH HAMMERSMITH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 24.

The following is the result of the Parliamentary by-election for North Hammersmith, caused by the death of Hon. Mary Pickford, who was first returned as a Conservative in 1931:

Mr. F. B. West (Lab.)	14,268
Capt. C. P. Davis (Cons.)	10,747
Mr. E. F. Bramley (Comm.)	614
Lab. Maj.	3,516

*North Hammersmith was represented by Labour from 1923 to 1924 and from 1926 to 1931.

Mr. F. B. West, the successful Labour candidate, was M.P. for North Kensington from 1929 to 1931. He has been a miner, textile worker, and schoolmaster. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Education in the last Labour Government.

Captain Cecil Percy Davis was Mayor of Deal from 1928 to 1931, and is a Liveryman of the Lorimers Company.

Mr. E. F. Bramley is an engineer-fitter and is a well-known Communist.

The following were the figures at the last election:

Hon. Mary Pickford (Cons.)	18,815
Mr. J. P. Gardner (Lab.)	11,838
Mr. E. F. Bramley (Comm.)	697
Mr. R. E. V. Braden (New Party)	431
Cons. Maj.	6,977

AVIATION IN GERMANY.

Centralised Control of all Activities.

Under General Goering.

INCLUDING ZEPPELINS AND GLIDERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, April 21.

The administration of the whole of Germany's aviation activities, including passenger and goods air lines, gliders, Zeppelins, private aeroplanes, flying clubs and flying meetings will be centralised under the control of General Goering, as Air Minister, by a new decree.

Sixteen air control offices will be established in important centres throughout Germany.

The Reich meteorological service will also be subordinated to General Goering's administration.

The Prince of Wales and the Unemployed.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 20.

The Prince of Wales, as Patron of the National Council of Social Service, will follow up his tours in Tyneside and other northern areas where unemployment is most severe by an informal visit in three weeks time to North Wales. His purpose is to see and encourage the work done by voluntary effort among the workless.—British Official Wireless Service.

GOLD TAX IN CANADA.

Effect on Mining Shares on Exchange.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Toronto, April 20.

As a result of the Canadian budget announcement of a ten per cent tax on gold, goldmining shares declined on the exchanges to-day, several shares being down at the opening by about 10 per cent, but later partly recovered their losses. Mines working lower grade deposits showed the heaviest losses, ranging from 15 to 30 per cent, but these also partly recovered later.

The Training of London's New Police Officers.

COLLEGE FOR CANDIDATES TO SENIOR RANKS.

To be Opened at Hendon.

INTENSIVE COURSE TO OBTAIN HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.

Candidates for the new officer ranks of the Metropolitan Police will, in future, be trained at a special college at Hendon, to be opened by the Prince of Wales on May 31.

This college will provide intensive practical training for specially selected men to enable them to attain the highest efficiency. The 15 months' course will be followed by a year of actual police duties.

Most Modern Equipment.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 26.

The new Metropolitan Police College at Hendon, where candidates for officer ranks of the Police Force will be trained, will be opened by the Prince of Wales on May 31. The College is situated in about 60 acres affording ample accommodation for all kinds of sports and recreations.

One of the objects of the college is to enable men selected for their special qualifications to attain highest police efficiency by means of intensive training, and it is estimated that at the end of 15 months' course, followed by one year of actual police duties, the student will have acquired as much practical experience as he would by service in the force for 10 years, under the present system. Every department of police activity will be represented at the institution.

Practical Training.

One room is to be equipped as a police court complete in every detail. The services of an experienced Magistrate may be sought at intervals to give the students the opportunity of practising giving evidence before an expert.

Another room will be made into a model police station with charge room, teleprinter and finger print department. Traffic lights, fire alarms and police telephone boxes form part of the equipment and the use of cars by police flying squads, and of wireless telegraphy in crime detection will be studied in the most practical way.—British Official Wireless Service.

R.A.F. IN AUSTRALIA.

Flying Boats for Victoria Celebrations.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 25.

In response to an invitation from the Australian Government a Flying Boat Squadron of the Royal Air Force will take part in the Centenary Celebrations of the State of Victoria at Melbourne next October.

No. 203 Squadron, stationed at Basra, and commanded by Group Captain Saul, has been selected and will start in September reaching Melbourne before Prince George arrives in October. On their return to Basra, the craft, apart from local flights will have flown 24,000 miles.—British Official Wireless Service.

A FORTY HOUR WEEK.

Not Approved by British Government.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 21.

The Minister of Labour, Sir Henry Betterton, replying to the deputation from the Trades Union Council which urged the Government's support of the proposed international convention for a 40 hour week which is to be discussed by the International Conference in June, indicated that the Government was of the opinion that such a convention was impracticable.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE LEVANT FAIR.

A Temporary Aerodrome Near Lydda.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 23.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister announced in the House of Commons that he had been informed by the High Commissioner for Palestine that arrangements are being made for the establishment of a temporary aerodrome near Lydda which it is hoped will be ready for use when the Levant Fair opens on April 24.

RECOVERY IN U.S.A.

Improvements in Economic Situation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, April 21.

Business in the United States is showing fresh signs of improvement according to reports of economic analysts.

Goods' traffic on the railways has increased by 17 per cent for the week ending April 14 as compared with the same period in 1933. Increases are also noted in the retail and wholesale markets while the tinplate milling industry reported a new high level for the year. Another bright spot is seen in the restoration of the pay cuts of several large concerns.

CONDITIONS IN LIBERIA.

Tales of Barbarity and Misery.

Debate in the Lords.

RIDDLED WITH MALARIA AND YELLOW FEVER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 25.

Tales of the misery, misgovernment and barbarity in Liberia were related in a debate in the House of Lords to which Earl Stanhope, Under Secretary for War, replied. He said that things had gone from bad to worse and he sharply contrasted the conditions in Liberia and Sierra Leone as examples of bad and good government.

He added that the former was riddled with malaria and yellow fever, a danger to herself and the whole West Coast as well as to the rest of the world.

Earl Stanhope said that unless the Liberian government produced a new plan before the League Council meeting in May, Britain would definitely refuse further financial assistance and would recommend the League to withdraw its plan of assistance.

NATIVE INTERESTS.

Commons Question on Council Representation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 25.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that the appointment of Mr. H. W. Hemsted to the Kenya Legislative Council was in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee that the nominated representatives of Native interests should be increased.

Sir Philip took the opportunity of thanking Mr. Hemsted for undertaking the duty and he was sure his appreciation would be shared by all who knew Mr. Hemsted and his record of service.

Sir Philip said he greatly regretted that his illness compelled the abandonment of the programme which included meeting representatives of the Kikuyu and Kavirondo.

THE WHIPSNADE ZOO.

First Visit of the Royal Family.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 24.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York and their daughter, Princess Elizabeth, paid their first visit to the Zoological Park at Whipsnade yesterday and made a complete tour of the vast enclosure.

Their Majesties were much impressed by the extremely healthy appearance of the animals, many of which at Whipsnade in surroundings closely resembling their natural haunts.—British Official Wireless Service.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The following rates of exchange were announced by the Nairobi Banks on Thursday:

London on Paris: 774.
London on New York: 5.14⅛.
Bombay T.T. on London: 1/6 1/16.

ATLANTIC SHIPPING MERGER.

The Application for an Injunction.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

£7,000,000 the Purchase Price of the White Star Line.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 25.

The Chancery Court has reserved judgment in the application by the International Mercantile Marine Company for an injunction against the Cunard—White Star merger.

Many famous counsel appeared on each side. The plaintiff contended that the merger agreements was *ultra vires* as it was substantially a sale of the Company's assets over which the plaintiff had a prior lien as security for £2,500,000 being the balance of the purchase money for the White Star Line, the total price being £7,000,000.

Chancellor's View.

"Mr. Franklin, the President of the International Mercantile Marine Co., alleged that the merger was a gross violation of the rights of the Oceanic Company stockholders. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring to the proposed injunction said that the Oceanic Board had been authoritatively advised that they were entitled to implement their part of the merger scheme without the consent of the American Company. Should legal action result and be contrary to the decision, the parties could obtain precisely the same results by alternative methods which would not be open to attack. The Bill, providing for the merger, passed its third reading in the House of Commons on March 16.

KING AND QUEEN OF SIAM.

Arriving in England on a Private Visit.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 25.

The King and Queen of Siam will arrive in England this evening on a private visit of several weeks. They will be met at Dover by the Mayor and on reaching London will be welcomed by the Duke and Duchess of York.

While in London they will occupy State apartments at Claridges.

To-morrow morning Their Majesties, after laying a wreath on the Cenotaph in Whitehall, will drive to Windsor for luncheon with the King and Queen.—British Official Wireless Service.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

Official Visit to Turkish President.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 23.

The impending official visit of the Shah of Persia to the President of the Turkish Republic during the course of the summer was mentioned in the House of Commons. Sir John Simon stated that the matter fell entirely within the sphere of the two countries concerned and in no way was the concern of the British Government.

CHEQUES NOT CASHED.

Drawn on Countries in Default.

U.S.A. Banks' Action.

Ready to Sell Gold on Foreign Markets.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Washington, April 21.

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has stated that if foreign markets had a price for American gold, the United States Government was ready to sell.

For the first time since the gold control programme was established, the price abroad to-day reached a higher level than the figure fixed by the United States' government.

Some Washington diplomats are unable to obtain funds owing to the refusal of certain bankers to cash cheques drawn on countries in default to the United States' government. The refusal is based upon the recent Johnson Bill forbidding the granting of credit to loan defaulters. The bankers contend that the cashing of cheques is tantamount to granting credit. The Attorney-General has been asked for a ruling on the matter.

CATHEDRAL MEMORIAL.

To the Late Archbishop Lord Davidson.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 21.

A memorial to the late Archbishop Lord Davidson, who was Primate of All England for a quarter of a century was unveiled in Canterbury Cathedral yesterday by the present Archbishop.

The Memorial takes the form of a recumbent bronze figure, and represents a worldwide tribute, for among the subscribers were 81 Bishops from overseas and 67 home Bishops, several members of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George. One hundred and fifty robed clergy took part in the service which was attended by a large congregation. Archbishop Lang paid an eloquent tribute to his predecessor.—British Official Wireless Service.

WESTINGHOUSE BRAKES.

Big Contract Secured with Polish Railways.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 25.

A contract valued at approximately £4,800,000 was signed in London early this morning for fitting continuous air brakes to the freight wagons of the Polish State Railways. The contracting parties were the Polish State Railways and the Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal Co. Ltd., London.

The work covered by the contract includes the supply of brake equipment for 30,000 wagons and part equipment for a further 75,000 wagons.—British Official Wireless Service.

INDO-JAPANESE COTTON AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New Delhi, April 20.

The Indo-Japanese commercial agreement has formally been initialled and the Japanese delegation is departing next week.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Anti-Fascist Strike Declared.

Clashes With Police.

Situation Results in Cabinet Resignation.

CONVENT SET ON FIRE BY THE MOB.

Don Niceto Alcala Zamora.
(President of the Spanish Republic).

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Madrid, April 20.

A general amnesty for political prisoners has been voted by the Cortes.

This will liberate General Sanjurjo and many others implicated in the monarchist revolt and the De Rivera dictatorship.

The decision caused anger among the ultra-Republicans and Socialists and resulted in a "free fight" in the Cortes which lasted ten minutes. Bottles were thrown in the scuffles and kicks and blows were exchanged promiscuously, one member was cut by broken glass.

Catholic Demonstration.

Madrid, April 22.

Trams and buses are not running, and bars and cafes are closed in consequence of a proclamation of a 24 hour anti-Fascist general strike. Clashes in which two policemen are reported to have been killed, occurred, but a demonstration arranged by the Catholic Popular Action Party, which was the immediate reason of the strike, passed off quietly in the presence of 30,000 people.

The Minister for the Interior states that there is no cause for alarm, and the Government will take whatever steps may be necessary to maintain order.

English Youth Killed.

Madrid, April 23.

One person was killed and five were seriously injured, and 120 were arrested during the anti-Fascist rioting. The casualties include Allan Deller, a London youth and a winner of the travelling scholarship, who had been to Madrid for a fortnight studying the language. He was shot in the head and chest.

A convent was set on fire and a bomb was thrown into one of the principal hotels.

The nerves of the police are jumpy as they have been subject to ambushes of all sorts, and firing from roofs. The situation is still grave and it is feared that the President may refuse to sign the Amnesty Bill, which is certain to cause a Cabinet crisis.

Cabinet Resigns.

Madrid, April 25.

A "state of alarm" has been proclaimed throughout the country.

Madrid. Later.

Premier Lerroux's Cabinet has resigned owing to President Zamora signing the Amnesty Law under protest and announcing his intention to publish or record objections.

He only signed the Bill because he thought that the Lerroux Government was the only possible one in view of the composition of the present Cortes.

Thousands of Gunmen.

One of President Zamora's principal objections was to the inclusion among the liberated of thousands of gunmen when the police already have the greatest difficulty in coping with outrages. His technical objections apparently are based on a provision of the Bill for returning their confiscated estates to rebellious officers.

STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUTS.

Clashes with Police in Bombay.

A Ban on Processions.

THIRTY THOUSAND WORKERS OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bombay, April 24.

Thirteen strike leaders have been arrested and 12 strikers have been injured in clashes with the police during attempts to defy the ban on processions in connection with the general strike against wage cuts proclaimed yesterday.

Of the 30,000 workers on strike, 20,000 are in Bombay. Forty mills are affected.

ENGLAND—AUSTRALIA FLIGHT.

Young Airwoman Crashes in Italy.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 21.

Miss Jean Batten, the 24 years old New Zealand airwoman left Lympne air port at 5 o'clock this morning in an attempt to beat Mrs. Mollison's time of 20 days for a flight to Australia.—British Official Wireless Service.

The Crash.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, April 22.

The Australian airwoman, Miss Batten, who was flying solo to Australia from England crashed in the darkness near Rome. The machine was wrecked and Miss Batten received minor injuries.

OBITUARY.

Lt.-Gen. Sir H. E. Belfield.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 20.

The death is announced at the age of 77, of Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Eversley Belfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.

*General Sir Herbert Belfield was from 1914-1920 Director of Prisoners of War. He had served in the Ashanti Campaign and the Boer War, at the end of which he became A. A. G., 1st Army Corps. He commanded the 4th Infantry Brigade from 1908-1907 and the 4th Division from 1907-1911.

SIR C. S. NAIR.

Madras, April 24.

The death is announced of Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair, Kt., C.I.E. a member of the Council of State Government of India.

BRITISH RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

Extensive Programme of Construction.

£15,000,000 TO BE SPENT.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 24.

The construction programmes of the four leading British Railway Companies include orders for building 500 new locomotives this year and altogether £15,000,000 will be spent on improvements to the services.

Of this sum the Southern Railway will spend £1,750,000 on the electrification of the Eastbourne and Hastings Lines.

The new Great Western Railway locomotives will include ten of the Castle type which draw the "Cheltenham Flyer" which is the world's fastest train.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway are spending £8,400,000 on improvements and the latest developments in rolling stock are displayed in an exhibition train on view at Euston Station.

Electric Kitchen.

It includes among other features such as a lounge, saloon and sleeping cars, a vehicle containing an electric kitchen which may tour Canada and the United States with the "Royal Scot". Altogether 282 new locomotives and 674 new carriages are being built for this Line.

For the London North-Eastern Railway £2,300,000 is being spent on new construction and other improvements.—British Official Wireless Service.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S ALLEGATIONS.

Committee of Privileges Meets.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 23.

The Committee of Privileges, to investigate the charges brought by Mr. Winston Churchill, that Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby, members of the Joint Committee on the Indian Constitutional Reform, had used pressure to secure the withdrawal of evidence which was to have been submitted to the committee by the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held a further meeting this morning under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Mr. Winston Churchill, who had been invited to appear before the committee to support his allegations, attended. The meeting was held in private.—British Official Wireless Service.

BRITISH TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Draft Agreement Under Discussion.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 23.

During the week-end the French Embassy in London handed to the Board of Trade the draft of the proposed agreement to regulate commercial relations between the two countries after May 12, when the present commercial conventions expire. Three months' notice to end these was given by the French Government during the recent quota controversy. The draft is under consideration and further changes will follow.

No date has as yet been fixed for the resumption of the London discussions.—British Official Wireless Service.

A Famous Cookery Tip

Expert cooks will tell you that all soups, gravies and casserole dishes are vastly improved by a touch of Bovril.

It adds nourishment and flavour and it brings out the nourishment and flavour of the foods to which it is added.

BOVRIL

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The Special Aspirin for the Tropics!

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HE WAS TOO FAT AT FIFTY

Lost 10 lbs. in Two Months

Also Lost His Rheumatism and Indigestion

As a salesman, a load of excess fat wasn't much good to him. He admits his condition lost him business. So a return to normal weight and fitness was a benefit to his pocket as well as to his health.

"I was becoming too fat after reaching 50, and had attacks of rheumatism and indigestion, and my outlook on life was bad. Being a salesman my condition hurt my business considerably. I took ordinary aids and other medicines, but they did not do any permanent good. Then I commenced taking Kruschen as directed—and really I was pessimistic. But in spite of that I soon began to feel different—brighter, stronger, had more energy, no rheumatism, and to my surprise, after two months I had 10 lbs. in weight. Although I was eating much more, as digestion and fullness had nearly left me.

"So I am going on with Kruschen. Some days, when having to sleep away from home, I forget it—one is apt to forget when feeling so much better. But I have regretted my forgetfulness, as I have not felt so full of vim during the day, and I fancy I have lost business in consequence. I recommend Kruschen on all my travels."—W. H. G.

The numerous vital salts in Kruschen stimulate and tune up the bodily functions from a number of different angles. Your stomach, liver and kidneys all feel the immediate benefit. Your blood is cleansed of impurities and becomes invigorated and refreshed. You forget indigestion, rheumatism and depression in a new and unaccustomed feeling of physical and mental exhilaration.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable of all Chemists and Stores. The importing agents are C. Denovan & Co., Albert House, Government Road, Nairobi.

ON THE SPOT.

PRACTICAL ENGINEERING

COMPLETE FOUNDRY SERVICE —
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IRON and STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
Middlesbrough. England.

"MORE ELBOW ROOM."

Germany's Colonial Demands.

Dr. Schnee Again.

DEVELOPMENT OF TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, April 24.

An appeal to the world to allow Germany equal share in the development of overseas countries was voiced by Dr. Schnee on the occasion of the 50th. anniversary of the acquisition of Germany's first colony.

Germany, he said, urgently needed elbow room in tropical countries for raw materials and in colonies for emigrants who otherwise would be compelled to go to foreign countries.

*Dr. Schnee was formerly Governor of German East Africa.

KENYA'S LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Labour Member's Question on Duties and Status.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 24.

During question time in the House of Commons Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister informed Mr. J. J. Lawson (Lab. Chester-le-Street) that no change was involved in the duties and status of the Labour Department in Kenya under the new arrangement whereby salaries of officers were grouped under one head in the Estimates.

BRITISH SUMMER TIME.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 21.

British Summer Time comes into operation at 2 a.m. on Sunday when clocks will be advanced one hour.—British Official Wireless Service.

FREE STATE SENATE ABOLITION.

Bill's Second Reading Passed.

A POLITICAL GAME.

Detrimental to Best Interests of Ireland.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Dublin, April 20.

The Dail by 70 votes to 51 has passed the second reading of the Bill to abolish the Free State Senate.

Mr. De Valera replying to the debate said if to-morrow they had a re-union of Ireland and an all Ireland Parliament then a very good case could be made for a Senate similar to that of the United States government. They were not finally making a Free State constitution and Mr. De Valera ridiculed the idea that a majority in the Dail, if the Senate was abolished, would indulge in extremes or act unfairly towards the minority.

The immediate cause of the Bill was the political game played by the Senate which might have been allowed to carry on, but it would have gone in any case, said Mr. De Valera, because it was getting detrimental to the best interests of the State.

CAESAR'S G.H.Q.

Confirmation of an Episode in the Gallic War.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Beauvais, April 21.

The site of Caesar's headquarters outside Beauvais where Caesar subdued the war like Bellovaci, who gave their name to the city, has been discovered by the archaeologist, M. Matherat.

It is in the form of a double ring of earthworks, with gateways, on the plateau of Breuil, a rectangular platform with especially deep ditches appears to have been constructed as Caesar describes.

M. Matherat's deductions are strikingly confirmed by the discovery of remains of bridges constructed with hurdles in the marshes of Breuil. Caesar's Commentaries mention the building of such bridges to enable his war engines to be brought to the scene of action.

A Shower of Darts.

The suppression of the revolt of the Bellovaci, a tribe of the Belgae, in B.C. 50 was practically the last incident of the Gallic War. The Bellovaci had chosen for their camp an elevated position, surrounded by a dangerous Morass; Caesar "did not think it prudent" to attack them in such a favourable position, so by means of bridges made of hurdles he crossed the morass and took his engines to a neighbouring hill from which he could "shower darts upon the thickest of the enemy."

FINNISH SPY TRIAL.

Penal Servitude for a Woman.

Soviet Espionage

SUGGESTED INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Helsingfors, April 25.

A woman named Mrs. Martha Sclid, the central figure in the greatest spy trial in Finnish history has been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for espionage on behalf of the Soviet.

Twenty-three co-accused were sentenced to shorter terms of imprisonment.

It is alleged that the accused were connected with the international spy organisation unmasked in Paris last December.

KING'S ACCESSION.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary to be Celebrated in 1935.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 24.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's Accession to the Throne will be celebrated in May 1935 and it is anticipated that all parts of the Empire will be represented at the functions which will be held in London in connection with the event.—British Official Wireless Service.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

Birthday Cake Made by the King's Chef.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 21.

The King's chef prepared a pink and white iced birthday cake decorated with eight candles for this afternoon's birthday party of Princess Elizabeth, who is eight years old to-day. Their Majesties, the Duke and Duchess of York, and other members of the Royal Family will be present.—British Official Wireless Service.

BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

Sir George Clerk Leaves London.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, April 20.

Sir George Clerk, the new British Ambassador to Paris, was the recipient of many tributes to his past services and of good wishes in his new post at a reception held a his honour in London yesterday. The gathering was arranged by Lord Derby and the United Associations of Great Britain and France, and those who spoke included Lord Stanhope, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, representing Sir John Simon, Major C. R. Atlee, representing the Opposition in the House of Commons, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal Parliamentarian, the Belgian and French Ambassadors.

Sir George Clerk, replying, referred to the brilliant services of Lord Tyrrell, whom he is succeeding, in maintaining the Anglo-French understanding and friendship.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE RUMANIAN PLOT.

Accused Sentenced to Ten Years.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bucharest, April 22.

Colonel Precup and 12 other army officers, who were accused of plotting to assassinate King Carol and to abduct Madame Lupescu, the King's mistress, have been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Compensating Owners of Bazaar Property.

MUNICIPAL TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.

Re-Building Problems.

The success or otherwise of the Nairobi Municipal Council's Town Planning Scheme, which was briefly outlined in last week's issue of the "Eas tAfrican Standard," depends very largely on the question of compensation and the length of the period allowed for reconstruction.

That the owners of property in the bazaar area are, in the main, in favour of the new scheme, is the opinion of Mr. A. C. Tannahill who has had extensive experience in valuation and town planning. He points out, that however willing property owners may be to co-operate in the re-building, there are very definite financial difficulties. It is hoped therefore that Municipal Council will not press for a limited period in which the re-building must be carried out.

Possible Objections.

Unless some mutually satisfactory basis of compensation is evolved, and unless they are given adequate time in which to make their arrangements, it is likely that certain of the Indian property owners affected by the town planning scheme which the Municipal Council proposes to put into effect in the bazaar area, will strongly oppose the scheme.

An indication of the considerations that will probably govern the attitude of these plot owners in their negotiations with the Municipality was given in *The East African Standard* by Mr. A. C. Tannahill, who is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Surveyors, and who has for many years been connected with matters affecting the town planning and the valuing of properties and buildings in Nairobi.

"I believe," he said, "that the majority of the Indian property owners in the bazaar area are in favour of the scheme. It is understood, however, that the scheme involves the widening, not only of Government Road but also of Stewart Street.

"This will probably mean that certain plots fronting on these two streets will be completely wiped out. It is obvious that the owners of the buildings affected should not be called upon to sacrifice their rights for the benefit of the community as a whole, and therefore, quite obviously, they must be properly compensated.

Present Day Requirements.

"The bazaar started its existence somewhere about 1903, but many of the buildings erected then according to plans common at that date, do not conform to present-day sanitary requirements. It is believed that the property owners recognise this, and are prepared to pull down these old buildings and to erect new buildings to conform to modern town planning.

"In these difficult times, however, it is not always easy to find the necessary money for heavy capital expenditure, and the projectors must be given time to make the necessary financial arrangements and to arrange for rebuilding, notwithstanding the fact that there may be complete willingness on their part to co-operate in the scheme.

"It has been suggested the buildings should be demolished within a period of two years, and reconstructed within a period of three years. Very definitely, there should be no fixed period in which reconstruction should be completed. It should be left to the individual owners to do what they like with their own property, and if they elect not to build on their plots until times are more propitious, that is undoubtedly their affair. A limited period in which to rebuild might seriously affect building prices, to the detriment of the plot owners.

"There is also a suggestion that the central sanitary lane be widened from 20 feet to 40 feet by taking away a depth of ten feet from the frontages of the present sanitary lane. This suggestion is a reasonable and proper one, provided that the owners affected are suitably compensated for their loss in area.

"With regard to this loss it has been suggested that the provision of a 40 feet road in place of a 20 feet lane will improve the value of these plots by giving them two frontages instead of one, and that, therefore, a betterment will accrue and may exceed the compensation for loss of area that would have been granted. This question of betterment is problematical, and the Municipality would be well advised not to introduce it.

Side Passages.

"It is understood, further, that a number of the side passages will be done away with and thrown into the adjoining plots. In this manner the Municipality will doubtless obtain a quite considerable sum of money from which to compensate owners for the depth of ten feet of land which is required for the widening of the central lane.

"The position, briefly, is that the owners in the bazaar area are asked to pull down the houses and buildings, which, in the majority of cases, to-day, satisfy their requirements. I understand that for the most part the plot holders are prepared to do this for the benefit of the community as a whole, and if they are not unduly rushed in this matter there is every likelihood that this desirable scheme of reconstruction can be given effect to at comparatively low cost to the Municipality and the ratepayers."

A NEW BANK.

Registered in South Africa.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, April 14.

(By Air Mail.)

The Union Bank of S.A. Ltd. has been registered at Pretoria with a share capital of £100,000 divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each. Power to increase the capital is taken by the company.

The objects are to establish and conduct the business of a banker within the Union of South Africa and such other places as may be decided and to establish such branches or agencies as may be decided. Banking in all its branches will be conducted and, if and when permitted by law notes will be issued and circulated according to the provisions of such laws.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To Represent Native Interests.

MR. RUPERT HEMSTED.

Sir Ali Bin Salim Renominated as Arab Member.

The *East African Standard* learns that the additional unofficial member to represent Native Interests on Legislative Council has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor. He is Mr. Rupert W. Hemsted, O.B.E., a former Provincial Commissioner in the Colony and a member of the Morris Carter Land Commission. Mr. Hemsted, who was appointed to Kenya in 1909, retired in 1932 and is now a settler in the Ngong district. He is an authority on Native affairs, particularly as regards the Masai.

The Rev. Canon G. Burns, O.B.E. has been re-appointed as the other member representing Native Interests.

Arab Interests.

The Royal Instructions also provide that if one of the nominated official members has not been specially appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, a nominated unofficial member shall be appointed to represent these interests.

Sir Ali Bin Salim was the nominated official member to represent Arab interests, but when he went on leave, prior to retirement, in 1931, the officer for the time being holding the appointment of Provincial Commissioner, Coast, was appointed to represent these interests.

It has now been considered desirable to take advantage of the clause providing for a nominated unofficial member. It was therefore decided to reappoint Sir Ali Bin Salim, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Traffic Check.

As a result of the traffic check held by the police in Nairobi on Friday last, a total of 27 cases are being taken up. Of these 14 were persons without a Shs. 5/- driving licence, 11 were in respect of unlicensed vehicles and two persons were found without certificates of competency.

£75,000 SURPLUS.

Uganda Balances Her Budget.

A Million Reserve.

Graduated Poll Tax Bill Introduced.

GOVERNMENT'S OVERHEAD CHARGES.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, April 20.

In the Legislative Council yesterday the Treasurer reported that the final Budget figures for 1933 showed:

Revenue: £1,350,000

Expenditure: £1,275,000

The reserve now totals £1,214,000.

The Graduated Poll Tax Bill was introduced by the Chief Secretary who argued that such taxation was legitimate revenue for the expansion of essential services

Government considered said the Colonial Secretary that the non-Native population should contribute more to Government overhead charges.

The second reading of the Bill will be taken on April 28, when non-official members of the Council will reply.

Theft by Servant.

A European named John Charles Galbraith, appeared before the Resident Magistrate's Court, Nairobi, on Thursday, on a charge of theft by servant from Messrs. The Overseas Motor Transport Company (E. A.), Ltd. He was remanded to appear again on May 2, and was released on his own bond of Shs. 500/-, and one surety of similar amount.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S VISIT.

"Making the Wheels go Round."

COMMENT IN LONDON

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

London, April 10.

(By Air Mail.)

At the twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd., held in London on March 23, the Chairman, Major Sir B. H. M. Leggett, D.S.O., referring in the course of his speech to the recent visit to East Africa of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said:

"I think I have now surveyed the whole field, but there is one matter on which I should like to add a word and I am sure the meeting would like me to do so—that is with reference to the recent visit of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, to East Africa. Everyone connected with East Africa felt that it was a very fine act on his part to give up his Christmas holiday in order to go out and see what he could do in these territories; and they liked the way in which he undertook the journey, going by air, thus giving a very great impetus to the air services, which are now so valuable to the whole of the East African territories and to everyone engaged in trading and progress there.

Fullest Confidence.

"Sir Philip spent his first week in Uganda, and I am told that the thorough way in which he went into everything there gave great satisfaction.

"Unfortunately, on his arrival in Nairobi, he was taken very ill and it is no secret now that he was nearly at the last gasp. However, he has fortunately, now recovered and arrived home a few days ago.

"I had the privilege of a short talk with him just before he went out, and he said: 'I am going out with the determination to do all I can to make the wheels go round. I have the fullest confidence in these territories.' He has now come home again, I have not had the chance of seeing him yet, but from what I have heard, his visit to the country will be of great benefit."

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BEST ENGLISH POULTRY AND MEAT SERVED.
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— NAIROBI —
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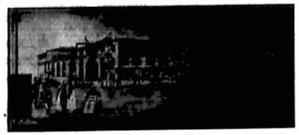

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NAIROBI DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Results of the Postal Ballot.

A TIE DECIDED BY LOT.

The general elections for the Kenya Legislative Council are now a thing of the past. On Friday, however, the results of another election were declared in Nairobi —those of the Nairobi District Council. About six weeks ago the retiring members in four of the seven wards were returned unopposed, but the seats in the remaining three wards being contested, a postal ballot had to be held.

In Ward I (Ngong—Kikuyu—Kabete), Mr. A. Bradley was elected with 37 votes against Mr. A. R. Bradbury's 28, one paper being rejected. There were two vacancies in Ward II (Kyambu—Kamiti—Ruaraka), and Mr. C. N. Day with 40 votes, and Mr. J. H. Turner with 39 were the successful candidates, while Mr. A. Ferguson was the third contestant with 24 votes. In Ward V (Thika) the two contestants, Mr. J. Smith, the retiring member and Mr. G. E. Llewhellin were equal with 33 votes each. According to the District Council Election (Postal Ballot) Rules, 1929, Section 17 defines that "In the event of the number of votes being found equal for any two or more candidates, all of whom cannot be declared elected to fill vacancies in the Council, the Returning Officer shall by lot immediately determine the election." This procedure was therefore adopted, and Mr. G. H. Llewhellin was, by lot, declared the successful candidate.

Complete List.

The following is the complete list of members:

Ward I, (Ngong—Kikuyu—Kabete): Mr. A. Bradley, Capt. L. Gorringe, and Mrs. A. E. Cowie.

Ward II. (Kyambu—Ruaraka—Kamiti): Mr. C. N. Day, Mr. J. H. Turner and Mr. H. T. Wells (Mr. S. Burell acting for the last named).

Ward III, (Limuru): Col. C. G. Durham, Mr. W. H. Dickens and Mr. A. D. Impey.

Ward IV (Ruiru): Major W. Kirton (Chairman of the Council), Mr. W. J. Webb and Mr. G. L. Glassford.

Ward V. (Thika): Mr. A. F. Bester, Mr. G. W. Repton and Mr. G. E. Llewhellin.

Ward VI. (Donyo Sabuk): Major J. O. K. Delap and Mr. H. Clay.

Ward VII. (Makuyu): Mr. E. D. Rutherford and Mr. V. Blad.

RAIN AT MARAGUA.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.] Maragua, April 17.

Welcome rain fell over the whole of the Maragua Ridge and surrounding district over the week-end, 2.10 inches being registered during the three days.

It is to be feared however, it has come too late for much of the coffee especially on the lower farms, owing to the fact that the Ridge picks much earlier than is general, and the rain coming so late has in consequence had disastrous effects.

The New Kenya Legislative Council.

UNPRECEDENTED CHANGES IN ITS COMPOSITION.

Equal Numbers on Both Sides.

RESULT OF TWO ADDITIONS TO THE RANKS OF NOMINATED UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The recent changes in the constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council create an unprecedented position.

By the appointment of another Nominated Unofficial Member to represent African Interests and by the further appointment of Sir Ali bin Salim to be a Nominated Unofficial Member to represent Arab Interests, the unofficial and official sides of the House are now numerically equal.

There will now be twenty official and twenty unofficial Members, in addition to His Excellency the Governor who, as President of the Council, has an original vote and also a casting vote.

The President's Position.

The first session of the new Legislative Council of Kenya which opened in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Tuesday. Two important changes will take place as a result of recent appointments. The Constitution provides for a fixed number of official and Elected Members (the latter being European, Indian and Arab) but in addition there will now be two Nominated *Unofficial* Members to represent the interests of the African Community and one Nominated Arab *Unofficial* Member.

The Royal Instructions provide that "if one of the Nominated Official Members is not specially appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, there shall be a Nominated Unofficial Member to represent such interests." He must not be a person holding office in the Public Service.

Some time ago Sir Ali bin Salim, while holding office as Liwali, was nominated by Government as an *Official* member representing Arab interests and, as such, was included in the Government side of the House. He is now, however, nominated as an *Unofficial* Member (in the same way as two Members are nominated to represent African Interests) and is therefore included in the general body of Unofficial Members.

The composition of the Council is now as follows:—

GOVERNMENT:
Ex-Officio Members ... 11
Nominated Official Members 9
NON-GOVERNMENT:
European Elected Members 11
Indian Elected Members 5
Arab Elected Member ... 1
Nominated Unofficial Members 3
THE PRESIDENT: H. E. the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members.

The eleven *ex-officio* members are:—

The Colonial Secretary, the Hon. H. M.-M. Moore, C.M.G.

The Attorney General, the Hon. W. Harragin.

The Treasurer, the Hon. G. Walsh, C.B.E.

The Chief Native Commissioner, the Hon. S. H. La Fontaine, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Acting).

The Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, the Hon. E. B. Hosking, O.B.E. (Acting)

The Director of Agriculture, the Hon. H. B. Waters.

The Director of Education, the Hon. H. S. Scott.

The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, the Hon. A. E. Hamp (Acting).

The Director of Public Works, the Hon. J. C. Stronach (Acting).

The Commissioner of Customs, the Hon. G. D. Kirsopp.

Nominated Official Members.

Nine nominated Official Members:

Col. the Hon. R. Wilkinson, D.S.O., Officer Commanding Northern Brigade.

The Hon. T. Fitzgerald, O.B.E., Postmaster General.

The Hon. E. B. Horne, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, Kikuyu.

The Hon. H. R. Montgomery, Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza.

The Hon. H. G. Pilling, C.M.G., Deputy Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. H. E. Welby, Acting Provincial Commissioner, Rift Valley Province.

The Hon. G. H. C. Boulderson, Acting Provincial Commissioner, Coast.

The Hon. T. D. H. Bruce, Solicitor General.

Major the Hon. H. H. Brassey-Edwards, Deputy Director, Animal Industry.

Elected Members.

European:—

Rift Valley: Lt.-Col. the Hon. Lord Francis Scott, D.S.O.

Nairobi South: Capt. the Hon. H. E. Schwartze.

Nyanza: The Hon. Conway Harvey.

Coast: Major the Hon. R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O.

Mombasa: The Hon. F. A. Bemister.

Trans Nzoia: Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Uasin Gishu: The Hon. A. C. Hoey.

Ukamba: The Hon. Sir Robert Shaw, Bt.

Nairobi North: Major the Hon. F. Cavendish-Bentinck.

Aberdare: The Hon. E. H. Wright.

Kyambu: Major the Hon. G. H. Riddell, M.V.O.

Indian:—

The Hon. Shams-ud-Deen.
The Hon. J. B. Pandya.
The Hon. Isher Dass.
The Hon. N. S. Mangat.
The Hon. A. C. L. de Souza.

Arab.

The Hon. Sheriff Abdulla bin Salim.

Nominated Unofficial Members.

Native Interests:—

The Rev. Canon the Hon. G. Burns, O.B.E.

The Hon. Rupert W. Hemsted, O.B.E.

Arab Interests:—

The Hon. Sir Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., C.M.G.

AN UNRECORDED INTERVIEW.

Secretary of State and Canon Burns

No Report.

The "East African Standard" understands, on enquiry, that no record will be issued by Government of the discussions which took place at the interview granted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Rev. Canon, the Hon. G. Burns, O.B.E., as Nominated Unofficial Member of the last Legislative Council representing Native Interests.

It is stated that the interview (which took place before, during and after lunch) was less formal than the discussions with other Unofficial Members of Council and that no record was taken of the discussions.

SUBUKIA DUKA RAID.

Indian Who Was Disturbed in Bed.

Further details have now been received of the recent raid on a duka at Subukia, already reported in the "East African Standard."

On the night of April 11, at about 9 o'clock Dhanji Nasi, an Indian, who occupies an isolated shop at Col. Lean's farm at Subukia, alleges that he was awakened from sleep by stones being thrown against the outside of the building. He remained in bed and soon after a window was smashed open and a native entered, who knocked over and extinguished a lighted lamp.

The native is said to have pulled the bed clothes over the Indian's head but the latter states he was able to see two other natives enter through the window.

Dhanji Nasi believes that one of the intruders stood by the bed with a panga in his hand, while the first intruder carried a spear.

The shop was ransacked and Shs. 40/- in cash, and goods to the value of approximately Shs. 350/- were stolen.

No arrests have yet been made the description of the intruders is vague and their tribe uncertain.

LIMITATION OF DEBTS.

Chamber Criticism of a New Bill.

Criticism of one of the provisions in the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to limitation was voiced at the monthly general meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon by the Hon. Capt. H. E. Schwartze.

In explaining the effect of certain of the provisions, he declared that one clause provided for an extension of the limitation period for payment of debts from three to six years, even in cases where the original limitation period had already been completed. He considered it unjust that debts should be revived in this manner by retrospective legislation.

After the chairman, Mr. R. F. Mayer, had endorsed these views, the meeting adopted a motion associating itself with the criticisms offered by Capt. Schwartze.

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WHEREBY
YOUR WIDOW,
YOUR CHILDREN,
YOUR DEPENDENTS.
will receive should you die within 20 years:—
1. **£100 Cash,**
2. **£12·10s. per month for the remainder of the period.**
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Premiums are LOW and within YOUR REACH.
DO NOT DELAY
M. D. KAMPF,
Box 206 MANAGER. NAIROBI.

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"SHE's the picture of health—as bright as can be. I've been feeding her Quaker Oats ever since she was a baby. I'm certain that it has helped her to be the sturdy, energetic child that she is. Quaker Oats seems to have just everything to develop strong healthy bodies—build bones and enrich the blood. I wonder why more mothers don't rely on Quaker Oats for their children."

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ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY BANQUET.

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS FOR KENYA.

Lord Francis Scott's Views.

REPRODUCING THE BEST OF ENGLAND ON THE EQUATOR.

His Excellency the Governor was the chief guest at the ninth annual banquet of the Nairobi Branch of the Royal Society of St. George, held on Saturday evening and presided over by the President, Lt.-Col. W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D.

The President, proposing the toast of " England," eulogised the wonderful demonstration of recovery shown in the Chancellor's Budget. But England had her faults, said Col. Tucker, and not the least of these was her failure properly to understand Kenya.

Proposing the toast of "Kenya," Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck spoke in optimistic vein. He believed that with a greater degree of imaginative planning by the settlers themselves, Kenya, by this time next year would be further round the corner than many anticipated.

Practically on the eve of the first session of the new Legislative Council, Lt.-Col. Lord Francis Scott replying to the toast of " Kenya," took the opportunity briefly to review the Country's future prospects. Lord Francis was emphatic that both the Home and the Local Government must make a definite statement on their policy for Colonial Development. After a short resume of the Colony's loan position, Lord Francis uttered a note of warning to Government lest, met by obstruction and reasonable tactics, the people of this Country should turn round and say "Let us sweep away this bureaucracy and manage our own affairs."

The toast of the "Guests" in an exceptionally witty speech by Mr. S. Thornton, brief replies thereto and the 1934 St. George's Banquet concluded. The time-honoured ceremony of bringing in the Baron, the President's speech, the well-chosen incidental music by the K.A.R. Band and the exceptional organisation of the whole proceedings by the Society's Honorary Secretary all combined to give members of the Society and their guests a very real reminder of the Country to whose Patron Saint they were that night doing honour.

Colonial Office Policy.

Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of St. George held its ninth annual banquet on Saturday evening, at the New Stanley Hotel. Attended by 141 members and guests—only seven less than last year—the function again proved its popularity. This is chiefly due to the excellent organising ability of the hon. secretary, Mr. A. C. Tannahill, an ability which ensures that no detail is overlooked.

Lieut.-Col. W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., President, took the chair, with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, as the principal guest of the Society. Owing to his recent illness, His Excellency did not speak, except to propose the toast of His Majesty the King. Other guests were Lord Francis Scott; the President of the Irish Society of East Africa, Mr. J. C. Stronach; the President of the Caledonian Society, Major J. W. Milligan, D.S.O.; and the President of the South African Society, Mr. H. J. May.

There were also present Mr. R. C. Samuels, the founding hon. secretary eleven years ago of the Mombasa branch, which is two years senior to Nairobi, and Mr. Barnett, who will probably be its next President. Past Presidents of Nairobi included Mr. Tannahill, Mr. W. C. Mitchell, Major J. D. Leonard, Mr. L. Gilbert (now hon. treasurer). Col. R. Wilkinson, President in 1933, was absent in Uganda and unable to attend. Vice-Presidents were Major C. E. Browne, Very Rev. Dean Wright, Major F. C. G. Stratton, and Mr. W. Tyson.

The dinner was carried through with time-honoured ceremony. As guests filed in to take their places at the dining tables, the Band of the K.A.R. played " Roast Beef of Old England," and thereafter, until the speeches commenced, played a very suitable programme of selections, as well as with each toast. The band, under Mr. A. G. Holness, was once more greatly appreciated, and the thanks tendered them for their music were sincere.

Enter the Baron.

Grace by the Society's honorary chaplain, Dean Wright, and the dinner commenced—it was noted on the menu that the produce was entirely from Kenya. And then The Baron was carried in by the honorary Carvers, Mr. A. Hornby and Major J. D. Leonard, to the music of his own anthem by the Drums and Fifes of the K.A.R. Presented to the President, the Carvers received their gift of a tankard of beer each, and the dinner was resumed.

At its conclusion, His Excellency the Governor gave the toast of " The King."

Mr. Tannahill then read the greetings exchanged between Nairobi and other branches, greetings received from all over the world. The parent Society in England sent its warmest wishes. Nairobi perpetrated a doggerel verse on Eldoret:—

" Forget Kakamega and Gold,
Imagine your claims have been sold,
Drink jolly good ale and old
Saint George always favours the bold."

Eldoret replied: — " Hearty greetings to-night. We are dining instead of mining and we haven't struck water yet."

The toast of the Queen, the Prince of Wales (President of the Royal Society), and other members of the Royal Family, given from the chair, preceded the toast of " England," proposed by Col. Tucker.

ENGLAND.

England he described as a country whose demonstration of recuperative power during the present week must assuredly be the envy of the whole world. But, before proceeding to paint the lily, he would like to say this: that even in the exuberance that Englishmen naturally felt on St. George's night they were never unconscious of the important part which Scotsmen, Irishmen and other kindred races had played in the history and development of the Motherland, so that so far from being invidious he hoped their many guests present that night would freely indulge in their reflected glory. Cosmopolitan as Kenya must necessarily be, he submitted that great advantages were derivable from these periodical rallies under the flags of their patron saints, because, no matter how intermixed they became in their daily avocations, it was only by retaining their national characteristics, as distinct from trying to blend them one with the other, that the best qualities of each race were contributed to the common efforts they were called upon to make.

Col. Tucker, however, recognised that England was not without her faults. One outstanding fault in the eyes of the people of Kenya was her failure to properly understand this country. One might add, a deliberate attempt in some quarters permanently to misunderstand Kenya. He said this with some feeling because, during his recent visit to South Africa, he met most astonishing misconceptions of Kenya and the people, though he also found evidence of the good work of the Kenya Association calculated to create a truer picture.

At this stage the President explained that he had intended a very different speech dealing with St. George and the Dragon and Cappodocia until that morning's "East African Standard" revealed a perfectly delightful article which stole his thunder.

A Fine Ambition.

Continuing therefore in more serious vein, Col. Tucker held that it was germane to the toast to point out that among their greatest ambitions in Kenya was the one to reproduce on the Equator all that was best of England—a very fine ambition whether applied to their homes, farms, factories or to their general standard of business morality. After all, where did they go for their pedigree stock, where was the best machinery in the world produced, and, attenuated though the volume might be at the present time, where did they expect to get new capital from? Why, the country whose toast they were honouring to-night. (Hear, hear.) A foreigner might reasonably ask whether it was not paradoxical that they should profess so much love for a country which they permanently lived six thousand miles away from. Their reply would, he thought, be two-fold: firstly, that the future strength of England largely depended upon a well-developed, prosperous Colonial Empire, and secondly, that at this distance they often got a truer perspective of England's greatness than those living within her shores.

He closed, however, on the note of the simpler things [illegible] England, after making this [illegible] servation: that whe[illegible] whose wish was often [illegible] to the thought described them as a decadent race, he believed that all who had studied English history and related the events to the circumstances and difficulties of the time would share his doubt as to whether the most glorious pages of English history had not yet to be written. (Applause.) If so, the people of this generation had grave responsibilities, and in facing them they could not do better than quote the last two lines of an exhortation written by Rudyard Kipling—addressed not to Englishmen alone, but to all within the Empire:—

"Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen
"Who are neither children nor Gods, but Men in a world of men." (Applause.)

KENYA.

The toast of the immortal memory of Shakespeare and other illustrious English men and women having been honoured, Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck gave the toast of "Kenya". It was the toast of their home, the country of their adoption, and, to some, it would be the toast of the land of their birth. He reminded his hearers that last year's speaker was the Hon. H. H. Rushton, late Treasurer of the Colony—a man to whose foresight, hard work and strength of purpose under great difficulties, this country owed very much more than was generally realized to-day. In the course of his speech Mr. Rushton had pointed out that Kenya had during recent years suffered more than its fair share of difficulty and hardship by way of war, drought, locusts, etc., and that again, at the time he spoke, it was passing through the most gruelling test that the country had yet experienced. Furthermore, he frankly pointed out that the outlook this time last year was very gloomy, but he ventured to prophesy that once again the country would emerge hardier, stronger and more self reliant.

They would agree that Mr. Rushton's remarks last year were thoroughly justified, and the picture was a gloomy one. But prospects were very different to-day.

As the result, partly of temporary emergency cuts and taxation—which call had been nobly met by all sections of the community—and partly of improved world conditions, the expected heavy deficit for 1933 has been reduced from £214,000 to £46,000. The 1934 Budget, framed on really conservative lines, promised a surplus at the end of this year of £10,000. The Railway position had greatly improved. Only last week from Mombasa a ship had sailed with the biggest ship load of cotton that had yet left Kilindini. Furthermore, the import trade of Kenya and Uganda showed an improvement in 1933 of £24,000, and the combined export trade an improvement of £1,205,000. Dependent as Kenya was and must be to a great extent on conditions in the British Isles, the enormous improvement shown by the budget introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer this week must also add greatly to their grounds for optimism.

—The speaker believed he had every right to sound a note of optimism that evening, and, given rain, believed it quite possible that by this time next year Kenya would be further round the corner than most of them anticipated to-day. How soon they would achieve prosperity depended, however to some extent upon themselves "I am always a little bit inclined to think that we, as a community, are rather apt to expect an undue amount of spoon-feeding—spoon-feeding either by Government out here or from England. Now, with prospects of prosperity ahead it is, I feel, up to us and the settlers of the country themselves to do a little more imaginative planning rather than be content with what I might call negative thinking or, perhaps more accurately, negative criticism."

This tendency was obviously growing and he looked on the recent appointment of the Economic Development Committee as an instrument of encouragement in the right direction, especially in view of the fact that amongst its Terms of Reference were instructions to examine and advise on any proposals directed towards the development of their agricultural and industrial resources.

Local Autonomy.

In further remarks, Major Cavendish-Bentinck commented on the fact that people in England failed to comprehend the Colonial outlook, people who had no idea of conditions outside the British Isles. Nor could they possibly be induced to realise the real truth that probably the best friend the native had was the settler. They would not believe it any more than they would believe that the more people in Kenya were allowed to manage their own affairs out here without undue interference from outside, the more likely were they to make a success of the land of our adoption. (Applause) After all, they had experience of local conditions, and the guidance of officers of Government with a life long training in Colonial administration. But he was convinced that the present attitude was merely temporary and merely a swing of the pendulum. The present views held in England had been held there before. While the problems of Kenya were particularly intricate, they would not be any more easily solved by the overriding authority 6,000 miles away. On the contrary, they would be far more easily solved under a system which gave the greatest possible local autonomy, plus, of course, an unchallengeable unity with the Crown.

Major Cavendish-Bentinck went on to say, with regard to development, that the future prosperity of the country and its population and well being must depend to a large extent on the successful building up of local industries. One could not help agreeing that more than a substratum of truth underlay the remarks recently made by Major Conrad Walsh that, possibly without realizing it, the imperial Government was in fact to-day pursuing a policy of industrial repression in these territories, mainly for the reason that there might be a risk that local industries would compete with British industries and thus adversely affect English export trade, and react on the unemployment problem in England. Quite apart from the discouraging policy of the Imperial Government, there arose the question of policy in this country. A number of people were afraid of giving encouragement to the establishment of local industries because they say the revenues would suffer in that import duties on such articles as are at present imported, would decrease, if such articles were manufactured in this country.

For a short time, the amount directly collected in import duties probably would decrease, but, against that, the amount of money spent in this country, the amount of employment given and the number of people who would be brought in would more than counteract any such decrease, and he considered that those who hold the view point to which he had just alluded are shortsighted to a degree. (Applause).

Concluding, Major Cavendish-Bentinck repeated that he honestly believed Kenya had got through the worst of its trials, that it was about to emerge successfully from the most arduous test to which it had been subjected in its comparatively short history. (Applause).

With the toast, he coupled the names of His Excellency the Governor and Lord Francis Scott.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT.

Kenya, said Lord Francis Scott in reply had come to mean so much to them that they could not but feel anxious when they realised through what critical times she was passing. Were the rains going to materialise satisfactorily? were the locusts once more going to devastate the country? or were they for once to have a slice of good fortune? He was hoping that perhaps this day of the national saint of England might usher in better times.

Commenting on the recent general election, Lord Francis believed the electorate had been wise in their selection of repre-

(Continued on page 37).

CRIMINAL LAW IN KENYA.

Amendments to the Penal Code.

New Draft Bill.

Recommendations by Law Officers' Conference.

Several important recommendations are contained in the Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, which has been drafted to give effect to the recommendations made by the East African law officers at their conference last year. The Bill will be submitted to the Legislative Council during its next session.

Obscene Publications.

The existing clause dealing with traffic in obscene publications has been repealed and the following section substituted to bring the law in Kenya into line with the latest rules in the matter laid down by the Geneva Convention:

" Any person who—

(a) for the purpose or by way of trade or for the purpose of distribution or public exhibition, makes, produces, or has in his possession any one or more obscene writings, drawings, prints, paintings, printed matter, pictures, posters, emblems, photographs, cinematograph films, or any other obscene objects, or any other object tending to corrupt morals; or

(b) for any of the purposes above-mentioned imports, conveys, or exports, or causes to be imported, conveyed, or exported, any such matters or things, or in any manner whatsoever puts any of them in circulation; or

(c) carries on or takes part in any business, whether public or private, concerned with any such matters or things, or deals in any such matters or things in any manner whatsoever, or distributes any of them, or exhibits any of them publicly, or makes a business of lending any of them; or

(d) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever with a view to assisting the circulation of, or traffic in, any such matters or things, that a person is engaged in any of the acts referred to in this section, or advertises or makes known how, or from whom, any such matters or things can be procured either directly or indirectly; or

(e) publicly exhibits any indecent show or performance or any show or performance tending to corrupt morals,

is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for two years or to a fine of one hundred pounds."

Protection of Women.

With a view to safeguarding women from molestation, the following provision is included in the Bill:

" Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year."

Further proposed amendments provide that " every person who in any public place solicits for immoral purposes; and every person wandering about and endeavouring by the exposure of wounds or deformation to obtain or gather alms, shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person, and shall be liable to imprisonment for one month or to a fine not exceeding two pounds or to both."

Lottery Law.

Certain changes to the lottery laws are also suggested, and in future persons connected with the conduct of lotteries will probably have to observe the following new requirements:

" Any person who opens, keeps, or uses any place for carrying on a lottery not authorised by the Commissioner of Police or by a police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent to whom power has been delegated by the Commissioner of Police to give such authority, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and any person who in any way infringes or fails to comply with any of the conditions (if any) laid down when such authorization as above mentioned is given is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months."

Another clause makes provision for escaped convicts serving the unexpired portions of their sentences when recaptured. As the law stands at present, there is no such provision, and experience has shown that it is a necessary one.

Criminal Trespass.

If the Bill becomes law any person who " enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property; or, who, having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person or with intent to commit any offence," will be guilty of the misdemeanour termed " criminal trespass " and will be liable to imprisonment for three months.

If the property upon which the offence is committed is any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place of worship or as a place for the custody of property, the offender will be liable to imprisonment for one year.

Contempt of Court.

In a further clause provision is made that, in certain instances, where contempt of court is committed in view of the court, the offender may be detained, and may be sentenced by the court to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or in default to imprisonment without hard labour for a term not exceeding one month.

Subject to the acceptance of the relevant section, it will also be an offence in future to deal rashly and negligently with poisonous substances. Cases have arisen which show the need for such a provision.

It is also proposed to amend the principal ordinance to provide that a record and report shall be sent to the Governor by the presiding judge in cases where a person under the age of sixteen years has been convicted of any offence punishable with death.

In view of the need for further checks on cattle thefts which occur on the borders of the various territories, it has been considered advisable to incorporate a clause dealing with property stolen out of jurisdiction.

It is not anticipated that any expenditure of public moneys will be entailed if the provisions of the Bill become law.

A NEW WOOL PRESS.

A recent importation which seems likely to interest the sheep farmer, is a new type of woolpress aptly named a "One-Man" press.

It uses the standard 11½ lb. woolpack and handles bales comfortably up to 300 lbs. with two pressings, yet can be if necessary, carried to a fresh site by hand. It is of unit construction and can be assembled readily with a screwdriver and an adjustable spanner. The inbuilt winch permits of three degrees of pressure as wool is added and ensures a compact bale.

It is an Australian product and users there are very enthusiastic about it, a number of them recommending it for baling hay in addition to wool. Its very low cost brings it within the reach of the man who wishes to market only a few bales or store a little hay although one user is quoted as having put through 430 bales from one clip.

TEA PLANTING IN EAST AFRICA.

Restriction of Production.

Agreement Reached.

By Meeting of Planters in Nairobi.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THREE TERRITORIES.

A meeting of representatives of the tea producers of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory was held in Nairobi on Saturday to discuss certain proposals put forward by the International Tea Committee with a view to East Africa entering the general scheme of restriction of tea production which has been evolved by the tea producers in India, Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies.

Agreement was reached between the representatives of the tea producers of East Africa as to the restriction of further plantings which would be likely to suit conditions in East Africa and these proposals are being submitted to the East African Governments with a view to consideration at the forthcoming meeting of the Governors' Conference.

The tea producers wished to express to the Governments concerned their appreciation of the fact that they had been fully consulted by the Governments before any definite action had been taken.

TO BE BUILT OVER?

Rothamsted Experimental Farm Land.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
London (By mail.)

Two hundred and eighty acres of the most valuable land in the world—land to which coffee growers in Kenya, tea planters in Ceylon, and sheep breeders in Canada are deeply indebted—are threatened to-day by house builders.

Less than a mile from Harpenden lies the Rothamsted experimental farm, which, for 90 years, has been advising farmers throughout the Empire in the best methods of producing more and better crops.

A bud sent from Kenya or a sheep fly from Australia will be inspected in the farm's laboratory. The trouble will be analysed—and improved sheep or crops will be the result. All this work may now go for nought unless the house builders are called off.

THE JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are prices of selected stocks quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on April 17, the quotations being in South African currency:—

Cons. Dia. Ord. 10/-	5/5
Cons. Dia. 7% Pref. 10/-	7/9
Daggafontein Mines	115/6
East Geduld	165/-
Geduld Proprietary	154/-
Gov. Areas (Mod.) 5/-	61/6
Lace Prop. Mines	147/6
Modder East	63/-
New Modder	68/-
New Kleinfontein	37/6
Pretoria P. Cement	128/6
Randfontein Estate	44/6
Robinson Dp. B.	48/-
Sub. Nigel 10/-	222/6
Springs Mines	125/-
Transvaal G.M. Estate	25/3
Union Corp., 12/6	125/-
Johannesburg Mun. 5%	£113
Un. S.A. (Loc. Stk.)	
do. 5% 10 years	103½
do. 3¾% 1948/58	105
do. 5% 1940/50	112¼

If you think yellow, stained, unsightly-looking teeth are natural, start using Kolynos—a half-inch on a dry brush twice daily. In 3 days you'll see your mistake. Your teeth will look 3 shades whiter!

Kolynos—unlike any preparation you've ever used—contains two important ingredients that clean and whiten teeth remarkably. One—the finest cleansing agent known—erases stain and tartar, foams into every tiny fissure and washes away decay-causing débris;—while the other ingredient kills the millions of germs that cause most tooth and gum troubles and helps to make teeth absolutely clean.

Thus Kolynos gently cleans teeth right down to the natural white enamel and soon makes them more attractive than ever. It refreshes the mouth and stimulates the gums. Buy a tube of Kolynos from your chemist to-day.

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the antiseptic
DENTAL CREAM
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Economical and how delicious

One large packet of Symington's Soup gives you an ample helping for six people. And what soup it is! Rich, thick, appetising. Full of the nourishment that's only obtainable from the choicest ingredients, skilfully prepared.

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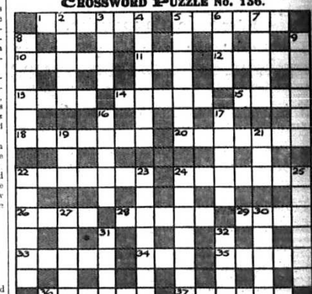
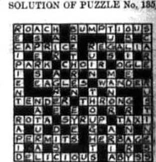
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 136.



ACROSS.
1. Empty space.
5. Brief expression
10. Surrounded by
11. Ocean
12. Odorous plant
13. Neat
14. Sailing ship
15. Retained
18. Turn round
20. Exult
22. Dictionary
24. Prescriptions
26. Leave
28. Trick
29. Engrave
33. Young owl
34. Delve
35. From above
36. Day of week
37. Cry.

DOWN.
2. Shun
3. Stimulate
4. Error
5. Game stealer
6. Girl's name
7. Fashion
8. Agent
9. Insect
16. Pick
17. Throw out
19. Annoy
21. Elf
22. Drink
23. Mid-day
24. Gives up
25. She monster
27. Good-for-nothing
30. Pronoun
31. Fastener
32. Den.

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE No. 135.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S POLICY.

Declaration to Kenya Elected Members.

CURRENCY CHANGE: "THAT WAY DAMNATION LIES."

"Complete Frankness."

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE: "KEEP A SENSE OF PROPORTION AND REALITY."

"I propose to deal with you with complete frankness." The Secretary of State for the Colonies made that remark in opening a statement of his views on issues raised by the European Elected Members in the February interview.

"I should not dream of reopening the question," he said in regard to constitutional claims.

Sir Philip said the suggestion that he or the Government was opposed to white settlement could be taken as "absolute nonsense."

"The details of Railway Administration," he remarked, "is a matter I do not wish to discuss and which I should not feel competent to discuss," and he refused to interfere with what he regarded as a very efficient Administration and an extremely competent Advisory Board.

While not unsympathetic to the sufferings and hardships of the people concerned, Sir Philip declined to consider any agricultural relief proposition, pointed to the losses of investors at Home and asked the Elected Members to "keep a sense of proportion and reality."

On the subject of currency change he said: "That way damnation lies." Lord Francis Scott asked Sir Philip, however, not to go away with the idea that the Elected Members as a body advocated deflation of the shilling. What they sought was an Empire policy.

Finally he emphasised that surrender of the Tanganyika Mandate would never be considered.

Inter-State Co-operation.

Following is the second instalment of the official record of the interview granted by the Secretary of State to the European Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council. The first section, dealing with agricultural finance, loans and white settlement appeared yesterday.

Those present were:—

The Secretary of State,
His Excellency the Governor,
The Colonial Secretary (the Hon. H. M.-M. Moore, C.M.G.).
Lord Francis Scott.
Capt. H. E. Schwartze.
Mr. Conway Harvey.
Mr. T. J. O'Shea.
Major R. W. B. Robertson-Baines.
Col. C. G. Durham.
Col. J. G. Kirkwood.
Mr. G. A. Bennister.
Capt. J. L. Cotter.
Major O. K. Delap.
Col. W. E. Foster.
Major P. W. Cavendish-Bentinck (Secretary, Elected Members' Organisation).
Mr. H. G. Gurney.

The record reads:

Lord Francis Scott: The third thing we have down here is the question of Railway rating policy as affecting general industry. The Union point of that, Sir, is that twelve years ago I think it was 1926 the whole system of the Railway here was altered; up till then it had been treated on a Government department and it was then taken out of that position and run on its own, with its own reserve funds and so on; and then subsequently, of course, there was the Order-in-Council. In those days, when it was first started, there was a very definite policy adopted that the financial and economic soundness of the Railway did depend on the greatest possible development of the country, and there was a definite policy adopted for helping exports by having cheap freights on exports and rather high freights on imports, and at the same time there were established low rates for certain bulk crops—cotton used in Uganda and maize in Kenya. That went on for a great many years, until recently, when there seems to have been a change of policy, tending in the opposite direction, and it has caused a great deal of feeling of unequal and discriminatory action in the country. That is the chief point with regard to this.

Secretary of State: Are you asking for subsidised freights?

Lord Francis Scott: No, Sir. We are asking for the same old policy as before.

Secretary of State: That was subsidised freights.

RAILWAY DEPRECIATION.

Lord Francis Scott: In the early stages it was. That is one point, Sir. The only other point which we would like to speak to you about is the question of this 2½ per cent depreciation.

Secretary of State: I can tell you that at once. I have discussed it with one of your deputations —it was a new point to me; I have discussed it with General Hindlip, and I have instructed that a despatch should go home, that I wished that the whole matter should be gone into, that I wanted to find out what was the genesis of this Order, and that I wished to have a comparison instituted between Railway practice on the home railway and overseas railways in normal times. I gave immediate instructions that the whole question should be taken up.

Lord Francis Scott: One small point dealing with that, which we thought we might suggest. Supposing it is laid down that it has got to continue, we wondered whether the half per cent could be put into a definite reserve fund.

Secretary of State: The half per cent, as far as I can make out, if carried to a reserve fund; it is not used. The allowance which on merits the Railway takes for depreciation is a two per cent allowance, so that the half per cent is not expended on Railway renewals. It may, of course, have been absorbed into Railway finance. I have not got into the whole of that and I have said I wish to be satisfied on that point myself and that no final decision is to be taken without my having reviewed it personally.

BRANCH LINES.

Lord Francis Scott: The next question is the question of Branch Line discounting which we feel is not very satisfactory. As pointed out in the Carter Report if you take it one way there is a deficit and, in another way, a profit, and it has been suggested that on all new lines a different principle might be applied.

Secretary of State: I should not think there will be any new lines in future where developments define the idea would be to have feeder roads.

Lord Francis Scott: Just to take an instance. Sir the Kitale Line which deals almost entirely with sheep produce the more on the present system of accounting it can never be self-supporting it does not matter what kind of doing it, it is purely an accounting method.

Secretary of State: It does not affect the actual rate charged on that particular line.

Lord Francis Scott: Yes; it has branch line rates.

NOT A C. O. MATTER.

Secretary of State: This is a question, I think, for discussion between the General Manager and the Railway Advisory Board. It is not the kind of thing where the Colonial Office is of the faintest use. It is a matter purely of revenue. It is a thing on which I do not think the opinion of the Colonial Office is worth twopence. I think it is entirely a matter for settlement between the Railway Advisory Board and the Railway Management.

Colonial Secretary: It is actually based, I think, on General Hammond's formula which he put up when he was Railway Adviser.

Secretary of State: If the Railway Management and the Railway Board do not agree about some alteration in the method of accounts I cannot conceive that the Colonial Office would wish to interfere.

Colonial Secretary: I do not think that the Railway Management is in agreement.

Secretary of State: Well, I am quite useless on this.

Lord Francis Scott: The other point is the question of subsidised rates. One of the questions which was definitely adopted by policy in 1922 was this question of the possibility of some method of additional protection and that carried on till 1928, since when there has been many attempts to undo that. Sir, and that causes great unsettlement. Actually the last Governors' Conference came to an agreement that nothing further should be done.

Colonial Secretary: That is drastic changes should take place.

Lord Francis Scott: Those are the only points I wish to raise on this subject. Colonel Tucker is the oldest member of the Railway Council in the Colony; I do not know whether he has anything to say.

Colonel Tucker: No, Sir. I think you have covered those points.

NATIVE COFFEE-GROWING.

Lord Francis Scott: My next point, Sir, is coffee growing by natives. We are not proposing to raise all the old arguments on this subject. All we are going to ask is if you could give us an undertaking that the present experiments which are being carried out now in three definitely limited areas will be treated as an experiment and will not be extended until such time as those experiments have been thoroughly sifted out.

Secretary of State: I will deal with this at once. I am rather surprised at your raising this point. I had the pleasure of a very long and interesting discussion with the Coffee Board which never raised this question at all.

Mr. Conway Harvey: This season the Coffee Board did not raise it was because the understood that the Elected Members were putting it up.

Secretary of State: I will state in a few sentences the policy on this matter. You would not for instance wish to have coffee which crop should be reserved for one particular section of the community: I am sure no such demand would be put forward. You will regard it as absolutely essential that with a high-grade crop like coffee the immense risk of plantation from disease should be scrupulously maintained, and that the quality of the product should also be maintained. I have laid that down as a rule which will be strictly adhered to, and I regard it as essential in the interests of the whole Colony that coffee growing by natives can only be undertaken under proper supervision. I think that such supervision is absolutely necessary but I am not going to lay it down and say that it is to be limited to whites or that natives in future must be conditioned by effective supervision and it would be quite wrong, not to say that, provided there is effective supervision, for some ulterior motive coffee growing should be prevented.

THE WORLD "GLUT."

Lord Francis Scott: There is one point in regard to that, Sir, which I think must be taken into consideration from an economic point of view. At the present day there is a great surplus of coffee grown in the world.

Secretary of State: Very often I have been into this. I have discussed it with the coffee trade in London. The glut of coffee which is affecting the world price at this moment is coming upon a glut due to the production going into millions of tons, of surplus Brazilian and other foreign coffee. This is the factor which is depressing the world price of coffee, and the coffee experts in London say that it is absolute rubbish to say that the addition of some native coffee growing in Kenya is going to make the slightest real difference to the world market. Think of your total coffee production in this country—what you are talking about on your great developed estates—and think of that in terms of what is the percentage to the actual and potential world production.

Lord Francis Scott: It is the low-grade stuff which of course gets affected by the Brazilian position. High-grade coffee commands its own market.

Secretary of State: I am not sure that I am completely in agreement with you. I think there is a certain tendency for the pressure of masses of low-grade coffee rather to depress the price of high-grade coffee as well. I do not think that I would disregard as wholly irrelevant, the volume of production of inferior grade coffee in the world.

Major Robertson-Eustace: Is it to be considered an advantage to allow natives to grow coffee rather than their own particular crops?

Secretary of State: I think it is an advantage that they should grow those crops which they can grow to the best advantage.

Lord Francis Scott: I think the idea is that the growing of coffee does not pay the natives so well.

Secretary of State: I think the native is a fairly shrewd person at finding out what pays him.

THE SAMBURU.

Lord Francis Scott: The last point is the question of the Samburu. You may say it is a long thing, but we feel it is rather indicative of two rather major principles, Sir. First of all, you probably know all about the history of the Samburu and how they have gradually come down and down. As you know, Sir, during the last year there have been twelve definite murders by them — murders, I think, entirely around the principle of "shooting the agent" — and there are probably a great many more murders which are not known. The Samburu—not naturally a very warlike tribe—have been encouraged, in our opinion, to become lawless like this through non-administration in the past which has necessitated Government taking measures.

Secretary of State: Special action has been taken.

Lord Francis Scott: Yes Sir, I am talking now about previous years. They have been encouraged to come down and encroach on land which has been reserved for European settlement in the future, and that has led to this very serious lawlessness in that part of the world, Sir. We wanted to point out that these murders have all occurred since the Morris Carter Commission reported and had interviews there, and that the great danger of allowing a tribe like this to go on pushing down further South and South, and encroaching on land which has been reserved for European settlement in the future, is that it has led to this very serious lawlessness in that part of the world.

MATTER FOR GOVERNOR.

Secretary of State: I am not sure that it is very useful my discussing this matter with you, for this reason: As regards the question of administration, the maintenance of law and order and so on, and the removal of this person who has been responsible for it, of course a matter for His Excellency, and I understand action has been taken. As regards the ultimate solution of the land problem, it is dealt with, as a matter of fact very comprehensively, as you will find when the Report is published—in the Carter Commission Report, and of course it is impossible for me to make a pronouncement on that at the present time.

Lord Francis Scott: The reason we brought it up was that these things have happened since that Commission reported, and it has led to these very serious crimes.

ARMED SETTLERS.

Capt. Cotter: It is not a question of land so much that is at issue. We who live in that part of the world—practically everybody—go about armed now. There was an unfortunate shooting affray the other day, and if you live in that part of the world you have to make up your mind fairly quickly whether you have to defend yourself or not.

Secretary of State: There are really two issues. The issue of land, which is a matter with which the Carter Commission deals, and the issue of maintaining order and security.

Capt. Cotter: It is the second one to which I refer, Sir.

Secretary of State: It is fully appreciated by the Government, I am sure.

Capt. Cotter: I am not say-

(Continued on page 35).

MOMBASA'S LICENSING PROBLEMS.

Findings of Coast Committee.

DRINKS ON SHIPS.

Duty Free Allowance to Crew and Passengers.

(" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT)

Mombasa, April 19.

It may be recalled that the Liquor Licensing Committee appointed by Government did not visit Mombasa on April 9 and 10 as had previously been arranged as it was stated that there was no apparent demand to give evidence. It was further stated at that time that the findings of the Coast Liquor Licensing Committee, which sat in December, had been forwarded to the Government Committee, these having been endorsed by almost all the licence holders in the area.

The following are the findings referred to, together with relevant correspondence :—

Petition by Hotelkeepers and Wine Merchants, Mombasa :

A meeting of the Mombasa Licensing Authorities was held on November 23, 1933, to consider the views of the petitioners and hear objections from the Shipping Companies.

Though all the Shipping Companies, both British and foreign, were advised of the meeting only two companies to send representatives were the Union Castle Co., and the British India Steam Navigation Co.

Mr. Bale, as Acting Commissioner of Customs was present.

The following matters involved in the petition were :—

(1) The restrictions on the sale of liquor on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

(2) Unequal competition through the duty-free allowance of liquor on ships for consumption by visitors to such ships.

The second issue, rather than the first, was of special importance to the shipping interests, who contend that visitors are not encouraged.

Ships in Port.

The petitioners contend that trade is adversely affected because :—

(1) Ships are not subject to licences under the Liquor Ordinance.

(2) The present duty-free allowance to ships' crews and passengers is inordinately high and should be reduced to a figure which would just cover their requirements in port and would necessitate the payment of duty on liquor consumed by visitors in excess of that allowance.

As regards the first contention, it was generally agreed that, it was not the practice either in England or South Africa to take out liquor licences for ships in port, excepting only in the case of such ships as are engaged in purely coastal trade. The petitioners therefore agreed that their case, in regard to unfair competition from ships would entirely be met by a reduction of the duty-free allowance.

The restrictions of hours of sale on Sundays was thought by the Licensing Authority to be unnecessary, inasmuch as there was nothing to prevent Europeans and Indians buying their requirements in bottles from Grocers' shops, which are open on Sundays. This practice, in fact, is prevalent.

Recommendations.

The Licensing Authorities therefore recommend for the consideration of Government that :—

(1) The duty-free allowances to the crew and passengers, be reduced. Mr. Bale, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, states, that if that question is referred to him, he would probably be able to negotiate a reasonable and adequate reduction.

(2) The hours of selling liquor to visitors on board ship should not exceed the hours imposed on the hotels ashore.

(3) With reference to the present restricted hours of sale on Sundays, Christmas and Good Friday, the hours be altered to between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

(Sgd.) R. PEDRAZA, District Commissioner.

The Endorsement.

We, the undersigned, being licence holders in Mombasa under the Licensing Ordinance, for the year 1934, approve of and endorse the recommendations made by the Mombasa Licensing Authorities in their report of November 29, 1933.

We submit the views stated in that report as fulfilling the special requirements and conditions prevailing on the Coast.

Provided that every consideration and effect likely to be given to these views by the Commission which is now sitting, we do not feel that any useful purpose will be served by giving individual or organisation evidence.

Palace Hotel, Manor Hotel, Tudor House Hotel, B. S. Campbell and Co., B.E.A. Corporation, Ltd., Bellamy's Stores, Ltd., Dhala, Britannia Hotel, Restaurant and Bar, C.V.P. Rodrigues and Sons, M. E. de Souza and Co., Nairobi Stores, African Mercantile Co., Cliffe Hotel, Twentsche Overseas Handel Mij., Ltd., Arcade for Oriental Bar, Saldanha for Metropole Bar, Tanguna Hotel; New Lodge Hotel, A. C. de Souza and Co.

A Letter.

Sir,—I have the honour to confirm my telephonic conversation with you to-day, and to advise you that I have had an opportunity of seeing the recommendations sent forward by the local licensing Board with regard to the placing of certain restrictions upon the sale of liquor on board steamers.

I have discussed these with the Commissioner of Customs, and while in agreement with the principle of the proposals, I am of opinion that for an adjustment of free issues is one to which no reasonable Shipping Company would take exception, but I would ask you to forward to the Commission which is enquiring into this matter a protest which comes from the Shipping Companies that the proposals to place restrictions on the sale of liquor on board ships on any particular day. For instance, if a ship arrives in port normally on a Sunday morning from England, and, as you are aware, large numbers of the public go down to meet their friends. In the heat of the day is would be a very hard hardship if these people cannot be supplied with drinks. Apart from that, it is a restriction which I do not think is placed upon any other port of the world, and it would be regrettable if at the port of Mombasa an exception was made which is not in a world-wide custom. If, therefore, it can be arranged that the sale of liquor on board ships can be made on Sundays, Christmas Holidays and Good Fridays, as on other days, I am sure it would be to the advantage of everyone, and I do not think the hotel-keepers themselves would make any objection—at least this is what I am informed.

It must be borne in mind that we do not wish to encourage visitors to attnet visitors to our ships to drink.

I trust you will forward my opinion to the Commission.

Yours etc.,

(Sd.) ALEC M. CAMPBELL.

Traffic Offence.

An Indian named Bhanji Arjan of Nanyuki was, on Tuesday, before the Resident Magistrate, Nairobi, with driving to the common danger, and with failing to stop after an accident. He pleaded guilty to both counts and was fined Sh. 50/- or in default of payment 20 days' imprisonment, on each. It was stated that on March 17 at about 10 p.m. accused was driving a lorry along Government Road at an excessive speed, when suddenly and without giving any warning he turned into the Bazaar. In so doing the lorry struck the nearside headlight of a car driven by a Mr. Smith which was proceeding in the opposite direction.

THE ELECTED MEMBERS.

Lord Francis Scott as Leader.

A New Arrangement.

CAPT. H. E. SCHWARTZE AS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

The eleven European elected members of the Council on Monday morning attended a meeting in the Memorial Hall in connection with their organisation.

Lord Francis Scott was elected as the Leader of these members in the Council, and Capt. H. E. Schwartze was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Elected Members Organisation.

Under this arrangement, in the absence of Lord Francis through illness or any other reason, the members are left free to select another leader for the time being.

Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck is the secretary and "whip." An important part of his duties will be to try and arrange a system of members taking part in debates on particular subjects.

Other business dealt with included an examination of the Bills which Government are presenting during the session, and various matters connected with the Organisation.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Native Who Was Stabbed with a Sheath Knife.

Two natives living in the Kitui district quarrelled over a bead belt which one Kilombelo was alleged belonged to him. From words they went to blows, especially as a question of compensation arose over a burnt fence. In the struggle Kikombelo disarmed his opponent, and as he run away drew him and stabbed him twice with a sheath knife, once in the thigh and once in the back. These wounds, however, did not cause death, as septicaemia and gangrene set in. The lorry which conveyed the man to hospital broke down, so that he was two nights on the road, and he died shortly after arrival at the hospital.

During the criminal sessions just concluded in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, Kikombelo was charged with murder, but on the evidence Mr. Acting Justice Lane found him guilty of manslaughter only and sentenced him to four to four years' hard labour. During the course of his judgment, His Honour said :

"It is suggested that the fact of the deceased taking hold of the accused's shorts was not an assault and caused a provocation to the accused, and in fact, that deceased was the first to take the offensive, and that accused finally acted in self-defence . . . . I find that it is not established that the deceased stabbed the deceased in self-defence, but that he stabbed him after a dispute and struggle, and after deceased was disarmed. He stabbed him to death by stabbing him, and must be convicted of manslaughter. In sentencing accused, I bear in mind that the wounds may not have been fatal if the delay in getting deceased to hospital had not occurred."

A SUCCESSFUL SAFARI IN EAST AFRICA.

More Valuable Publicity for the Country.

TOUR BY AUSTRALIAN SHIPOWNER.

Excellent Game Photographs Obtained.

Judging by the results of a four months' safari which has just been concluded, Kenya is equally as good a hunting ground as far as photographing and shooting big game is concerned, as Rhodesia. This was instanced by Commander J. R. Patrick, the well known Australian shipowner, who, accompanied by his wife, arrived in the country in December last year, and left Nairobi by Imperial Airways on Friday, en route for Cairo, after having completed a four months' safari in the highlands of Kenya and Uganda.

Starting from the Coastal belt they secured one of the biggest sables ever taken in that area, and while on their way up to Nairobi, good elephant and buffalo specimens were collected. The party then went towards the Abyssinian border, and in this area a greater kudu was bagged having a horn spread of 43 inches, which is nearly 4 record, while in the northern Uaso Nyiro a magnificent oryx head was obtained. In addition to these, a very large black maned lion was secured in the Tana Valley.

Photographic Record.

Although the party returned to Nairobi with a fine collection of trophies, they went out with the intention of "shooting" with a camera, and the pictorial record brought back is one which will give great delight to members of the Patrick of a most enjoyable experience in Kenya. His original idea was to go to Tanganyika, the country now famous for its "tame" lions, but on hearing of the difficulties encountered in entering Tanganyika and of the various other obstacles in the way, he decided to keep to Kenya and Uganda, where he found that photographs of "tame" big game could just as easily be obtained.

After only a brief ten days' safari, Commander Patrick saw 26 lions and some excellent pictures were taken, believed to be just as good, if not better, than any taken elsewhere. The only trouble was that the animals came too close to the camera. In many instances they were not more than ten feet from the lens, while one young lion in particular appeared to take a great desire to jump on the lorry.

In Uganda.

The party then travelled up to Uganda, where a most interesting spectacle, from the point of view of photographers, was a fight between a hippo and a crocodile. An old bull hippo had been annoyed by a school of younger bulls and this is a very bad practice, when he suddenly saw a 12 foot crocodile floating down stream. He immediately made a mad rush at the ugly reptile and grabbed it in the middle of its back, and a severe struggle lasting about half a minute, ensued. The crocodile eventually got away, but it appeared to have been hurt, although the hippo was unscathed.

Commander Patrick said he was delighted with the safari and intends to return to the country in the near future for more pictures. This safari, he thinks, will be the forerunner of a number of hunting parties coming "over this side" for similar expeditions. Before coming to Kenya, he had been to India where he managed to shoot several good specimens of tiger and panther. He is now on his

(Continued at foot of previous column).

Backache!
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Do you watch the clock ticking away the minutes, the hours of pain you endure? Don't you realise you cannot afford to be Always ill? Why not sensibly endure the end-of-the day weakness, the down-dragging backache, the dizziness, by helping to strength and vitality that make you feel "on edge"? Why not do this by building up new vitality, and end all your pain and misery troubles by getting a supply of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to-day.
There are thousands of workers in farm, factory, office, commercial travellers, women engaged in home duties, who have proved how quickly, how surely, this guaranteed remedy acts. In 24 hours you see results. This is a guarantee.
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DE WITT'S
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'A Question You Cannot Answer.
The old saying "I can believe my own eyes" ought to be forgotten.
Eyes often play tricks. One eye may be doing the work of two, yet you seem to be seeing clearly—until the over-worked eye lets you down.
Sometimes, by constant straining, you can actually force defective eyes to see fairly well. But sight at such a time is dangerously misleading.
You yourself cannot answer the vitally important question "How do you see?" The answer can only be given after your eyes have been carefully examined by an optician specially trained for such work and thoroughly, experienced.
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"Our Watchword Must be Frugality."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

At Opening of Council on Tuesday.

REVENUE EXCEEDS ESTIMATES FOR FIRST TIME IN FOUR YEARS.

Railway's Good Year.

No. 2 AREA, KAKAMEGA, TO BE OPENED ON MAY 17.

The Kenya Legislative Council was opened with the accompaniment of the customary impressive ceremonial on Tuesday and there was a very large attendance of the general public both outside and inside the Chamber.

In the course of a lengthy review of the position, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, paid a tribute to the work of the old Council in dealing with the problems of three difficult years and expressed the opinion that the new Council started under happier auspices.

"But," he said, "our watchword must be frugality and we must resist all temptation to be otherwise than frugal. . . I would ask you to co-operate with me in resisting demands which are neither productive nor urgently necessary."

In a reference to the present unsatisfactory climatic conditions the Governor made it clear that if 1934 was to be another year of drought, belts would have to be pulled in even more tightly than at present.

Announcements made during the speech included intimation of the approval of the Secretary of State to the erection of new Central Offices, the opening of No. 2 area, Kavirondo, on May 17 and the imposition of a collective fine on the Samburu for suppressing evidence in connexion with recent murders.

The financial position at the end of last year was very greatly improved and the deficit fell to £46,000. The Railway revenue was also large in excess of expectations.

Collective Fine on Samburu.

The newly elected Legislative Council assembled on Tuesday for its first session, in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, and was presided over by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne. As the latter reminded them during his Speech from the chair, in the early part of 1931, shortly after his arrival in the Colony, he had a similar honour of inaugurating a session following a general election. He added, too, that his term of office would expire before the life of this Council had come to an end.

His Excellency on arrival was received with a guard of honour of the 5th Bn. King's African Rifles, with the Colours, and attended by the Band. The guard, as usual, was smartly turned out.

Inside the hall, the public accommodation was far too limited to accommodate the crowd of sightseers, and the large curtains had to be thrown back to make more room. Indians predominated, for at the last election, four new members were returned to the Council, of the 17 candidates who presented themselves to the electorate.

Prayer, the reading of the proclamation which summoned the Council together, and then the members were sworn in. They used the amended oath, published in the *East African Standard* recently, and only one was absent. This was Colonel R. Wilkinson, who is on safari.

The Oath.

Strict precedence, largely governed by Royal instructions, governed the order in which members came forward. Beginning with the Colonial Secretary, there were sworn in the eleven *ex-officio* members, heads of departments, of whom four are at the moment acting. These were followed by the nominated official members, of whom one was absent. After them, the European elected members, but here they came forward in alphabetical order, so that the Leader, Lord Francis Scott, (Rift Valley) and the Deputy Chairman of the Elected Members Organisation, Captain the Hon. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South), were well down the list. Other members present were Hon. F. A. Bemister (Mombasa), Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck (Nairobi North) and secretary to the Organisation as well as Whip; Hon. Conway Harvey (Nyanza), Hon. A. C. Hoey (Uasin Gishu); Lt.-Colonel the Hon. J. G. Kirkwood (Trans Nzoia), Major the Hon. G. H. Riddell (Kyambu), Major the Hon. R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace (Coast), Sir Robert Shaw (Ukamba), and Mr. E. H. Wright (Aberdare).

First of the Indian members, Hon. Isher Dass took the oath by affirmation; the others—Hon. N. S. Mangat, Hon. J. B. Pandya, Hon. Shamsud-Deen, and Hon. A. C. L. de Souza—according to their respective religions. Sheriff Abdulla bin Salim was next sworn in as the Arab elected member; and Canon the Hon. G. Burns and Hon. R. W. Hemsted took the oath as the nominated unofficial members representing the interests of the African community. Last on the list was Sheikh Ali bin Salim, to give him his official title, popularly known as Sir Ali, whom the Governor in his Speech warmly welcomed on his return to the Council.

His Excellency had barely commenced his Speech when illness caused the retirement of the Hon. G. D. Kirsopp, Commissioner of Customs. As he made his way through the press of people at the rear of the hall he collapsed, and had to be taken to the New Stanley Hotel, where he is staying. The heat in the room was very great, and not relieved by the overhead fans. On inquiry at the hotel later in the day, it was ascertained that Mr. Kirsopp had suffered a good deal from fever, but that he was greatly recovered.

A Petition.

At the conclusion of the Speech, reported in full below, Mr. Bemister presented a largely-signed petition from Mombasa. It read:

"Inasmuch as the law governing the Exhibition of films in public cinemas and Film Censorship is, in the opinion of your petitioners, excessively restrictive, and debars children from seeing many films which are quite harmless and which have been passed for universal exhibition to adults and children alike by the Board of Censors in Gt. Britain and South Africa and inasmuch as these restrictions practically exclude children from seeing any films at all in Mombasa, and inasmuch as Arabs are also debarred by Law from seeing films licensed under Censorship "A." We, your petitioners, humbly pray your Excellency, to Order an Enquiry into the existing law concerning the Showing of Films and further petition Your Excellency to Order an Enquiry into the methods adopted by the Kenya Film Censorship Board, as we feel that there is unnecessary interference with the rights and liberties of Your Petitioners and others to whom such entertainment constitutes one of the few legitimate avenues for recreation in Kenya."

The remaining business was the formal reading of eleven Bills—there was a little laughter at one, the Harragin Pension Bill—and business concluded with an adjournment until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Occupying seats near the dais were Mrs. Stewart Smith, daughter of His Excellency the Governor, and Lady Robert Shaw. Major C. Wells, Private Secretary, and Mr. C. C. O'Hagan, A.D.C., were also present, in attendance on His Excellency.

Following is the Speech of the Governor:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

Previous Session of Council Recalled.

"I see from Hansard that on the 2nd June, 1931, I extended a welcome to the Council assembled for the first time on that day after the statutory general election.

"I remember in my [illegible] address stating that w[illegible] ing our first sitting [illegible] of difficulty and anxiety, and indeed, had one been able to look into the future, one would have used stronger terms as regards the difficulties and anxieties which were looming ahead of us.

"The depression was then hanging like a great cloud not only on East Africa but on the whole civilized world; it soon descended right on to us and we in Kenya found ourselves groping in the darkness, uncertain as to what the future had in store for us. Government expenditure had to be cut down ruthlessly and the cost of production of our primary products also had to be ruthlessly cut if we were ever again to have any chance of competing in the world's markets. The problem was to gauge the extent to which these pruning operations should be carried, for, if we went too far we might cause such injury to the trees as would have seriously retarded their recovery.

The Old Council.

"Hon. Members, I believe that when the history of the Colony comes to be written without prejudice,—to use a popular expression—the work done by the old Council during those three difficult years will be given the recognition it deserves. Under its guidance the Colony is emerging from the fog in a better condition to face any buffetings which she may still have to encounter. In like manner have the farmers adjusted their ideas, their methods and their costs to a level which should enable them to take advantage of any improvement in trade conditions.

"I should like now to extend a welcome to this new Council, and particularly to those members who have taken the Oath to-day for the first time.

"I am glad that I have been able to persuade Sir Ali bin Salim to return to public life as the Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the Arab community. (Applause). You will recollect that on ceasing to be Liwali of the Coast he could no longer remain an Official Member.

Native Interests.

"Hon. Members will have observed from a recent supplement to the Official Gazette that amended Royal Instructions have been issued by His Majesty, the effects of which are to provide for an increase in the number of representatives of Native Interests on this Council from one to two and to remove the restriction which formerly obtained whereby such representation was confined to Christian Missionaries. As there appears to be some misconception in the public mind as to the reason for this change, it is perhaps desirable that I should make it clear that it arises directly from the Report of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union, which was printed for publication on 6th October, 1931. The Committee dealt at length with the question of the best method of securing a proper representation of Native Interests, but considered that at the moment it was necessary for them to go no further than recommend that the nominated representatives of native opinion in the Legislative Council be increased. The Government of Kenya in a despatch dated the 6th February, 1932, expressed its agreement with that proposal and recommended that representation should be increased from one to two, and further, that the restriction which limited the choice of representatives to Christian Missionaries should be removed so as to leave the door open for securing, without any restriction, the best representation locally available. Those proposals were accepted by the Secretary of State in his despatch of the 13th July, 1932, which was published for general information.

A Suitable Opportunity.

"It was considered that the election of a new Council, provided a suitable opportunity for initiating this change, and the Royal Instructions have been amended accordingly. Any suggestion that the amendment in question has been rushed through without due consideration or publication of the Government's intentions is therefore entirely without foundation.

"We are lucky in having in Mr. Rupert Hemsted the very type of representative we require. (applause.) Mr. Hemsted has had long and varied experience in the Colony, and, in addition, he is known to be sympathetic towards the native population and to be keenly anxious to improve their conditions of life and to foster development.

EXPENDITURE DEMANDS.

A Temptation to be Resisted by Members.

"Hon. Members, my term of office will have expired before your labours will have ended, but I firmly believe that you are entering on your difficult task under auspices far more favourable than those which confronted the old Council in 1931. Many important and complicated questions have been settled or are on the way towards settlement, and it is to be hoped that you will be spared the numerous Parliamentary and other Commissions and Committees which have certainly added to our labours during the past three years. (hear, hear.) It is also believed that the mining industry has now entered a more settled stage of its existence and that we will no longer be subjected to the worries of unfair criticism which at one time occupied a great deal of my time and that of a number of my senior officials.

The British Budget.

"The Budget Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a few days ago gives us ground for hoping that trade conditions will soon improve and thus ease the gnawing anxiety which has been the lot of so many farmers and business men for some time past.

"But our watchword must be "Frugality," and we must resist all temptation to be otherwise than frugal. You will find that temptation will soon arise, and I would ask you to co-operate with me in resisting demands for expenditure which is neither productive nor urgently necessary. In connection with productive expenditure it is my hope that the efforts of the Economic Development Committee which is now sitting will result in the discovery of ways and means to increase our wealth.

Unemployment.

"Hon. Members, there will be laid on the table during this sitting the Report of the enlarged Committee appointed by the old Council to examine the unemployment position. The position, as you will see, is not so unsatisfactory as some people thought and the fact that the Secretary of State has now approved of the recommendation of the last Select Committee on the Estimates regarding the building of the Central Offices will do much to relieve the situation. Our thanks are due to Mr. Fitzgerald and his colleagues for the painstaking work they performed on this Committee.

Revenue Estimates Realised.

"Turning to the financial position, the accounts for 1933 were closed a fortnight ago and showed a deficit on the working of the year of £46.539. The Estimates for 1933, as passed by the Legislative Council in May, provided for a deficit of approximately £176,000, so that there was thus an improvement of nearly £130,000 as compared with the position as envisaged in the Estimates. This improvement was due, in part, to revenue exceeding the estimate, and, in part, to savings on expenditure.

"Revenue exceeded the estimate by just over £75,000. Of this excess an amount in the neighbourhood of £40,000 may be attributed to new taxation measures introduced during the course of the year and not taken into account when the revenue

(Continued on page 33.)

Serious Famine in Parts of Kenya.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS VOTED FOR RELIEF.

Conditions in Turkana.

HEAVY LOSSES OF CATTLE OWING TO CONTINUED DROUGHT.

Additional funds were voted by Legislative Council on Thursday for famine relief in the Coast area and among the Turkana. A sum was voted at the last session for this purpose, but an additional amount is required.

The Chief Native Commissioner described the conditions in Turkana, where the drought has lasted for several seasons and the country has been completely denuded of grass. Large numbers of the Turkana had lost all their cattle and were completely destitute.

Relief works, he stated, had been established in the affected areas, consisting of road-making, while distribution of food and of seed for crops was also being undertaken by Government.

In reply to a question by an Elected Member, it was stated that the problem of the removal of the Turkana from the drought stricken country to other parts of Kenya was receiving the attention of Government.

A Generous Donation.

Legislative Council Thursday approved the expenditure of a sum of £3,500 for the purpose of famine relief in the Coast Area and among the Turkana, the amount to be charged against the revenue and other funds of the Colony.

In moving that Council approve of the expenditure of this sum, the Chief Native Commissioner, Hon. S. H. La Foutaine, said: "Hon. Members will remember that at the last session of Council £3,000 was voted by Government for the purpose of famine relief for the Coast Area. This vote was supplemented by the generous donation of £1,000 by Sir Ali bin Salim, and, in addition, the local Native councils voted £1,409.

"Up to date the sum of £2,746 has been expended, mainly on the purchase of maize, while there remain actual and estimated liabilities to the extent of £4,858 in respect of maize orders placed, estimates of requirements after the end of June, based on the anticipation that the rains do not fail, and other items such as purchase of seed, foremen for the supervision of the work on roads, transport, and so on.

Road Making.

"An additional sum of £2,000 is now considered necessary and it is estimated that this will suffice until the end of the famine—provided normal rains fall in the interval—to cover the estimated liabilities to which I have referred. I am prepared to give the House full details that may be required as to the relief works that have been instituted. These consist entirely of road-making, and, according to the report received, substantial improvements have been accomplished.

"Details are also available of the system of food distribution which is in force.

"In addition to the requirements of the Provincial Commissioner of the Coast, an urgent message has been received from the Provincial Commissioner of Turkana asking for an additional sum of £1,500 which he considers will last him for the feeding of destitute Turkana until the end of the present year.

In Turkana.

"The position in the Turkana districts beggars description. Owing to the drought, which has lasted for several seasons in succession, the country has become completely denuded of grass and resembles a desert. Large numbers of Turkana have lost every head of cattle they possessed and are completely destitude.

"Some of them eke out a precarious living by fishing along the shores of Lake Rudolf, but for lack of proper fishing equipment this provides only a very meagre source of subsistence."

The Turkana, he went on, were completely dependent on their cattle, and could not subsist without them. As the drought had killed off so many of their cattle the number of destitutes dependent on famine relief to save them from complete starvation was increasing daily. However, the Provincial Commissioner of Turkana considered that the £1,500 asked for by him would be sufficient to see them through the famine period. As good rains could not be anticipated at the present time it would be necessary to provide for continued drought.

"It is most regrettable," he concluded, "that the grim conditions in the two areas concerned have made this further inroad into surplus balances an indispensable necessity; but I have no doubt that this House will not hesitate to approve the expenditure involved in the light of the facts I have quoted."

Position Under Consideration.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. G. Kirkwood (Trans Nzoia) said he would like to ask what the intentions of the Government were with regard to the northern Turkana area in view of the fact that the rains that should have fallen there had failed for such a long period. What steps was it proposed to take to alleviate the position of the people there? Was it proposed to remove them to other parts, or was it the intention to allow them to remain where they were?

The Acting Chief Native Commissioner, in reply, stated that the problem referred to by Lt.-Col. Kirkwood was at present receiving the attention of the Government.

The motion was then put and carried without dissent.

Sir William Orpen, who was official artist of the British Army during the war, painted about 20 soldiers' heads as a practice target for snipers. The officer in charge happily kept them and has presented some to the Royal United Services Museum.

SMALL-POX OUTBREAK.

Twenty-one Deaths in Tanga District.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Dar es Salaam, (by mail).

In the report on smallpox in Tanga District, for the week ended midnight April 14, the Senior Health Officer states that a further case has come to light in the Kilulu area and, at the village of Feza in the Sigi Segoma area, twelve new cases and two deaths.

Week ending at midnight on March 31, death 1; Total to date cases 42; deaths 19.

Week ending at midnight on April 7, case 1; Total to date, cases 43; deaths 19.

Week ending at midnight on April 14, cases 13; deaths 2, Total to date, cases 56; deaths 21.

RAINS IN TRANS NZOIA.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kiminini, April 23.

During the day and night of April 22 heavy rains continued to fall over most of the district. Over two inches it is said have been registered at some places. This is the first real drenching the district has had for many months and is now looked on as definitely the advent of the rainy season. As a result renewed interest in farming activities is already in evidence and planting is being pushed forward with the utmost despatch.

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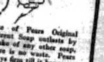

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Ensuring Law and Order in Certain Districts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATE ON A NEW BILL.

Indian Member's Opposition.

" In essence an attack on the sense of justice and integrity of the British administrative officers."

These words were used by the Acting Native Commissioner in Legislative Council on Wednesday when referring to an Indian Member's opposition to a Bill providing for the maintenance of order in certain districts of the Colony.

Blood Feuds and Vendettas.

The second reading in the Kenya Legislative Council on Wednesday of the Bill to provide for the maintenance of order in certain districts of the Colony, brought considerable protests from some of the Indian members. They went so far as to ask that it be sent to select committee, but His Excellency declined at the moment to give any such assurance.

This Bill, which was fully reviewed in the "East African Standard" on April 16, is cited as the Special Districts (Administration) Ordinance, and is designed, "to provide for the better administration of provinces which, from their geographical position or the primitive stage of the development of the inhabitants, require special legislation to deal with the unruly."

Moving its second reading, the Acting Chief Native Commissioner explained that while the Bill was not limited in its application to any specific part of Kenya, it was proposed only to apply it to the Northern Frontier district. Hence his remarks were confined to showing in what way conditions in that area had made such legislation necessary. When the Civil Government resumed the administration of this Province, in 1925, strong recommendations were made by various administrative officers concerned that special legal powers were necessary in order to handle economically and efficiently the special circumstances existing in the area. A Bill was drafted on the lines of the Frontier Crimes Regulations of 1901 of the North-West Frontier of India, but its introduction was deferred until it was seen whether the area could be administered under the existing laws of the Colony. They were found to be inadequate, and although Provincial Commissioners were given powers to impose a collective fine up to Shs. 10,000 they proved ineffective in dealing with inter-tribal fights and raids, particularly the serious conflict which took place in 1931 between the Boran and the Degodia.

Escaping Outlaws.

Among the difficulties recited by the speaker were migrations which as a rule caused bloodshed on a large scale: blood feuds and vendettas; outbreak of stock diseases; wrongful possession of grazing grounds and the return of outlaws who had escaped by crossing one of the adjoining frontiers. These difficulties were increased by the physical aspects of the country, and by the adjacent two internation frontiers over which malefactors could make their escape from Kenya.

This Bill, said the Acting Commissioner, would dispose of the first named difficulties and ensure law and order being maintained and respected, and it had been approved, he added, by the Secretary of State.

Lord Francis Scott (Rift Valley), supported the Bill, as did Canon Burns (Native Interests), although he had some questions to ask as to certain clauses.

On the ground that it formed the beginning of repressive legislation in this country, Hon. J. B. Pandya took the opposite view, and he also wondered whether he could compliment Government on its wisdom in framing a Bill designed on experiences in India.

Hon. Shams-ud Deen submitted there were already many special laws to deal with truculent tribes and he was not at all sure if this measure would not give the outside world the impression that things were not very peaceful and orderly in this Colony. He was not at all keen on supporting the Bill.

Hon. R. W. Hemsted (Native Interests), a former Provincial Commissioner in the Northern Frontier Province, stated that a Bill of this description was very necessary for the area, and he was very glad to see the added powers.

Hon. N. S. Mangat wanted the final decision on appeal taken from the Governor and given to the Supreme Court and His Excellency reminded him that there would be an opportunity to move amendments at a later stage.

Purely Administrative.

Intervening in the debate, the Attorney General replied to the last speaker by pointing out that the Bill was purely administrative, hence it was wise for the final decision to rest with the Governor. He defended the action of Government in copying the Indian legislation, by saying that one would hardly go to England to discover how to deal with the Northern Frontier Province.

In a long speech, Hon. Isher Dass also argued that this was a repressive measure, and that its introduction reflected on the 50 years' administration of the country by the British, a period at the end of which he would have thought Government could have given an assurance that they had done everything possible for the development—socially and otherwise—of these people. In other words, by their action to-day Government were confessing that they had actually done nothing and that the tribes in this part of Kenya were still in a primitive state.

He was proceeding on these lines when His Excellency interposed to say that Mr. Isher Dass might confine himself to the particular Bill under discussion and not go into the larger question of 50 years' education of the African.

Mr. Isher Dass accordingly proceeded to comment on a number of the clauses, when Mr. Shams-ud-Deen, on a point of order, asked if the Governor would give an assurance that the Bill would be referred to a select committee. That would, he said, save time on details.

The Governor stated that he was not prepared to give such an assurance at the moment, and Mr. Isher Dass continued with his summary of objectionable provisions. Nor did he believe other than that the Bill, once in existence, would ever be repealed, although its period of duration was for the moment to be limited to one year.

Economic Development.

"I am quite sure", remarked the Acting Chief Native Commissioner in his reply, "that if Mr. Isher Dass himself had been living in the vicinity of the Northern Frontier Province, he would have been the first to clamour for the introduction of this Bill." (Laughter.) The speaker added, "The remarks of Indian members were in essence an attack on the sense of justice and integrity [illegible] the British administrative [illegible]." The very fact that M[illegible] had given support [illegible] Bill showed that such a measure was really necessary for the proper administration of the area. With reference to the need for improving the economic development of the district, measures were now being taken and had been taken for a great many years past to improve existing conditions.

The second reading was carried with the Indian members voting in the opposition. The Bill has now to go into the committee stage, when it is probable amendments will be offered.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY.

Guests During the Governors' Conference.

His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne and Mrs. Stewart Smith will entertain the following guests at Government House during the Governors' Conference in Nairobi.

His Excellency Sir Harold MacMichael K.C.M.G., Governor of Tanganyika and Lady MacMichael, His Excellency Sir Bernard Bourdillon K.C.M.G., Governor of Uganda, and His Excellency the Acting British Resident of Zanzibar, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry and Mrs. McElderry.

Admiral Somerville who is coming to East Africa on H.M.S. "Enterprise," Captain R. B. Darke D.S.O., who commands H.M.S. "Enterprise" and Surgeon Lt.-Commander P. B. Jefferson also of H.M.S. "Enterprise," Lady Alice Scott, Gladys Lady Delamere, Mrs. Elspeth Huxley, daughter of the Major and the Hon. Mrs. Grant of Njoro, Miss Phyllis Grigg, step-daughter of Mr. James McCrae of Naivasha, Mrs. Cyril Luxford of Thomson's Falls, Mr. Cleave, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Tanganyika and Mr. Ray, A.D.C., to H.E. the Governor of Uganda.

THE ELECTED MEMBERS.

Appreciation of Convention Recorded.

A meeting of the European Elected Members Organisation was held on Tuesday afternoon at which amongst other questions the relationship between the Organisation and the Convention of Associations was discussed at some length.

Mr. C. K. Archer, representing the Association, attended, and the following resolution was carried:—

"That the Elected Members recognise the value of the Convention of Associations as a clearing house for public opinion on political, economic and agricultural issues. They greatly appreciate the co-operation and assistance of the Convention, and hope for the continuance of such assistance in the future."

It has been felt in some parts of the country that there was a tendency for activities of the two bodies to overlap, but the resolution shows that not only is the help of the Convention appreciated but that it is looked for, an assurance that will go a long way towards strengthening the hands of the Elected Members on the many matters that come up before them in the Legislative Council, as well as in other directions.

While a portion of the roof of an old thatched cottage at Ashover, Chesterfield, was being dismantled between 20 and 30 coins dating back to 1,500 A. D. were found.

THE KENYA COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Co-operation With Empire Growers.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD.

Improvement of Marketing and Production.

Since the Coffee Board of Kenya's last report further progress has been made towards co-operation between Empire Coffee Producers. To this end it has been decided to extend the activities of the Coffee Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation with the object of acting as a Central Committee to co-ordinate the policy of Empire coffee growers and to carry out liaison work between producers and other interests concerned with the coffee trade.

It is felt that joint action by all Empire producers would carry very much more weight in dealing with problems, which are, in most cases, common to all producing countries.

The initial finance required to start the proposed Coffee Section is £200 and Empire coffee producers are asked to contribute to this sum in proportion to their coffee exports. The amount asked from Kenya is £65. The Board is of the opinion that this payment should be made from its funds and has stated that, provided two-thirds of the remaining contributions are made, it will subscribe Kenya's quota.

Creating Demand.

The Board's London Representative will act for the Board on the Coffee Section and it is hoped that all other Empire producing countries will make arrangements for similar representation. The Section proposes to interest itself in all matters concerned with the production and marketing of coffee and should prove of the greatest value to the whole Empire Industry by protecting and furthering its interests with particular reference to creating a larger demand for Empire coffee thus ensuring higher prices to Empire growers.

This project is being discussed by Tanganyika and Uganda and there is every indication that they will join the scheme. In the meantime, the closest possible liaison is being maintained between the three Territories and views on all matters of mutual interests are now exchanged. In addition the Board is working in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture in Kenya and receives valuable advice and assistance.

"Planters' Days."

In pursuance of its policy of co-operation with neighbouring Territories the Board is issuing invitations to Departmental officers and planters from Uganda and Tanganyika to attend Planter's Days which will be held in Nairobi on July 25 and 26 to be followed by the Coffee Conference on July 27 and, possibly, July 28. It is felt that by making these Coffee Planter's Days more inter-territorial they will be of greater value to the East African Industry as a whole.

The Board is watching with keen interest the proposed formation of a Coffee Trade Association which is being formed for the regulation of the local market. The present proposal is that this Association should consist entirely of traders but that, to ensure liaison between the trade and the producer, there should be a joint standing committee consisting of an equal number of members of the Board and of the Coffee Trade Association. This Committee would deal with all matters of mutual interest, assure co-operation and prevent over-lapping.

South African Market.

Investigations into the South African market are progressing and it is hoped that something will be done to improve the position of Kenya Coffee in this near market.

Kenya coffee has unfortunately acquired a bad name in the Union due to the fact that, in the past, very low grades of Arabica and even Robusta have been sold there as "Kenya" Coffee. Steps are being taken to advise this market what is and what is not Kenya Coffee.

Crop Reports.

The Board regrets to notice in the Press that some crop correspondents are not desirous of continuing to forward their reports and, in this connection, the following resolution was passed unanimously at the last meeting:—

"That this Board realises that Coffee Crop Correspondents have always been extremely accurate and asks them to continue their work in future."

It has been agreed by the Board that future crop reports shall be called for by the Department of Agriculture in the months of July, September, November, and January instead of monthly from July to February as formerly. This will reduce considerably the work of Crop Correspondents and the Department which is, in common with other Departments, working with the minimum staff.

The Coffee Rules are being amended to allow of the freer trading in Nairobi of coffee from the neighbouring Territories in that all properly cleaned and hulled coffee will now be admitted.

The Local Market.

The Board has heard complaints that hotels, cafes, and shipping companies, in some cases, experience difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of good coffee and, as a result, the Board has offered to test samples of coffee supplied free of charge as is at present done for the Railway Administration. There is no doubt that the coffee served in this country is not, in many cases, as good as it should be, thus providing poor publicity amongst our many visitors.

Experiments are now being carried out both in Nairobi and London with a new system of grading on the lines of the grading of East Indian coffee, where an "O" grade is used with beneficial results to prices. It is believed that a similar "O" grade might be of value in Kenya consignments and the Board is watching with keen interest the results of these experiments.

Research Work.

The Board is glad to be able to announce the arrival in Kenya of Dr. Case who, as previously reported, has been engaged for the purpose of making an exhaustive study of the composition of the coffee bean and of undertaking research work on the problems of fermentation and curing. Dr. Case will establish his headquarters at the Scott Laboratory, where he will work in close co-operation with the Departmental Research Officers.

As from May 1 the secretarial work of the Board will be performed by Mr. G. P. Saben in the place of Mr. E. P. Burman who has resigned from the post. Mr. Saben has, for some considerable time been private secretary to Mr. Bull, the Board's London Representative, and has spent some months in the Board's London office prior to sailing to take up his new appointment.

The Nairobi Coffee Curing Co. Ltd. have pointed out to the Board that drying facilities are limited and in view of the concentrated picking season between October and January next it is hoped that Planters will make every effort to ensure that ample provision is made to deal with this problem.

Mrs. Matilda Ellis Woods, aged 84, daughter of a Westminster bookseller, and once known as "The Belle of the House of Commons," has died at Petersfield Hampshire. She became known to M.P.'s through her father's business, and they gave her a silver tea and coffee service on her marriage in 1869 to Mr. Henry Woods, at that time a caterer to the House of Commons.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Between Kenya and Tanganyika.

Visit to Nairobi of Mr. E. Harrison.

LOCUST DESTRUCTION IN THE TERRITORY.

An official statement on the locust position in Tanganyika was given "The East African Standard" on Sunday just prior to his departure for Moshi by Mr. E. Harrison, Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, who spent three days in Nairobi in connection with various matters relating to agriculture.

"As far as hoppers are concerned", he said, "the position in a few areas is serious. This is more particularly the case in the eastern province and in the Nzega district near Tabora. Here continuous anti-locust operations are in progress, and these will at least have the effect of considerably reducing the numbers of the pest.

"In the Northern Province similar destruction work has been proceeding incessantly for weeks past. There is every promise that the efforts that are being made to overcome the pest will prove successful in effecting considerable reduction, and here it may be mentioned that the fungous disease which occasionally afflicts locusts (empusa gryllii) has made its appearance in Lindi and in the Rufigi Valley. It is to be hoped that the conditions of moisture and temperature will continue to favour the spread of the disease, which is a valuable agency for the destruction of this dread pest.

Destruction Campaign.

"Up to the time of my departure from Tanganyika no reports had come to hand of any flying swarms either arriving in the territory or moving about there. It is hoped that the hoppers in the territory will have been sufficiently well checked by the measures of destruction undertaken as to delay the advent of the flying swarms long enough to enable at least a proportion of the food crops in the infested areas to be saved.

"Ample funds have been provided for locust-destruction on approved and economical lines to be undertaken, and, unless swarms from other parts invade the territory in unexpectedly large numbers, crop losses will not be excessive."

The Rains.

With regard to the rainfall in Tanganyika, Mr. Harrison stated that, as in Kenya, the long rains had also been very late in arriving, but that heavy rains had been fairly general during the first week of this month. The indications, he said, were that in the Eastern Province at least there would be a continuation of the rains for about another three weeks from now.

Mr. Harrison flew up from his headquarters at Morogoro, reaching Nairobi on Thursday evening after having spent some time at Moshi. He left again on Sunday afternoon, the intention being to spend the night at Moshi and to complete the journey on Monday. On his way up he had a conference with the members of his staff in Moshi.

Coffee Discussions.

Mr. S. M. Gilbert, Chief Scientific Officer of the coffee experimental station at Moshi, accompanied him up to Nairobi for the purpose of meeting the local officials who are employed in work similar to his own and to inspect the laboratories used by them. He also visited a few coffee estates in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Harrison, with Mr. Gilbert, had a consultation with the chairman, vice-chairman and secretary of the Kenya Coffee Board, regarding certain matters in which it was considered the work of the coffee boards of Kenya and Tanganyika could be usefully co-ordinated. The discussions proved both interesting and fruitful, and disclosed that the aims and interests of the two boards were identical in many respects. The contacts made, Mr. Harrison stated, were expected to produce mutually beneficial results.

The Tea Industry.

Tea production in East Africa was the main subject of discussion at a conference of representatives of the tea producing interests in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda held on Saturday. Mr. Harrison, whose function was that of adviser to the representatives from Tanganyika mentioned that it was necessary that the policy of tea producers in these three territories should be co-ordinated as far as possible and that reasonably steady development of the industry, bearing in mind the position of tea producers in other parts of the world, would be entirely advantageous to those engaged in it.

His visit also enabled him to exchange views with officers of the Agricultural Department in this Colony on a few purely technical aspects of agricultural work in Kenya and Tanganyika.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN KENYA SETTLER.

Major B. Birkbeck.

News has been received from England of the death of a well-known Kenya resident, Major Benedict Birkbeck of Rongai. Major Birkbeck had been ill for some time and was in a Nairobi nursing home before sailing, accompanied by his wife, on the "Gripsholm" last month.

Major Birkbeck was a member of a Norfolk family and was an owner of considerable land at Thorpe, not far from Norwich. He had been educated at Eton and during the War served with the Coldstream Guards. In 1920 he came out to Kenya, where he settled at Rongai. He had always been keenly interested in horses, having been a rider in steeplechases in Norfolk, and he during his residence in Kenya was an owner of a number of racehorses, among which were "Camargo" and "Timepiece." Most of his horses were trained by Mr. C. B. Clutterbuck and Mr. J. M. Drury.

His second wife was the daughter of the late Mr. G. R. Mayers, the founder of the Nyanza Sugar Company. Major Birkbeck was noted for his geniality and kindliness, and it has been said of him that he had no enemies in the world. His death will be deeply regretted by the many friends he has made both on the racecourse and in private life.

Curtains Stolen.

During Wednesday night entry was made into the Railway Goan Institute, Eastern Road, by smashing the glass of a door, one pair of curtains and three chairs were stolen. An arrest has been made and the chairs and curtains recovered.

ARTS AND CRAFTS IN KENYA.

Steady Progress of the Society.

PROPOSED SKETCH CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Kenya Arts and Crafts Society was held in the New Stanley Hotel, on Wednesday evening. In the absence of the President for last year, Mr. A. de V. Wade, Capt. A.T.A. Ritchie took the chair.

After the minutes of the previous annual general meeting had been confirmed, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. M. F. Hill, presented his report, in the course of which he said:

This was one of the very few societies in Kenya which had made steady progress, despite the period of depression, and the membership roll had shown a steady increase year by year. In 1933 75 members paid their subscriptions, as compared with 61 in 1932, 55 in 1931 and 31 in 1930.

The exhibition of general arts and crafts held in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi on December 11 and 12, had achieved a fair measure of success, although the number of individual exhibitors and exhibits had fallen off a little as compared with the previous year. This could be attributed entirely to the hard times and not to any decrease of interest in the Society's Annual Exhibition.

The financial statement of the exhibition had shown an excess of receipts over expenditure amounting to Shs. 189/45 as compared with Shs. 223/85 in 1932. This slight fall in profit made was accounted for by the Committee's decision to reduce the commission payable on sales of exhibits from 10 per cent to five per cent.

During the course of the year, the Committee endeavoured to organise an exhibition of sketches, which it was proposed should take place in August. Due to lack of support it proved necessary to abandon the enterprise.

In July the Committee wrote to all Members of the Society, and asked them to bring the aims and objects of the Society to the notice of their friends. It was felt that by this method the Membership Roll could be considerably increased. Although this appeal was not as successful as might have been expected, there was no doubt that it did good, and was a major cause of the increase of membership which took place during the year.

Sketch Club.

A year ago the question of the Sketch Club, had been discussed and letters were sent to all members on July 7. There was no response from members in this matter, although some attempt had been made to organise a local sketch club in the Nyeri-Nanyuki District. The question of Sketch Clubs might again receive the attention of the Committee in 1934.

It was of interest to know that the Committee of this Society was asked to judge the competition for a design for a new series of stamps for East Africa. A Sub-Committee was appointed for this purpose, which had the assistance of technical advice from a member of the staff of the Post Master General. The decision of the Sub-Committee was subject to final approval by the Conference of East African Governors.

The Society's financial position could only be regarded as satisfactory. The Balance Sheet showed an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to Shs. 1,859.17, whilst the Income and Expenditure Account showed that a Profit of Shs. 145.07 accrued as a result of the year's working. As at December 31st, 1933, the Society had an available Cash Balance of Shs. 994.71.

Election of Officers.

The following officers and committee for the coming year were then elected:

President: Mr. [illegible] Vice President: [illegible] Nicholson, Mrs. [illegible] and Mr. A. de V. Wade. Members of Committee: [illegible] son, Mrs. [illegible] Allen, Mrs. [illegible] Fenzi, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Hutton, Capt. [illegible] Mr. H. G. [illegible] head, Mr. [illegible] W. H. Paterson and Mr. H. D. Archer.

A FAREWELL PARTY.

Mr. Kirsopp's Departure from Zanzibar.

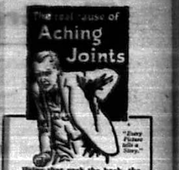
[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] Zanzibar, April [illegible]

A very pleasing function took place in the [illegible] Zanzibar, on April [illegible] when the Honourable Mr. G. D. Kirsopp and Mrs. Kirsopp were entertained on the eve of their departure for Kenya by the combined staffs of the Treasury, Customs and Post Office Departments. [illegible] included the Honourable Mr. H. [illegible] Allen, Acting Treasurer and Mrs. Allen, Mr. H. L. [illegible] and Mrs. A.A.M. [illegible]. On the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Kirsopp Mr. A. R. [illegible] of Customs [illegible] half of the staffs. He said that Mr. Kirsopp had come to Zanzibar as Chief of Customs in [illegible] at a time when the Protectorate was enjoying its boom period and he was able to employ his specialised knowledge and experience to the full in completing the reorganisation of the Customs service and thus keeping pace with the busy and prosperous times. [illegible] necessary to recount the long list of improvements [illegible] the members of his staff [illegible] whole Service [illegible] and collaboration. [illegible] always be especially associated with the post-war [illegible] service conditions which they were now enjoying.

They could not allow the opportunity to pass by without recognising the part he had played in rehabilitating the finances of the Protectorate in the [illegible] depression in her economic history. Zanzibar in common with the rest of the civilised world was beset with problems of [illegible] finance well nigh beyond [illegible]. That she has successfully solved them, they had it from no less an authority than His Excellency the British Resident himself, and this was due in no small measure to his skilful, courageous and sympathetic contribution to it. They assured him, that he was carrying with him their sincerest wishes for his happiness and prosperity in the future, and in those wishes they begged to be permitted to associate Mrs. Kirsopp and his family.

Loyal Co-operation.

Mr. Kirsopp, in reply, said that he was very pleased to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the good will that existed in the Departments under his control. He commented on the loyal co-operation that he had received from the members of his staffs and said that he would greatly miss the good fellowship that existed among them and thanked the staffs for the good wishes they had expressed. The party was then served with refreshments, during which photographs were taken. Mr. Kirsopp availed himself of the opportunity of taking a personal farewell of every person present and, after he and Mrs. Kirsopp had been photographed, left the Victoria Gardens at [illegible] p.m.



Pains that rack the back, the joints and muscles are commonly due to excess uric acid left in the blood by weak kidneys.

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The Graduated Poll Tax in Uganda.

BILL INTRODUCED INTO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Government Would Have Preferred Income Tax.

MEASURE DESCRIBED AS UNSCIENTIFIC AND UNSATISFACTORY.

In moving the first reading of the Non-Native Graduated Poll Tax Bill in the Uganda Legislative Council last week, the Chief Secretary, Mr. E. S. Scott, explained in detail Government's policy in regard to the measure.

He stated that Government would have preferred to have introduced an income tax and admitted that the graduated poll tax was an unscientific and unsatisfactory form of taxation. It would, however, afford experience with a view to introduction of income tax should it be found desirable at a later date.

He emphasised that while the Protectorate had surplus balances, these reserves were insufficient to provide complete insurance against normal factors of uncertainty.

The imposition of the recent customs tariff was not intended to replace direct taxation and further, times had changed and the revenue from these duties had fallen as a result of the increase in internal industries and the decline in prices of imported articles.

The Government, he announced, was satisfied that the native was heavily taxed as compared with the non-native.

Replies to Criticisms.

(" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.)

Kampala, April 22.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council at Entebbe last Wednesday the Chief Secretary delivered a lengthy speech introducing the Non-Native Graduated Poll Tax Bill.

He reviewed at length the history of the Bill from 1927 when the late Governor, Sir William Gowers desired to introduce a measure of taxation on a more scientific basis than the existing poll tax. In 1929 the first suggestion of an income tax was raised, but this met with considerable opposition by the business community as no such tax was in operation in adjoining territories.

Following the Moyne Report the Government again took up the question, but it was again unable to avoid criticism, on the ground that it had been decided not to introduce the tax in Kenya. It was thus abandoned in Uganda, and the present measure was introduced.

Income Tax Preferred.

He emphasised, however, that Government would prefer to introduce an income tax and fully admitted that a graduated poll tax was unscientific and unsatisfactory. Nevertheless the administration of a graduated poll tax would afford valuable experience with a view to the introduction of income tax should the latter be considered preferable at a later date.

The Chief Secretary then proceeded to deal with criticisms that have been made in regard to the measure.

The Surplus Balances.

It had been argued that the Protectorate's financial position did not justify additional direct taxation in view of the considerable reserve funds.

When the measure to impose a levy on official salaries was introduced His Excellency had stated that a country such as Uganda which depended for its prosperity upon agricultural production with all its attendant risks both from plant disease and climatic vagaries must, even in normal times, have very large reserve funds to fall back upon if it was to adopt and to pursue, with any reasonable chance of continuity, a progressive programme of administrative and commercial development.

Insufficient Reserves.

In the Government's opinion these reserves were inadequate as a complete insurance against such normal factors of uncertainty as rainfall, black-arm disease and pink bollworm, and were even more inadequate when to those risks must be added those attendant on the present conditions of economic confusion throughout the world. No one could foretell when economic stability would be restored and in the meantime the Government must by every legitimate means avert an enforced inroad into its surpluses, and further must continue in good years to add to and strengthen its reserve.

The Government, was certainly not in a position to say that the average revenue for this year and last year may be accepted as an average revenue for the next few years to come. Moreover, the Protectorate was still at an early stage of development and needed large expansion of services which the Chief Secretary proceeded to detail.

The view of Government, therefore, was that its reserves of each were insufficient as yet to constitute an adequate insurance against all emergencies.

Indirect Taxation.

Continuing, the Chief Secretary said that it had been represented that the present customs tariff was introduced to replace income tax.

The Government did not admit that at the time when the present customs tariff was framed, any undertaking explicit or implied was given to the non-native community that this was to be the limit of taxation to be imposed upon them for all time, or that the fact, if it were a fact, that non-natives to-day were paying in customs duties as much or more than they did shortly after the introduction of the tariff, would constitute a valid argument against the enactment of this Bill.

Furthermore a great change had come about in regard to revenue receipts from customs duties, owing to the increase in internal industries and the sharp decline in the cost of many imported articles. It was also sometimes overlooked that many natives contributed substantially as individuals, to the customs revenues.

Native Taxation.

Dealing with the question of native taxation, the Chief Secretary pointed out that the native paid customs duties, poll tax and cotton tax, in addition to direct taxation to his own native government. He reviewed at some length the incidence of native taxation, and said that in the cotton producing areas the native peasant paid customs duties, a high rate of direct taxation and an indirect form of income tax. Further that in Buganda the wealthier natives, in so far as they were represented by the land-owning class, paid annually 15 per cent of the income they derived from rents and also an additional lump sum according to the size of their estates into the revenues of the native government.

In certain areas government had found it necessary to grant relief to the poorer peasants.

The Non-Native.

It had been argued that the non-native was heavily taxed by fees for various licences and by other charges which were not paid by the native. Many of these fees however may be regarded as charges on account of specific services, and in certain instances at least it could be very clearly shown that the charges made did not, in fact, cover the cost of the service rendered.

They fully realised that the amenities which the Government had to offer for non-natives fell below the standard provided in civilised countries, but the present Bill, taken in conjunction with customs duties and other taxes in force did not propose to introduce a scale of taxation such as was in force in such countries. On the whole the speaker was convinced that the non-native received a very fair standard of service for the fees and taxes which he paid and that he may reasonably be called upon to make a further contribution to the overhead expenses of Government.

Government was satisfied that the native in Uganda was heavily taxed as compared with the non-native.

Possible Future Relief.

The Chief Secretary corrected one false impression which had arisen. He emphasised that additional non-native taxation would not be accompanied by a proportionate relief to the native taxpayer. All the Government proposed was that if and when it was possible to reduce taxation relief would be afforded first to the natives.

Referring to representations that very few of the non-native unofficial public were in affluent circumstances, the Chief Secretary said it was appreciated that many had failed to realise the hopes and expectations which had brought them to Uganda. The probable reason for this was that the non-native population of the country had increased too rapidly by comparison with the volume of trade.

The general situation, however, caused the Government much concern and the Government would continue to do all in its power to develop the resources of the country with a view to increasing the wealth and prosperity of non-natives and natives alike.

Government emphatically denied that it was utilising its revenues in a wasteful and uneconomic manner.

The Scale of Taxation.

Proceeding, the Chief Secretary replied at length to the criticisms of the details of the Bill. [illegible] regard to the scale, the Gover[illegible]ained of the opinion th[illegible]osed scale was generally [illegible] equitable as any that could be devised, and it corresponded with the scale operating in Kenya and Tanganyika.

A protest had been made against the raising of the minimum tax payable from 30/- to 40/-. On this point, however, the view of the Government was that any non-native resident whose circumstances were such that he could not contribute a sum of 40/- annually to the expenses of the Government by direct taxation was not an asset to this country, but very definitely a liability.

An Unsatisfactory Tax.

Under the proposed scale, while admittedly its incidence would be less equitable than that of an income tax, the public generally would be taxed at a rate considerably below any that could be contemplated in an income tax.

Government regarded this Bill as a *pis aller*, unsatisfactory because its incidence was less equitable than that of a proper income tax, unsatisfactory because it taxed individuals only and not companies and business houses, unsatisfactory because, being unscientific, it must necessarily be at a low rate and the Government is thus deprived of legitimate revenue.

However, if the public wished and if, after full consideration of the question, it was decided that Uganda alone of the East African Territories could safely introduce an income tax, the Government would willingly proceed without delay to replace the present measure by an income tax ordinance.

Regarding the criticism that Government officers' allowances were excluded from taxable income, he said that these representations would be considered in committee. He pointed out, however, that such hidden benefits were by no means confined to officials, and any amendments in this connection must apply generally.

A poll tax was, however, simply a tax on cash and a low rate of taxation and simplicity of administration were its two first essentials.

Government's Objects.

In conclusion, the Chief Secretary stated that he had endeavoured to make clear the Government's three main reasons for the tax.

First, that in the general interests of the Protectorate and its future development it was essential to increase annually recurrent revenue by every legitimate means.

Secondly, that the measures embodied in this Bill were definitely legitimate means for adding to revenue, though admittedly not so satisfactory as an income tax.

Thirdly that even if it was not necessary to add at the present time to the revenues of the Government it would nonetheless be reasonable and equitable to require the non-native community to make an increased contribution to the overhead charges of the Government, having regard to the general needs of the country and to the heavy scale of taxation in force on the indigenous natives.

ELECTIONS IN KENYA.

A Select Committee to be Appointed.

At Wednesday's session of the Legislative Council, Capt. the Hon. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South) asked:

"Whether Government will appoint a Select Committee of Legislative Council to enquire into the provisions of the Legislative Council Ordinance and the rules promulgated thereunder and to report on such amendments thereto as may be considered necessary?"

The Hon. Colonial Secretary: "The answer is in the affirmative."

It is understood that this question has reference to an amendment of the Legislative Council Ordinance with particular reference to elections. Matters ransed in committee will relate to voting both by ballot and by post, and to the nomination of candidates, including a monetary deposit as is the case in England and elsewhere.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Powers to be Vested in the Governor.

ENFRANCHISED PERSONS.

In the Bill to amend the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, which passed the second reading in the Legislative Council on Wednesday, it is proposed that a discretion be conferred on the Governor to admit into the Colony persons who are deemed to be prohibited immigrants within the meaning of the principal ordinance, subject to such conditions as he may determine.

Presenting the Bill for its second reading, the Attorney-General remarked that it was very short and did not affect any principle whatsoever. The first amendment suggested, he said, was merely to make it clear that it was the Governor who decided whether a person was an undesirable immigrant or not, for the existing provisions implied that this discretion rested with someone without actually stating who he was.

In the same amendment, he went on, it was provided that the Governor might permit entry into the Colony of persons who would otherwise have been refused entry as prohibited immigrants, subject to their entering into bonds, with or without securities, for good behaviour. The object of this amendment was to meet cases where persons, who were prohibited immigrants under the laws of this Colony, but who were not regarded as prohibited immigrants by neighbouring territories, wished to pass through Kenya in order to reach a neighbouring territory.

Another example, he stated, was that of a person classified as an idiot or insane person who might wish to enter the Colony in order to reside with relatives who would exercise proper control over him.

Money for Farming.

While supporting the Bill, Major the Hon. F. Cavendish-Bentinck (Nairobi North) suggested that conditions of entry into Kenya might be made easier in cases where persons were likely to become desirable immigrants. He thought it might be advisable to return the deposits demanded on entry to persons who settled down in the Colony as farmers and who required the money for the proper development of their properties.

Hon. Shams-ud-Deen appealed for the relaxing of the conditions of entry in cases of persons who were enfranchised in the Colony and who had proceeded to India or elsewhere on holiday and wished to re-enter Kenya to continue residence here.

Capt. the Hon. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South), considered the suggestions made by the two previous speakers good ones, and recommended the appointment of a select committee to consider them with a view to having them embodied in the Bill.

Government's Reply.

Opposition to the incorporation of these suggestions in the Bill was forthcoming from the Attorney-General, however, on the grounds that it was proposed to introduce entirely new principles into what was really an innocuous Bill. He admitted that cases of hardship might occur, but suggested that it might be possible to remove them either by issuing instructions to the immigration officers, or by amending the principal ordinance in some other respect.

Continuing, he stated that he did not think a select committee should be allowed to introduce important and possibly controversial issues such as those proposed. At the request of Capt. Schwartze, however, he gave an undertaking that the issues raised would be considered by Government.

The application for a select committee was thereupon withdrawn, and the Bill allowed to pass the second reading without further incident.

The Unemployment Position in Kenya.

DOES NOT WARRANT ANY SPECIAL STEPS.

Committee's Report.

BUILDING PROGRAMMES, FARM SCHEME AND WATCH OVER IMMIGRATION.

The Report of the Unemployment Committee issued on Wednesday shows 104 Europeans, 240 Asians and Seychelles and 58 Africans registered in response to the Committee's request.

The effective number of European unemployed is given as 62 only.

Proposals include speeding up public and private building schemes, continuation of the system of putting men on the land, continuation of assisted passages, strict enforcement of the immigration laws and strict observance by the Government of Kenya of its own instruction to Departments not to employ wives whose husbands are in regular jobs.

Married Women in Jobs.

There was laid on the table of the Kenya Legislative Council on Wednesday the report of the Committee appointed on January 4th last to investigate the unemployment position and to make recommendations. The Committee consisted of the Unemployment Executive appointed in January, 1931, namely; the Post Master General (Chairman), Director of Education, Deputy Treasurer, District Commissioner, Mayor of Nairobi, and Col. C. G. Durham, with the following additional members; the Rev. J. F. G. Orr, and Messrs. Hakam Singh and A. R. Cocker.

In a review of events leading up to the appointment of the Committee the report recalls that the Executive appointed at the beginning of 1931 were asked to carry out two recommendations made by the original Unemployment Committee appointed in November 1930. The recommendations were (1) to assist deserving unemployed to return to the country of their origin, and (2) to help in placing unemployed on the land by payment of a small monthly allowance from Government funds, the farmer to provide board and lodgings. In addition the Executive maintained a register and endeavoured in every way to find employment for the unemployed.

The Register.

During the three years the Executive have functioned—up to the end of 1933—six hundred and seventy persons have been registered as unemployed, the highest number on the register at any one time being two hundred and twenty seven. The amount of Government funds disbursed during that time on assisted passages, allowances under the farm scheme, etc., amounted to over £6,000.

Towards the end of last year the situation improved and the combined records of the Executive and of the British Legion gave the number of registered unemployed as 64 some of whom were unemployable. However, doubt was cast on the accuracy of this total so on December 5 last Government appointed the present Committee to determine the exact position.

Getting the Facts.

The first act of the Committee was to give wide publicity to their appointment and to urge all unemployed to register in order to obtain complete information.

Unemployed registered as follows:

Europeans, 104 (Male 98—Female 6).

Non-Europeans, 240 (Asians 201, Seychelles 24 Goans and others 15).

From the 104 registered Europeans the Committee deducts 13 unemployables, 3 new arrivals in the Colony, 7 whose wives and/or children are earning not less than Shs. 350/- per month, and 19 pensioners or property owners able to maintain themselves. These deductions number 42 leaving a balance of 62 and of this balance 10 are of foreign birth or origin.

Analysing the situation further, the Report points out that out of a total of 104, 73 fall into three occupational classes — agriculture 29, metal workers 28, clerks 16.

It is further pointed out that the number of unemployed in age group 20—60 years is 86, while according to the 1931 census the total number of European adults in this group was 11,718 giving an unemployment incidence of .73 per cent.

Non-Europeans.

Among the Non-Europeans (other than Africans) the bulk are of the artizan class and connected with the building trade, the number of masons alone unemployed being 96 out of the total of 240. It is remarked that few of these people have reserves of any kind :" and there can be little doubt that there is distress amongst them." Twenty-five want assisted passages to India and a further 15 express the same desire if work is not forthcoming shortly. The Executive will deal with the cases in due course, but the Report points out that two hundred unemployed Asians will remain on the register. Taking the same age group as for Europeans this works out at an unemployment incidence of approximately one per cent.

The number of Africans registered was 58, nearly all house boys and motor car drivers.

"Not Unfavourable."

Dealing generally with the position the Report considers the present position not unfavourable or such as to call for exceptional measures. The Committee appreciate, so far as the European community is concerned, that but for Kakamega the position might well have been serious, but so long as the goldfields activity continues, and provided the immigration laws are strictly administered, the Committee are of opinion that no adverse changes are likely to take place.

The bulk of unemployment among non-Europeans arises from depression in the building trade, and the Report remarks that the decision to proceed with the new Law Courts has afforded appreciable relief. The Committee strongly urges Government and the Nairobi Municipality to collaborate in a building programme covering two or three years and mentions such works as the Central Government and Municipal Offices. In reply to any possible criticism that this would only help unemployment in Nairobi, the Report points out that 63.3 per cent of Europeans, and 88.3 per cent of non-Europeans on the register reside in Nairobi.

Recommendations.

After due consideration of all the circumstances the Committee propose.

(1) That Government and the Nairobi Municipality collaborate in a building programme spread over the next two or three years.

(2) That an appeal be made to business houses contemplating the erection of new buildings or other works to commence as early as possible.

(3) Continuation of the farm scheme.

(4) Continuation of the system of assisted passages for deserving unemployed who wish to leave the Colony.

(5) That Government strictly observe the terms of the circular issued by the Secretariat in 1931 relating to the employment of married women whose husbands are in regular employment.

(6) That the immigration laws be strictly enforced.

MANURING OF COFFEE.

Preparing for a Heavy Nitrogen Demand.

The Department of Agriculture write as follows:—

This season, especially in the Kiambu district, the flowering of coffee has been very heavy, and of this flowering, a high percentage has set. There is every prospect of the crop being good.

During development the coffee crop absorbs a great deal of nitrogen so this year one must prepare for a very heavy nitrogen demand. Owing to the drought the supplies of subsoil nitrogen and water have been considerably depleted. In order to prevent light beans and die back all those who have had a good flowering and expect a heavy crop are advised to give their coffee a liberal dressing of nitrogenous fertiliser as soon as the rains start. This advice is contrary to the usual but conditions are unusual. This year one need not be afraid of nitrogen being leached beyond the reach of the coffee. The soil is dry to six and more feet and to saturate this depth a rainfall of over 20 inches would be needed.

Method of Application.

The applications advised are as follows:—Blood Meal 150—200 lbs. per acre; Meat Meal 150—200 lbs. per acre; Sulphate of Ammonia 120—180 lbs. per acre.

The meat meal, incidentally should be lightly worked into the soil, blood meal and sulphate of ammonia will be carried down enough by the rain.

NAIROBI HOSPITAL.

Sliding Scale of Charges Being Prepared.

Captain the Hon. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South) at Wednesday's session of the Legislative Council asked:

"Whether the Director of Medical Services will consider introducing a sliding scale of hospital charges at the European Hospital, Nairobi, so as to give much-needed relief to those who find it impossible to pay the present flat rate charge of Shs. 24/- per day."

The Hon. Director of Medical Services:

"The matter is receiving the attention of Government at the present time, and a sliding scale of Hospital charges—applicable to all Government European Hospitals—is being prepared for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council."

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THE WEEK'S SPORT.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

Colombo Wins the Stakes.

DERBY FAVOURITE'S VICTORY.

Colombo, the Derby favourite, scored a great triumph in the Craven Stakes, one of the early races for classic candidates. Mr. Maurice Rosenston, the Nairobi turf accountant, advises the following results:

Craven Stakes: 1 Mile.

Lord Glanely's B.c COLOMBO Manna—Lady Nairne 9.8 (W. Johnstone) 1

H. H. Aga Khan's Br.g. OSMAN PASHA, Blandford—Osmunda 8.5 (H. Wragg) 2

Lord Derby's Ch.c. PHARILLON Phalaris—Scapa Flow 8.5 .... (T. Weston) 3

Winner Trained by Cap. Hogg. 30/10, on Colombo; 6/1 Osman Pasha; 33/1 Pharillon.

Also Ran:—Bondsman (J. Childs); Easter Rush (E. Smith), La Fantome (R. Perryman), Feather Boy (—).

Free Handicap Sweepstakes. 7 Furlongs.

Sir L. Phillip's B.c. PHALERON BAY Phalaris—Brodick Bay 7.6 (E. Smith) 1

Mrs. Singer's Ch.f MISS TOR Sansovino—Leighon Tor 7.8 (S. Donoghue) 2

Mrs. Corlette Glorney's B.f. RICH FARE Salmon Trout—Damask 7.8 (G. Richards) 3

Winner Trained by J. Jarvis. 7/1 Phaleron Bay, 13/2 Miss Tor, 100/7 Rich Fare.

Also Ran:—Alishah (R. Perryman), Bidou (W. Johnstone), Shalfleet (H. Wragg), Miss Serope (C. Richards), Appetizer (J. Dines), Elusive George (T Bartlam), Overmantle (—), A pulla (H. Foster), Borrow (—), Bannlaw (F. Rickaby), Bermuda (F. Fox), Grey Carey (J. Sirett), Call Of Duty (—), Iron Grey (W. Christie), The Old Pretender (B. Lynch).

Flying Handicap Plate. 5 Furlongs.

Mr P. Johnson's Ch.h. ICARUS Golden Sun—Sharp Fight 8.0 (S. Donoghue) 1

Mr. F. Hartigan's B.f. TETRAPOD Pommern—Tetrachord 7.9 .... (—) 2

Mr J. L. Jarvi's Br.g. SUDAN Papyrus—Glaspia 8.2 (H. Wragg) 3

Winner Trained by Rickards. 4/1 Carus, 4/1 Tetrapod, 13/2 Sudan.

Also Ran:—The Blue Boy (Gordon Richards), Slieve Donard (Beasley), Red Lady (Rikaby), Cambridge Blue (E. Smith), Keep Off (S. Wragg), Ben (—), Hevusina (E. Quick), Outrider (—).

April Stakes. 1½ Miles.

Lord Rosebery's B.f. PIP EMMA Solario—Postmark (E. Smith) 1

Mrs. D. FitzGeralds B.g. BALM Blandford—Madam Spearmint (T. Lowrey) 2

Mrs. C. G. Lorney's Br.c. DEMOCRAT Solario—Soliloquy (F. Fox) 3

Winner Trained by J. Jarvis. 15/8 Pip Emma, 10/1 Balm, 7/1 Democrat.

Also Ran:—Carus (R. Perryman), Villigent (R. Dick), Foxy (J. Childs), Manna Blue (F. Lane), Sonnespring (Rickaby).

"Light Blues" American Tour.

The Cambridge University Rugby team wound up their lightning tour of America, in which they played four successful matches in a visit of ten days, by beating an all-star team of the combined Eastern Universities by 23 points to 9.

* * *

The match was watched by a crowd of over six thousand spectators, the largest that has ever watched a Rugby match in America.

* * *

England won the international golf trophy at Ranelagh a few days ago. Scotland finished second, while Ireland and Wales tied for third place.

* * *

Miss Diana Fishwick was in wonderful form. Playing on her 23rd birthday in a gale of wind so strong that it blew off her beret, she returned a 69. Out in 39, she came home in 30, her inward figures being: 4, 4, 5, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

A Close Finish in Big Field.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 24.

There was a close finish for the Great Metropolitan (2¼ miles), won by Annihilation in a field of twenty runners.

The following was the result:

Mrs. J. Ward's b.c. ANNIHILATION Obliterate—Foguette 8.3 (J. Caldwell) 1

Mr. M. Hartigan's b.g. SAINT REYNARD Grey Fox II—Saintly Lady 8.2 (Gordon Richards) 2

Mr. J. Cooper's gr.rig. ROI DE PARIS Corfeuil—La Panade 9.2 .... (L. Hammon) 3

Winner trained by V. Smyth. Won by a short head; a length.

Betting: 100 to 8 against Annihilation; 8 to 1 Saint Reynard; 100 to 6 Roi de Paris.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston advises the following as also ran:

Dictum (G. Nicoll); Free Fare (S. Donoghue); Sir Galadale (J. Dines); White Plains (H. Wragg); Claran (F. Fox); Strathallan (A. Richardson); Chelmarsh (A Wragg); Arctic Light (T. Weston); Erain (R. Jones); Joyous Greeting (S. Wragg); Notice Board (M. Beary); Misanthrope (J. Childs); Wenceslas (K. Gethin); Sans Changer (J. Hine); Calbeck (C. Richards).

Prince of Wales Plate.

Mr. Rosenston also advises the following result to the Prince of Wales Plate (7 furlongs):

Mr. Z. G. Michalino's b.g. ZANOFF Pelops — Zinovia, 8.11 .... (R. Dick) 1

Mr. H. C Drayton's ch.c. DOUBLE DI Diophon—Double Dutch, 7.4 (C. Richards) 2

Lord Ganely's b.c. PADDINGTON Polyphontes—Miss Matty 8.9 .... (W. Johnstone) 3

Winner trained by H. Powney. 2/1 Zanoff; 100/7 Double Di; 5/1 Paddington.

Also ran: Melfort (Gordon Richards); Spurtle (J. Sirett); Fairy Hill (T. Weston); Segesta (A. Richardson); Telescope (R. Jones), Free Shadow (F. Fox); Le Toreador (E. Smith); Golden Fairy II (Hunter).

NAIROBI GOLF CLUB.

Improvements to the Course.

Reconstruction May be Necessary.

The Age of Miracles Past.

TWO SENIORS COLLABORATE

(Niblick.)

Both Muthaiga and Nairobi Golf Clubs are again attempting to improve their fairways. Muthaiga, only having 18 holes, have to do what work of reconditioning they can, treating half a fairway at a time. We on the Hill are in the happier position of having an extra nine holes, so the Hon. Greenkeeper, Mr. Gourlay, has decided to close holes 1—9. He can now tackle the work as a whole, and I should think it is much less expensive to do a whole fairway at one time than to have two bites at the cherry.

We have had our Agricultural experts' opinions, and we are acting on their advice by harrowing the fairways, and then treating them with a compost. We have this advantage on the first nine in that we have more soil there than on other parts of the course, and I think it is very wise on the Hon. Greenkeeper's part to spend his money where it has the most chance of being beneficial. I think it would be little or no use to try and rejuvenate the fairways at the 14th, 15th and 16th, because there we have no soil at all, and I think the age of miracles is past.

There is no question that sooner or later we shall have to devise new holes on the Hill course, and several surveys and reviews have been taken by various members of the club with this object in view. It may be possible to get a course which has decent soil on it, but it is impossible to improve fairways where this is lacking. The 14th, and 15th as golfing holes, are two of the best in the country, but there it is—we have never had decent fairways on either of them, and, I think, never will. Muthaiga are giving us particulars and records of their experiments and results, and we are reciprocating with Muthaiga. This is excellent and all to the good of golf to see the two senior clubs collaborating. We are both faced with the same problems, and I am sure that mutual help should go a long way to solving them.

Ladies' Competition.

The Ladies' Competition on Saturday afternoon was won by Mrs. Harris with a net 77, Mrs. Ley being runner-up with a net 78. Mrs. Harris since her return to Nairobi has been showing excellent form, and is quite one of the best of our lady players—she should be a fighting factor in the next ladies' championship.

The Best Ten.

"Spoon has raised a most interesting argument, which will probably have its repercussion at the 19th hole for many weeks, as to which are the ten best golfers in Kenya. No one, I think, will cavil with his first four in England, Hooper, Forrest, and Holden, but in what order they should be placed I hesitate to say. When it comes to the final six there are so many all much of a muchness that it would be difficult in the extreme to pick them out. I think I would leave that task to my friend, and when he has solved the problem I would be able to criticise. I would not be in the least surprised if there are not some wonderful matches and challenges resulting out of this little game—I shall always be prepared to wager a modest ball on my opinion against my confrere's.

The recent rains over last weekend have done the course an immense amount of good but we want much more if the work that we are carrying on on the first nine is to be successful. The illusive rains seem to have disappeared again.

Chelsea have lost the services of two of their best players in Law, the Scottish international fullback, and Priestley, their Irish international forward.

* * *

Law is suffering from an injury to his leg, sustained before Christmas, which keeps troubling him, while Priestley is the victim of an eye injury. The latter was discharged recently from hospital, but since then has had to return as an out-patient.

FOOTBALL RESULTS AND POSITIONS.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

(Division I).

Arsenal ...	2	Sunderland	1
Birmingham	2	Tottenham ...	0
Blackburn R.	4	Stoke ...	1
Derby Co. ...	1	Aston Villa	1
Everton ...	1	Portsmouth	1
Leeds U. ...	1	Sheffield Un.	1
Manchester C.	4	Chelsea ...	2
Middlesbro ...	3	Huddersfield	0
Newcastle U.	5	Wol'ton W.	1
Sheffield Wed.	1	Liverpool ...	2
W. Brom.	2	Leicester City	0

Mid-Week Matches.

Chelsea 2, Leicester City 0.
Leicester City 2, Derby County 0.

(Division II.)

Blackpool ...	2	Notts Forest	3
Bradford City	2	West Ham.	2
Bury ...	1	Oldham ...	1
Fulham ...	0	Bradford ...	2
Hull City ...	0	Preston N.E.	1
Lincoln City	4	Burnley ...	0
Millwall ...	2	Brentford ...	0
Notts Co. ...	0	Manchester U.	0
Port Vale ...	4	Plymouth ...	0
Southampton	4	Grimsby ...	2
Swansea ...	0	Bolton Wan.	0

(Division III).

(SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aldershot ...	1	Cardiff City	3
Brighton & H.	6	Bournemouth	0
Bristol City	1	Reading ...	2
Clapton Or.	2	Watford ...	3
Luton ...	3	Southend Un.	0
Newport Co.	3	Exeter City	2
Northampton	1	Gillingham ...	0
Norwich City	3	Coventry C.	1
Q.P. Rangers	0	Bristol R. ...	0
Swindon ...	1	Charlton Ath.	2
Torquay U.	2	Crystal Pal.	1

Mid-Week Matches.

Charlton Athletic 2, Bristol City 1.

(NORTHERN SECTION).

Barrow ...	2	Chesterfield	0
Carlisle Un.	3	Rotherham ...	0
Chester ...	4	Gateshead ...	0
Crewe Alex.	2	Mansfield ...	1
Doncaster R.	5	Accrington S.	1
Halifax ...	1	Barnsley ...	1
N. Brighton	4	Hartlep'ls U.	1
Rotherham ...	1	Wrexham ...	3
Stockport Co.	2	Tranmere R.	1
Walsall ...	4	Southport ...	1
York City ...	1	Darlington ...	1

Mid-Week Matches.

Tranmere Rovers 1, Stockport Co. 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(Division I.)

Aberdeen ...	0	Hearts ...	1
Ayr Un. ...	2	Motherwell	4
Celtic ...	3	Dundee ...	2
Cowdenbeath	1	Airdrie ...	3
Hamilton Ac.	4	St. Johnstone	1
Hibernians	3	Third Lanark	1
Queen of S.	2	Falkirk ...	1

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	Pts.
Arsenal	40	24	8	8	71	45	56
Huddersfield	39	20	9	10	81	57	50
Tottenham H.	41	20	14	7	75	53	47
Derby Co.	41	17	13	11	68	52	45
Blackburn R.	41	18	16	7	71	76	43
Manchester C.	40	16	13	11	59	69	43
Sunderland	42	15	14	13	78	54	42
Leeds Un.	39	16	15	8	72	60	40
W. Brom. Alb.	40	15	15	10	71	65	40
Sheffield Wed.	40	16	16	8	57	61	40
Portsmouth	40	14	14	12	47	52	40
Everton	39	12	12	15	58	57	39
Leicester City	39	14	14	11	55	61	39
Wolverhampton	40	13	15	12	72	82	38
Stoke City	40	14	16	10	54	68	38
Middlesbro'	40	15	18	7	63	75	37
Aston Villa	39	13	16	10	69	69	36
Liverpool	41	13	18	10	76	85	36
Birmingham	40	11	17	12	46	50	34
Newcastle Un.	41	10	17	14	67	73	34
Chelsea	39	13	19	7	62	64	33
Sheffield Un.	40	11	21	8	56	98	30

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	Pts.
Grimsby	40	26	9	5	95	57	57
Bolton Wan.	40	20	12	8	72	53	48
Preston N.E.	40	21	13	6	68	52	48
Brentford	40	20	13	7	78	59	47
Bradford	40	22	16	2	82	65	46
Port Vale	40	18	15	7	57	53	43
Blackpool	40	15	13	12	61	56	42
Bradford City	40	18	16	6	69	65	42
West Ham	40	15	14	11	75	59	41
Plymouth Arg.	40	14	13	13	67	68	41
Bury	40	16	15	9	67	70	41
Oldham Ath.	40	15	15	10	63	60	40
Burnley	40	17	17	6	58	70	40
Southampton	40	15	17	8	53	54	38
Hull City	40	13	15	12	52	57	38
Fulham	40	15	18	7	47	63	37
Notts For	40	13	18	9	71	69	35
Notts Co.	40	12	17	11	52	59	35
Milwall	40	11	18	11	39	61	33
Swansea	40	9	17	14	48	58	32
Manchester Un.	40	13	22	5	56	84	31
Lincoln City	40	9	24	7	43	68	25

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	Pts.
Norwich City	40	25	6	9	88	49	59
Reading	42	20	10	[illegible]	77	47	52
Coventry City	40	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	54	51
Q. P. Rangers	40	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	51
Bristol R.	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49
Luton	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59	48
Charlton Ath.	38	19	11	8	73	49	46
Swindon	39	16	12	11	61	61	43
Exeter City	40	15	14	11	66	55	41
Clapton Or.	40	16	15	9	75	65	41
Brighton & H.	40	14	13	13	63	56	41
Crystal Pal.	39	14	16	9	63	64	37
Northampton	40	12	16	12	67	76	36
Watford	40	14	19	7	67	61	35
Southend Un.	40	12	19	9	50	69	33
Gillingham	40	11	19	10	70	88	32
Aldershot	39	10	17	12	45	67	32
Torquay Un.	39	13	20	6	49	84	32
Bristol City	39	9	17	13	52	71	31
Newport Co.	40	7	16	17	48	70	31
Bournemouth	40	9	22	9	60	98	27
Cardiff City	39	9	24	6	56	97	24

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	Pts.
Chesterfield	40	26	8	6	82	43	58
Barnsley	40	25	7	8	112	59	58
Stockport Co.	39	24	7	8	113	50	56
Walsall	40	22	11	7	90	56	51
Doncaster R.	40	20	11	9	76	57	49
Wrexham	40	21	14	5	94	69	47
Tranmere R.	39	19	14	6	78	57	44
Barrow	04	17	14	9	100	93	43
Halifax	40	19	13	4	74	85	42
York City	41	15	18	8	68	70	38
Hartlepools Un.	40	15	18	7	85	88	37
Carlisle Un.	40	14	18	6	63	77	36
New Brighton	40	14	18	8	60	81	36
Darlington	40	13	18	9	68	94	35
Chester	39	14	19	6	81	84	34
Crewe Alex	40	14	20	6	76	89	34
Gateshead	39	12	18	9	70	91	33
Southport	41	8	16	7	63	89	33
Accrington S.	40	13	20	7	65	94	33
Mansfield	40	9	19	12	74	85	30
Rotherham	41	10	23	8	52	88	28
Rochdale	39	9	25	5	50	95	23

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	Pts.
Rangers	35	28	2	5	110	37	61
Motherwell	37	28	5	4	91	44	60
Q. of South	36	21	13	2	73	74	44
Aberdeen	37	18	12	7	88	55	43
Celtic	36	16	9	11	71	51	43
Hearts	37	16	11	10	84	58	42
Kilmarnock	37	17	12	8	71	62	42
Ayr Un.	37	16	12	9	87	91	41
St. Johnstone	37	17	14	6	74	50	40
Hamilton Acas.	36	15	13	8	62	70	38
Falkirk	36	16	15	5	70	65	37
Dundee	37	14	17	6	66	63	34
Partick This.	36	14	17	5	70	72	33
Queen's Park	36	13	20	3	62	82	29
Clyde	36	8	17	11	52	69	27
Hibernian	37	12	22	3	51	68	27
St. Mirren	35	8	18	9	42	65	25
Airdrie	36	10	22	4	57	101	24
Third Lanark	37	7	21	9	50	102	23
Cowdenbeath	36	4	27	5	51	112	13

Nairobi and District Rugby Championship.

NONDESCRIPTS SPRING A SURPRISE AT PARKLANDS.

Ruiru Narrowly Beaten.

OLD CAMBRIANS DIVIDE THE SPOILS AT MUTHAIGA.

Rugby made quite a successful debut on Saturday, when a start was made with the Nairobi and District championship. Nondescripts had Ruiru as their visitors to Parklands, while Old Cambrians were at Muthaiga. The match at Parklands was won by the home side, while Muthaiga saw their opponents secure a share of the spoils as the result of a last minute conversion.

The victory of Nondescripts was unexpected, but nevertheless, deserved, while Old Cambrians success will instil even more keenness into their young players.

Nondescripts vs. Ruiru.

The honours in the game at Parklands went to the Nondescripts' forwards. Against a heavier pack they kept the ball close, and prevented the visiting threes from getting into action. It was a battle between the forwards, and very little was seen of the threequarters of either side. The passing and handling on both their parts was weak. Nondescripts backs were ragged in their movements, but they defended well, particularly Crittenden. Drake, at fly-half, played a fine game in a quiet way. Never very conspicuous, his work was solid, but it was the work of the pack which laid the foundations of a splendid win. Ruiru, following a midweek victory by a clear 16 points, were perhaps a little on the confident side, but even apart from that they were more than held. Munro, at stand-off half, was too prone to kick to touch, when he might have opened up the game for his threes. It was the policy of the Nondescripts to keep the ball close, and they did, as a result bottling up the opposition to a considerable extent. Wilkins was the outstanding man on the field Not always in position, his was a roving commission, and time and again he frustrated dangerous moves on the part of the opposition. Tannahill was also prominent for the winners, in company with Butler and Sim.

Ruiru Open Scoring.

A breeze which blew straight across field favoured neither side. Nondescripts pressed from the start, and had the advantage territorially for the greater part of the first half. Their forwards, though lighter, more than held their own. Ruiru by loose rushes gradually forced their way down field, assisted by some judicious fly kicking on the part of Ritchie. A smart heel from the scrum saw Munro get his threes going, but Archer held on too long, and was neatly brought down in possession. Two minutes later came the first score of the afternoon. K. B. Hallowes broke away in the centre, and close in passed out to W. B. Hallowes, who dashed over for a try which Welford converted. It was now the visitors turn to press, and Munro had hard luck with a drop at goal, forcing the defence to touch down for relief. From the drop out Seagrim secured and went off down the touch line, only to be pushed into touch at midfield. It was valuable ground gained. Drake lobbed a pass to Sweetman, but again the player was bundled into touch. It was another narrow squeak for Ruiru, and a second came when Wilkins burst through the scrum with the ball at his feet. He kicked ahead, the ball striking Welford and rebounding to Tannahill the latter made tracks for the line, but there was no one to back him up, and the defence cleared. Dogged did it, however, and Sim dribbled over with a pack of the Ruiru men on his heels. Tannahill missed the kick.

Halftime: Nondescripts 3 points; Ruiru, 5.

Play centred around midfield on the resumption, with the honours going to the home side. Munro was at error when he kicked to touch instead of swinging it out to his right W. B. Hallowes secured and handed off Sweetman in great style, but Crittenden got across to bring him down and prevent an almost certain try. They were critical minutes for the home defence, but gradually the pressure was relieved and play transferred to the opposing 25, where Crittenden went over for a try. Nondescripts kept up the attack and K. B. Hallowes relieved with a dribble to midfield, and then Sweetman intercepted a pass from the same player to his wing, only to knock-on and thus let a fine chance go.

A loose rush took Ruiru to the other end, but Drake fell on the ball, and later Wood marked to stop a dangerous move on the part of the right wing.

Result. Nondescripts, 2 tries, 6 points; Ruiru, 1 goal, 5 points.

Nondescripts: C. H. J. Wood; E. S. Sweetman, F. E. Crittenden, D A. Seagrim and R. C. Yates; W. L. Wilkins; R. H. T. Drake and J. D. Ross-Munro; R. J. Butler, J. Anderson, R. E. T. Hobbs, J. H. C. Sim, A. B. Tannahill, R. D. F. Ryland and T. S. Wessels.

Ruiru: J. S. B. Welford; W. B. Hallowes, K. B. Hallowes, J D. Archer and W. H. Udall; H. Munro and W. H. Ritchie; Wood, Shaw, W. Millar, A. Kopperud, G. B. Shields, R. E. Redseth, Gordon Millar and P. C. Chambers. Referee: Mr. A. Bryant.

Muthaiga vs. Old Cambrians.

The game at Muthaiga between the home team and Old Cambrians, although resulting in a draw, was anything but inspiring. The final score was eight points each, and it was due almost entirely to Guy Finch converting a try from touch in the last few seconds of the game that Old Cambrians were able to equalise.

On the whole, the Muthaiga forwards were disappointing, in spite of their heavier weight as compared with the younger club, and they obviously missed their captain, Seex. The three-quarters were slightly better, but even they were not up to scratch. The Old Cambrian forwards, among whom J. Edwards, B. Finch and G. Finch were outstanding, played a hard game. The three-quarter line was decidedly weak, their passing being particularly poor.

In the presence of a meagre gathering of spectators, the game was put in motion by Muthaiga, but a good open move by the visitors, who were generally always on the ball, saw play travel in the opposite direction until H. Williams, securing from a cross kick, checked the Cambrians' progress. In their efforts to divert a likely score Old Cambrians penalised on their own 25, but the kick fell short. They continued to press, but their poor heeling coupled with ragged passing was a serious drawback to them, and Muthaiga soon gained possession. Noon, picking up from a loose scrum, evaded several of his opponents by dodging round, and made good headway until a tackle checked his progress.

Muthaiga were gradually driven back to their own goal line, and a free against them saw Harrison's kick fall short, and Noon picking up took play to mid-field with a good touch kick. From the throw in, a dribbling move was started which took Muthaiga still further up the field, until finally Blanchford picking up, broke away, and after a run of nearly 50 yards, touched down behind the posts for Hardress Williams to convert.

This reverse seemed to inspire Old Cambrians, who gained much ground by touch finding. A succession of scrums resulted near the corner flag, and another free against Muthaiga for holding on to the ball, saw Harrison's miss a second time.

Half-time: Muthaiga 5 points; Old Cambrians 0.

Two More Scores.

The second half was brighter but still lacked interest. McDonald set the ball rolling for Old Cambrians, but his kick was neatly trapped on the Muthaiga right wing, and a dribbling movement was started which resulted in Old Cambrians eventually securing possession, and a passing run in the opposite direction was commenced. Shaw on the right wing fielded well, but, failing to pass back, he was grassed just short of the line. It was soon after this juncture that Old Cambrians gained their first points, as Muthaiga, penalising inside their own twenty-five, gave G. Finch an opportunity of converting. A few minutes later Hardress Williams, securing from a scrum, broke away, and brushing aside one or two would be tacklers, went over the line near the corner flag. He failed to convert.

Muthaiga again took up the attack. When only a few yards from the line, Grey, cross kicked, but bungling on the part of the Muthaiga threes, saw Old Cambrians find touch. A final effort by the visitors just before the end saw Nimmo pick up near the goal line pass over to Harrison who touched down in the corner, for G. Finch to convert.

Result: Muthaiga: 8 pts; Old Cambrians: 8 pts.

The oustanding players were Hardress Williams for Muthaiga, and Rand Overy for Old Cambrians.

The following teams were fielded:—

Muthaiga: H. Williams; B. Hardress Williams, Scade, Grey and Suffield; Strachan and Noon; Bompass, Sinton, Ramsay, Bath, Scott, Blanchford, Peverett and Tofte. The reserves are: May, Seex and Cockburn.

Old Cambrians: C. Rand Overy; C. Harrison, B. Shaw, J. Nimmo, and J. Tate; E. Green and D. McDonald; B. Finch, G. Finch, G. Comminos, C. Hindle, J. Edwards, I. Dewar, D. Destro, and G. Dorel. Reserve: E. Hale.

WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF?

Nero, history has it, sat and played his fiddle while Rome burned. When Pompeii was buried beneath the vomitings of Vesuvius, the gladiators of the city stood unmoved at their posts. But the Pompeiians of to-day would appear to be of a different calibre. They may react unkindly to the bellowings and the roars of the Wembley throngs, so, after the style of Nero, they will regale themselves with music the while they wait the ordeal. It will be a case of stars to entertain stars.

Portsmouth, who play Manchester City in the Football Association Cup Final at Wembley on April 28, are taking unusual steps to avoid their players being upset by nerves before the game. They are to have an all-star variety entertainment in their dressing-room before the game starts.

From the moment the Portsmouth players arrive at Wembley, perhaps three-quarters of an hour before the kick-off, throughout their changing into playing dress and until they go on to the field, some artist will perform to take their minds off the game.

NEW JOB FOR DON BRADMAN.

Leaves his Native State.

JOINS FIRM OF STOCK BROKERS.

Don Bradman has said a long goodbye to his native State—New South Wales. On his return from England he will make his home at Adelaide, where he has accepted a position with a firm of sharebrokers, Messrs. H. W. Hodgetts and Company, the head of which is one of the South Australian delegates on the Cricket Board of Control.

Before joining the Australian team for London, Bradman stayed a few days in Adelaide, thus qualifying him to play for South Australia from the beginning of next season states "Austral News."

"Broadcasting and writing, in addition to playing cricket, have proved too great a strain for Bradman", said Mr. Hodgetts. "He has been consistently in the public eye, and has been unable to take his mind off the game. Bradman is exceptionally keen on his new business venture. He is very good at figures, has had five years' office experience, and has absorbed the atmosphere of the business. There is no doubt that he will be an asset to the Stock Exchange."

Mr. Hodgetts then went on to explain that Bradman disliked having to write about cricket and being connected with the sale of sports goods. He preferred to have a position which would enable him to take his mind off the game.

INTER-SCHOOL SQUASH COMPETITION.

Luxford Cup.

Intending competitors are reminded that entries close at [illegible] Saturday the 12th May, at [illegible] noon, and should be sent to Mr. D. England, P.O. Box [illegible], Nairobi, accompanied by the entrance fee of Shs. 2/- per player.

DO YOU KNOW?

Rangers, winners of the Scottish Cup on Saturday, have an unprecedented feat to their credit. In 1929-30 they added a remarkable achievement to their many records. In that season they won the Scottish Cup, the Scottish league championship, the Glasgow Cup, the Scottish Second Eleven Cup, and after battling two hours with Celtic without being able to arrive at a definite decision in the final for the Glasgow Charity Cup, they became the holders of the trophy by the toss of a coin. Celtic have won the league and Cup on three occasions, and if Rangers annex the league this year, they will have equalled the Parkhead club's record.

SETTLING THAT ARGUMENT.

St. Mirren won the Cup in season 1925-26. The Rangers victory on Saturday over the [illegible] stands almost as a record win in the Scottish Cup tournament. Unfortunately, records are not available to give actual information. (Sports Editor, E.A.S.)

A remarkable feat was accomplished recently by Mrs. Bourn, a member of the famous golfing family, while playing for the Veteran Women against the Senior Golfers' Society at Ranelagh.

* * *

Mrs. Bourn holed her tee shot at the 15th, a hole which measures 178 yards, and now she holds what is probably a record for a woman golfer—she has holed in, one four times.

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NAVAL BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Promotion Fixed for May 12.

Probable Kenya Team.

Composition of the "Colombo" Party.

A NEWCOMER TO THE [illegible]

Boxing is now on the [illegible] road to being rehabilitated [illegible] month the controlling body [illegible] game in the Colony stages [illegible] another promotion, when [illegible] from H.M.S. "Colombo" will appear at Nairobi. The [illegible] the tournament remains to be [illegible] fixed, just as also the actual composition of the Kenya team [illegible] this is to be decided at a meeting of the Council of the Amateur Boxing Association [illegible] evening.

It is understood that [illegible] "Colombo" are sending [illegible] heavy-weight, two light-[illegible] one middle, one welter [illegible] one feather and one bantam [illegible] addition, four local bouts [illegible] be staged, giving a programme [illegible] twelve contests—an excellent [illegible] of fare. The date of the tournament is Saturday, May 12.

Kenya's Representatives.

While it is early to forecast the possible representatives for the Colony, it is more than possible that the Kenya team will be composed of the following boxers:

Heavyweight: F. M. [illegible]
Light-heavyweight: [illegible] Lees and D. Gorowski.
Middleweight: [illegible]
Welterweight: [illegible]
Lightweight: [illegible]
Featherweight: [illegible]
Bantamweight: [illegible] bertson.

With the [illegible] Gorowski all the probable [illegible] boxers well known [illegible] in Kenya. [illegible] reputation, and [illegible] ed on the Northern [illegible] expected that he will [illegible] able for the evening [illegible]

All for the Good.

I congratulate the [illegible] Boxing Association [illegible] In the past I may [illegible] little bit critical [illegible] has the game [illegible] perhaps my [illegible] salutary effect. [illegible] good that any [illegible] allowed to go [illegible] stand was on [illegible] youngsters whom [illegible] keen on a [illegible] yet who felt that [illegible] being treated [illegible] train assiduously [illegible] ship, and then [illegible] poned is rather [illegible] here we have [illegible] it is now up to [illegible] down to solid [illegible] have outlined [illegible] which will be [illegible] the Colony [illegible] forecasts will [illegible] several instances [illegible] it behoves [illegible] to a real [illegible] hope and [illegible] will be chosen.

The [illegible] len, after [illegible] absence from [illegible] have a [illegible] cepts. [illegible] "draw". [illegible] him once [illegible] beaten [illegible] stands. [illegible] want to [illegible] and also Gorowski [illegible] not [illegible] real "good 'un."

[illegible] SCOTTISH CUP.

[illegible]

Glasgow, April 21.

[illegible] the final of the Scottish Cup at Hampden Park this afternoon. Over 100,000 spectators [illegible] and it was necessary to call in the police in order to [illegible] the crowd, who [illegible] the stands, set up [illegible] they could not see. [illegible] dispersed [illegible] Fine weather [illegible]

[illegible] full strength, [illegible] took advantage [illegible] wind which was [illegible] They were early in the [illegible] dangerous raid in [illegible] their inside-left, [illegible] with a drive from [illegible] Immediately [illegible] the side of the [illegible] the St. Mirren keeper [illegible] on the ground [illegible] The Paisley men [illegible] Rangers were al[illegible] The wind was proving [illegible] factor in the game, [illegible] of some of its [illegible] McGregor, the St. [illegible] had a great [illegible] on his own, and [illegible] was disallowed [illegible]

[illegible] Spectator.

[illegible] Rangers persisted in their attack [illegible] a shot clear [illegible] following up, secured [illegible] the ball over the [illegible] into the goal ten [illegible] the interval. Hamil[illegible] goals had been a [illegible] to this point, and it [illegible] after this that he had [illegible] The Rangers [illegible] when McCloy [illegible] Nicholson, but Mc[illegible] up and netted just [illegible]

[illegible] seemed to be imbued [illegible] of life on the re[illegible] they threatened [illegible] Knox and [illegible] in some good [illegible] their defence [illegible] They failed [illegible] gruelling first [illegible] the Rangers right [illegible] playing in brilliant [illegible] from the re[illegible] two defenders [illegible] minutes later came [illegible] fourth point, when [illegible] netted with a [illegible]

[illegible] were now playing [illegible] confident manner, and [illegible] over-running their [illegible] Nicholson notched the [illegible] brilliant drive after half [illegible] play. The Rangers [illegible] with the opposi[illegible] never appeared to be in [illegible] Rangers 5; St. Mirren [illegible]

A Tragedy.

[illegible] the game, when [illegible] spectators in the stand [illegible]

Derby Callover.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, April 23.

[illegible] looks like starting the [illegible] favourite for some years [illegible] the Derby. At the call-over [illegible] the prices at the close [illegible]

[illegible] against Colombo (t and [illegible])
[illegible] to 12 against Medieval Knight (o).
[illegible] against Umidwar (o).
[illegible] against Le Zingaro (o).
[illegible] against Windsor Lad (o).
[illegible] against Valerius (o; 33 [illegible])

TACTICS IN GOLF.

Kenya's Best Ten Players.

Under Consideration.

A DIFFICULT TASK TO PLACE THEM.

WHO are the best ten golfers in Kenya? The majority of players, or at least quite a few, will say that there is nothing easier, but, while ten can be chosen with a fair amount of ease, there are several who can be said to be knocking at the door, and who can demand respect and consideration.

I would say that the first name on the list would be R. D. England, closely followed by A. Holden, R. H. Hooper and R. Forrest. That is not necessarily the order in which they stand. Now comes a certain amount of difficulty. A host of names can be visualised, but the question remains how to eliminate them. H. Markus of Mombasa, must find a place. So also must H. F. Eagleton, G. Le Blanc Smith, Claude Wright, H. L. G. Gurney, A. Q. Roberts (Kitale), J. Borland, C. R. Davidson and S. R. Boyd.

All of them cannot find a place in the first ten, and again, in what order are they to be placed? I confess that when the subject first came under discussion, it looked a very simple matter to place ten golfers in order of merit, but to put it in cold print is a different proposition.

Five Champions.

In the list of names I have given there are five who have held the title of amateur champion of Kenya. The present holder is R.D. England. The others are Hooper, Forrest, Eagleton and, Gurney. Holden is perhaps the most consistent golfer we have, although he has yet to find his true form since his return from England. Hooper and Gurney have both fine achievements. Gurney won his title in 1929, and was runner-up to H. F. Eagleton when the latter won in 1930. Hooper was the winner in 1932, and again reached the final last year, only to succumb to R. D. England.

When I started off this article I asked a particular question: Who are the best ten golfers? Take all the players mentioned, and what would they accomplish on home courses? It might be said that we are solely concerned with local conditions, and not those appertaining elsewhere. The question of adaptability must come into it, and this, to my mind, is the snag.

Question of Adaptability.

Take the case of two of the players mentioned, Markus and Borland. Coast conditions are totally at variance with those in Nairobi. The first named proved one of the most consistent, if not the most consistent player during the recent Easter tournament. Borland is a great fighter, but he did not strike me as being able to produce the stuff here that he can and does do at Mombasa. Markus is a definitely improved pl[illegible] since his return from leave, [illegible]st be placed well up [illegible]t. Forrest, when he was [illegible] home a year or so ago, proved his ability to play fine golf under home conditions. I do not think he is quite as good a player to-day, as he was when I first saw him some five years ago. Gurney lacks the steadiness of the past; his play is much more erratic. Boyd is a player who can go off, but he can also experience those brilliant patches when he would beat the best in the country. Le Blanc Smith is very steady, a fine stylist, and one who rarely finds a really bad patch. Davidson has never reproduced the form he showed in the first championship at the close of 1928, when he lost to Major Kent Lemon. Roberts and Eagleton both play but seldom, as does also Claude Wright. Holden has a fine record and the one honour which has evaded him to date is the amateur. He has thrice figured in the penultimate stage, and once in the final, when he lost to Forrest.

Knocking at the Door.

I could put down quite a few other players who can be considered to be knocking at the door. There is Bloomberg (Nairobi), K. P. Balfour, A. B. Tannahill, J. Paige (Muthaiga), J. England, G. R. Grimwood, N. Stewart, to name a few others. I propose to discuss the players in another article, and then to endeavour to arrange them in order!

SPOON.

COAST TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

To be Held About August.

FIVE CHALLENGE CUPS DONATED.

At an informal meeting of Coast tennis clubs held at the Mombasa Sports Club on Friday last it was decided that a championship tennis tournament to be termed the Kenya Coast Lawn Tennis Championships should be held in the near future, probably towards the end of August and the beginning of September.

The following clubs were represented:—the Mombasa Sports Club; the Mvita Tennis Club; the Police Club; the Goan Institute; the H.T. Aga Khan Club; the Catholic Club; the Indian Sports Club and the Indian Railway Institute.

Five cups states "The Mombasa Times," were donated in perpetuity, for Men's Singles and Doubles and Mixed Doubles have been presented. The tournament will be run under the auspices of the Mombasa Sports Club in conformity with the wishes of the donors of the trophies and the rules of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association will govern the competition. Matters connected with guarantees of expenses; courts to be used; entry fees; charges for admission, etc., were discussed and general recommendations made. The committee of the Mombasa Sports Club will settle final details.

ELDORET'S NEW "BANDA."

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Eldoret, April 18.

On Saturday last the Eldoret Club held a sundowner dance on the occasion of the opening of the new "Banda", which is built on the site occupied previously by the old grass Banda which was burnt down during play in the Plateau Championships Tournament at the New Year.

The new building is of brick and iron on stone foundations, and is closed at the ends the sides being open. The floor is of polished cedar.

Some 200 people were present and the Plateau Championship Cup Men's Singles was presented to A. K. Lomax, also a mug and a spoon to Col. East-King and Mr. Bunker for winning the last American Tournament, the finals of which were played off on Saturday afternoon, when East-King and Bunker owing fifteen beat Parker and Mrs. Newett receiving fifteen.

After the presentation at 7.45 p.m. dancing commenced to an amplifier and continued on into the small hours.

A Tennis Sensation.

Perry Beaten by 18 Year Old Boy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, April 21.

A sensation was witnessed in the inter-County tennis championships at Southport, during the encounter between Middlesex and Warwickshire. C. Hare, of Warwickshire, an eighteen year old player, and former junior champion, defeated F. J. Perry 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

When Memory Plays Tricks.

A Query and a Reply.

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

Sir,—In your "Do You Know" notes, the other week, you told the world that the first F. A. Cup was stolen in Birmingham in 1895.

No doubt you have some authority for making such a statement, but, nevertheless, I believe you were wrong, and if so, I feel that, when making statements like those that appear weekly, they at all events should be accurate.

Notts County won the Cup in the season 1893-4, that is, they came into possession about April 1894, and retained it till March or April, 1895.

Although this is nearly 40 years ago, I distinctly remember as a boy going down to look at the broken window from which the Cup had been stolen. It was either Gunn and Moores, or H. B. Daft's shop; they were close together in those days in Arkwright St., Nottingham.

I should be interested to know whether my memory has served me tricks.

Yours etc.,
D. M. STAFFORD.

Hoima, Uganda,
April 20, 1934.

[The facts are: Notts County won the Cup in 1893-94, when they beat Bolton Wanderers in the final 4—1. Aston Villa beat West Bromwich Albion the following season—1894-95 (1—0). It was while the Cup was in possession of Aston Villa that it was stolen—from a shop window in Birmingham—not in Nottingham. Your memory is definitely "playing tricks."—Sports Editor, "E. A. S."]

DURBAN JULY HANDICAP.

Fifty-three Nominations.

There are fifty-three nominations for the Durban July Handicap to be run over one and a quarter miles on July 7. Mr. Maurice Rosenston, the Nairobi turf accountant, received the following list by cable yesterday:

Acclaim: Brown Leaf: Mr. Colin: Legacy: Pretzel: Yorkshire Lass: John Peel: Noble Son: Zeal: Sweepstake: Candican: Clove Hitch: Serenus: Four Peaks: Sunnite: Meteoros: Phyllonia: Ponell: Eccentric: Tints of Dawn: Impala: Beethoven: Fateh Singh: Silver Crown: Blackamoor: Mont (——): Saint Michel: Gavel Kind: Aristocrat: Nelson: Mussoulini: Blatter: Astonished: Arc Light: Boveney: Bute: Boddington: Gideon: Diplomat: Joan's Pride: Fabriot: Freebooter: Hazelhurst: Lightning Star: Leeward: Meredith: Machine: Wonderland: Matodor: Prince Ronald: Suntor: Quaich: Tippets.

AMATEUR CUP FINAL.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
London, April 21.

Dulwich Hamlet won the Amateur Cup, when they beat Leyton in the final by two goals to one.

St. George's Society Banquet.

The Banquet at the New Stanley Hotel.

Bringing in the Baron of Beef.

AT THE NJORO AIR RALLY

Photos: H. K. Binks.

THE KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY SALE OF PLANTS, AT Mrs. MAYER'S GARDEN, NAIROBI.

A CORNER OF THE GARDEN

THE "PAY" DESK. (Miss O. Collyer, the Acting President, in centre.)

SELLING PLANTS

Photos: R. F. Mayer.

Miss Collyer, Gilgil, to whom all correspondence in connection with "Kennel Notes" should be addressed, does not hold herself responsible for accuracy of statements made by her which are, in the main, based on information supplied by her correspondents.

Mrs. A. Cartwright who has been advertising a litter of lion-dog puppies lately, asks me to say that both parents of these youngsters were imported into Kenya from Rhodesia by the late Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton, and used as hunting dogs on his safaris. Mr. Finch-Hatton paid a high price for these dogs and they are very well bred, and unrelated. Mrs. Cartwright speaks enthusiastically of the breed as companions, guards, and hunting dogs. In this litter there happens to be one bitch that has no ridge, and therefore quite a small price would be accepted for her.

I received Mrs. Radford's letter, but no stamped envelope was enclosed for a reply. There are I believe quite a number of people who breed Great Danes, amongst them Mrs. Tuson of Sabukia, Mrs. Watson of the Dunholm Dairy Nairobi and Mrs. Chokshi of Kahawa.

My own opinion is that Great Danes are nothing like such good guards as Airedales. It does not follow that because a dog is big and strong that he is going to guard you and your property, any better than a more alert animal half his size, and far less expensive to keep.

In my pioneer days here I had a pack of Airedales who as body-guards were undefeatable. At the word "catch" they would put any intruder down within 50 yards, and keep him down till I got help. They never seriously damaged anyone so long as he kept still, but if he attempted to escape he ran the risk of a nasty bite. I go so far as to say that if I had to go through the first six years I spent up on this farm again, I should choose the best brace of Airedales I could get as my companions.

Large dogs need an enormous amount of food, and to get the best out of any animal they must be fed on the food they require, and a dog's food is meat, four pounds of good fresh flesh a day is none too much, if enough, for a Great Dane. You cannot train a race horse on grass, therefore why expect a carniverous animal to do his best on meal or posho.

In my last article I wrote of one or two cases of tick-fever brought to my notice, amongst them an Alsatian puppy of my own. This puppy of four months old I treated for twenty days with Stovarsol with not more than one day's break, and at the end of that period, as her temperature never once touched normal, I sent blood slides to the Laboratory; the report came back, "tick-fever parasites fairly frequent in the blood; an injection of tripan blue is suggested." Being nervous of the accumulative effect of Stovarsol, I gave a 5, c.c. injection of Parke Davis' T.B. Eighteen hours afterwards the puppy's temperature was normal; whether it will remain normal has yet to be proved, but already there is a general improvement in the condition of the dog. Respiration steadier, pulse less rapid, and spirits better.

This puppy received two tablets of Stovarsol per day to begin with, and a day or two later was getting three tablets a day. The temperature which was 104.8 at first, came down to 102.8, 103, on each sixth day it went much higher, first to 106.4, next sixth day to 104.8.

Perhaps a doctor or veterinary surgeon can explain these sudden rises in temperature at stated intervals. I certainly cannot. The diet and nursing were the same all the time.

I have never had a failure with the Stovarsol treatment before, and cannot account for this one. The drug no doubt kept the disease in check, but did not entirely clear the blood stream of parasites.

I wrote the above five days ago and I can now definitely say that the Alsatian puppy has completely recovered; since the T. B. injection the temperature has remained normal.

Once more let me beg dog-owners to make more use of the thermometer. The pup I have just been treating has had her temperature taken every morning and evening for a month. The temperature has been carefully charted, notes written every day, as to what medicine she was given, what food she had, and what her general condition was like. She never looked as though she was seriously ill; and often for short periods was in quite high spirits. A friend of mine who saw her thought I was fussing about nothing and even doubted that she had tick fever. I pointed out to him that a thermometer could not lie, and so long as it showed fever the bitch must be considered as a sick animal and every precaution taken to prevent her getting worse. With a disease like tick fever, the temperature should be regularly taken for a week after it has touched normal, any rise indicates that parasites are still present, and these will cause a break-down eventually. If the thermometer registers normal for a whole week, then only can one be quite sure complete recovery has taken place.

A high spirited puppy resents and resists illness, and to those who do not closely observe, it gives a false impression of health. To those who are observant, and who have troubled to study the psychology of the dog, these short bursts of good spirits will not deceive them, they will notice the after effects, when the animal lies prone and exhausted, with rapid respiration and quickened pulse. In my book "Our Dogs", I have described how to watch a dog suspected of sickness: Sit still and look on, never speaking or moving till the animal has forgotten your existence; it is only when it has forgotten its human friend that you will see what it *really* feels like. Human patients always make an effort and buck up on arrival of the doctor, it's the nurse who sees the real condition of the patient for the effort cannot be maintained for any length of time and there is re-action afterwards. So it is with a dog for they are very human indeed.

A Saturday Sermon.

SUNDAY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

"IF," says God, "you will . . . I will." God's conditional promises in respect of some choice blessing offered to men, are invariably couched in terms which call for the exercise of faith in Him and many such may be found within the pages of the Bible: Some of God's gifts are unconditionally given—seed time and harvest, sunshine and rain, sunlight and moonlight, the increase of the earth, are for all and come alike to all.

* * *

GOD'S special gifts are imparted only to those who yield obedience to the laws governing their bestowal and that is why so many of us, missing the uplift that comes in the wake of such gifts, live our humdrum lives on a humdrum plane; but if lives must needs be humdrum, there is so much more the need that the plane on which they are lived should be otherwise. How is this to be brought about? By reaching out for better and higher things.

* * *

CONSIDER for a moment the promises relating to the simple observance of one day in the week. We read: "If thou turn away from doing thy pleasure on my holiday and call the Sabbath a delight, set apart for the Lord, and shalt honour Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob . . . . . and I will give thee an everlasting name." If you turn away from doing your own pleasure! Not much in the line of natural inclination, is it? Is it worth it? What will compliance bring? A delight in God, and you cannot possess that without willing, happy compliance with the conditions laid down.

* * *

BUT indeed if we lend ourselves the time when Sunday brings its freedom from the daily round and common task, to think of God's love for men and for us and of the joys that He gives and can give with His day of rest, we would doubtless delight in Him, and in it, if for no other reason than for the kindness of the Giver in thus providing for the rest that our minds and bodies need and for the preciousness of the gift—a happy day of freedom from toil. Compliance is also to bring a heritage of blessing such as Jacob's was. If you read the story of Jacob's life it becomes apparent that he was no nameless unit in a world of mortals His name was linked with God's "I am the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob." Furthermore, God blessed Him greatly and made him a prince with men as well as a prince with Himself.

* * *

TRULY the blessings promised are signal ones; but how are we going to turn away from doing our own pleasure, Does it mean that Sunday sport, games, fishing, pleasures and the like have to be put aside? Surely! or else the words mean nothing; but there is no call to part with your pleasures unless you are really prepared to go all out for the rich reward God offers, or else maybe you will find you have given up something to get nothing. Nevertheless, even the farmer fallows his fields and our spirits and minds and bodies do not stand in any lesser degree of need of the things in which there is rest, than our lands. We need spiritual refreshment, rest from mental or bodily toil and general relaxation.

* * *

BEARING in mind that the day was made for men, how should we then spend it? It is a difficult question to answer but certain principles in the life and teachings of Christ will help us. It was "his wont," a habit of his life, to go with others to a place for worship on that day. It was in such places that more than once he healed the sick. His verdict was: "It is lawful therein to do good" and his life confirmed it; and to do good invariably means to forget self and think of others.

* * *

IS there no need in our lives for time to remember others in prayer, time to remember God in praise, for time for kindnesses to sick or poor (our poorer friends may-be) for time which busy Monday will not give us, time to lay up treasure with God? There is: and should we, believing in the certainty of God's promises, so use the day, it would become what it was intended to be, a delight; and God who cannot fail, would in accord with His word add His blessing and give individually to those who honour His day, an everlasting name.

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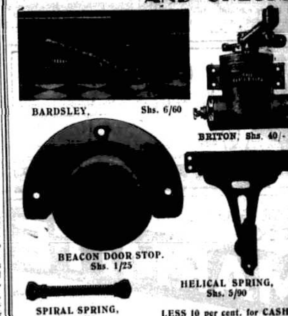

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SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC

Mr. and Mrs. John Grant after their marriage at Eldoret recently. Mrs. Grant was Miss Eileen O'Shea.

PHOTO: H. K. Binks.

The Children's Nurse.

THE following letter has been received for publication with reference to the article on the children's nurse as a career for Kenya girls which appeared on this page two weeks ago:—

"Having read the Kenya mother's letter I would like to be allowed to say a few words. I quite understand why a young girl does not choose nursery work. It is very trying and very lonely; all her transport is difficult, and she is unable to make friends outside her work. If a Nannie she is never asked anywhere. An office girl can go and mix in society that is debarred to a nurse, no matter how nice she may be. I certainly think the Kenya mother has been reading some books regarding the Nannie of years ago, and is making a mistake about the "H"! If she had the slightest Cockney accent she was not engaged in case her charges picked it up. In these hard times one has not the money to send one's daughter to England and pay a premium for training. Very sorry for the Kenya mother and girls do ask high wages with no experience."

If Boys are Taught by Women.

THERE is a theory that it is unwise for boys, however young, to be taught entirely by women. It tends to produce a generation of "spinsters' sons." Is this theory justified? If so, are those who support it prepared to pay for men to teach their sons between the ages of eight and fourteen

At present there are not enough schoolmasters to be attached to elementary as well as secondary schools, but if the community were convinced that they were necessary and were prepared to support them the supply of schoolmasters would very soon meet the demand. So long as the general opinion that a woman is as good a teacher as a man prevails, small boys will continue to be taught by women.

The average boy who has a normal home life will not suffer from being taught by a schoolmistress during his early school days. There is plenty of opportunity for him to make contact with men when his childhood is over, and if he has a father and brothers he will not lack discipline and male companionship. As far as the actual teaching goes there is no reason to suppose that a child will learn more or receive a more thorough grounding from a man than from a woman.

Yet this is what has been said by the President of the National Association of Schoolmasters in England. "To anything other than an automatic machine disguised as a Civil Servant the fact that boys require, need, demand men teachers is obvious. It is an utterly futile waste of time to labour the point. Women teachers who are successful in boy's schools, where they are so, are successful by the constant help, chivalry, and school spirit of their men colleagues. The best boys I konw are not the 'little dears' spoken of by the headmistresses (little dears up to the age of 16), but the 'little devils' who long to be taken out of the woman's class, as every right-thinking womna knows they do, and put with a man. We give the infants and girls' departments, as of right, to the woman teacher. We demand equally as of right, all boys from the infant stages o[illegible]ards as the province of the man [illegible]her. If to demand for every [illegible] a teacher of his own sex [illegible]fare, very well, we are at war. We are at war on behalf of those who cannot fend for themselves. We are not gulled by the specious arguments of equal pay. It is sufficient to know that that is the policy of the woman's organisation falsely and arrogantly describing itself as the National Union of Teachers."

Women teachers, this is indeed a challenge. What right have men to adopt so high-handed an attitude? The care and instruction of the young has been the province of woman for all time.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

A Visitor from Tanganyika.

MAJOR the Hon. J. S. K. Wells, C.B.E., is a visitor to Nairobi this week from the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika. Major Wells, apart from being a prominent unofficial nominated member of the Legislative Council is also a pioneer farmer and—especially—tea planter in that territory. He is visiting Kenya to attend a meeting of tea planters.

* * *

A Quiet Wedding.

THE marriage took place before the District Commissioner, Nairobi, Mr. E. D. Emley, last week of Mr. Graham Dow-Smith, until recently H.M. Assistant Trade Commissioner at Nairobi, to Miss Gipsy Hingeston. Miss Hingeston has been for three years a nurse at the Eskotene Nursing Home, where her efficiency and gentleness caused her to be both respected and loved by all who knew her. After the marriage about thirty of Mr. and Mrs. Dow-Smith's most intimate friends met at the house of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Ballenden to congratulate the bride and bridegroom and to wish them every happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Dow-Smith left by train to embark on the "Llandaff Castle" for Natal, where they will spend two months with the bride's parents *en route* for England. They expect to live in London, since Mr. Dow-Smith has been transferred to the Colonial Office in Whitehall.

* * *

A Uganda Pioneer.

SISTER Martha Lynch, who was one of the pioneer nuns in Uganda, has returned to Ireland, her native country, after twenty years of arduous missionary work. With a few companions, in the early days Sister Martha had to set about to make bricks to build an improvised convent and school.

* * *

Lord and Lady Delamere.

LORD and Lady Delamere have disposed of their London house and from the end of April will live at their country residence at Vale Royal, Hartford, Cheshire.

* * *

Mr. R. I. Kirkland.

MR. R. I. Kirkland, the newly appointed Works Manager of the K.U.R. and H., arrived in Nairobi on April 9th and is staying at the Salisbury Hotel. Mr. W. A. Andrews, whom he is to succeed, retires at the end of this month.

* * *

Married at Mombasa.

THE wedding took place last week at the Memorial Cathedral at Mombasa of Mr. Harold Travis and Miss Millicent Butterworth. Mr. Travis is a member of the staff of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., at Mombasa, and Miss Butterworth comes from Manchester and was given away by Mr. Crisp. The ceremony, which was a quiet one, was performed by the Rev. N. Miller, and the duties of best man were carried out by Mr. Coventry.

* * *

The Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

ELLEN MARY, Countess of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who applied a short time ago for a permit to divert a thousand gallons of water per day from the Baruka River, is a member of one of the oldest families in England. She is the daughter of the late Charles Rowland Palmer Morewood, and married the twentieth Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot in 1882. The present Earl is the grandson of the Countess, and is the Premier Earl (on the Roll) of both England and Ireland as well as being the Lord High Steward of Ireland. The Countess owns a large estate near Naivasha.

* * *

Wedding at Naivasha.

THE wedding will take place at Naivasha next Saturday of Miss Muriel Hill to Mr. John Lichfield Harris. Miss Hill has been on the staff of the Gilgil School for five years. A reception will be held at the house of the District Commissioner at Naivasha.

* * *

A Treasure Hunt.

A most enjoyable treasure hunt was organised by Parklands Sports Club on Saturday night. The clues took the hunters over many miles of Nairobi and its district roads, and the treasure was eventually found by Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Speight and Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Sands at about midnight. A supper and dance at the club house followed.

Miss Pearl Prestoe of Magadi was married on April 14th to Mr. B. D. Wakeford. The photograph shows the bride and bridegroom after their wedding at the Cathedral in Nairobi.

PHOTO: H. K. Binks.

FEATURES for WOMEN

PHOTO: Lawrie, Nairobi.

PHOTO: Howe.

A Golden Wedding at Naivasha

CAPTAIN and Mrs. E. FEY.

TWO of Kenya's pioneers celebrated their Golden Wedding at Naivasha last week. They are Capt. and Mrs. E. Fey, and on Tuesday, April 17th, they entertained a gathering of about eighty of their old friends at their home at Njabini to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding.

Capt. Fey has led a life filled with adventure and varied interest. In early youth he joined a sailing fleet which plied to the West Coast of South America *via* Cape Horn. Subsequently he went out to Australia where he held a commission in the Royal Victorian Navy, with which he served for a considerable time. He was then appointed Commander of one of the fine old Indo China Mail steamers which were at that time commonly known as the Opium Clippers. During his fourteen years' service with this company his wife was privileged to sail with him while his children were being educated in England.

After leaving the sea Capt. Fey turned his attention to ranching in Canada and took up land in Southern Alberta where he ran a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle. His ranch was at High River, not far from the Prince of Wales' ranch, and there he might have stayed had it not been for the extreme cold of the Canadian winters. He decided to seek a warmer climate, and having heard of the attractions of British East Africa he and his wife and family left Canada and came to Kenya, travelling *via* Japan, China and the Straits Settlements, taking two years *en route*.

When he arrived in British East Africa in 1905 Nairobi was a collection of tin shanties, the Norfolk Hotel and the National Bank of India being the only stone buildings in existence. From Nairobi he and his family eventually went on a safari and settled at Njabini, Naivasha.

Capt. Fey has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the country and has done much to help in the development of a young colony. He inaugurated the Naivasha Farmers' Association, of which he was the first President. He is at present a member of the District Council and Town Committee. He has been a great importer of cattle, his largest importation being twenty-three pure-bred and pedigreed Shorthorns from Ireland which were sent right through from Dublin without the loss of a single animal.

So wide have been his interests that he did a great deal to help Lady Northey to start the Lady Northey Home for children, in which institution there is a room dedicated to his name. During the Great War he held a commission as special service officer to the East African Forces, and he is one of the oldest Justices of the Peace in the country.

Capt. and Mrs. Fey are to be congratulated on attaining their Golden Wedding, and the *East African Standard* joins with their many friends in wishing them both many years of happiness and prosperity.

New Ways with Vegetables

IT is particularly important that vegetables should form a large part of a diet, because they contain food elements essential to maintaining vigorous health and vitality. Perhaps you feel that the supply and variety is somewhat limited. If so, think of the following receipes.

Fried Haricot Beans.

Wash and soak 2 cups of haricot beans in cold water. Put in a saucepan, add water to cover and cook over slow fire 5 hours, salting to taste and seasoning with a small piece of salt pork. When done remove from fire and cool. There should be very little liquid left in the beans at the time of removing from fire. When perfectly cold mash thoroughly with a potato masher or run through fine food chopper until beans are mushy. Fry in very hot fat and serve with grated cheese on top.

Onions in Casserole.

1 doz. medium-sized onions; 1 oz. butter; 1 pint milk; 2 tablespoonfuls tapioca; chopped parsley; pepper and salt.

Cook the onions in boiling salted water until tender. Then drain and put in a buttered casserole. Add the milk and tapioca, the butter, pepper and salt, and about a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Cook in moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Savoury Potatoes.

Fill a pie-dish with alternate layers of sliced raw potatoes and Spanish onions. Season with salt and pepper. Put a few small pieces of butter on the top. Cover with milk and water (three parts milk to one part water) and cook in a moderate oven for an hour. This is an excellent supper dish, or may be served with cold meat for lunch.

(Recipes having a special East African character will be welcomed for publication.)

Snakeskin Ties.

It is known that the ties of men are many, and, sometimes wearisome. There is a new tie for men, however, that is said to have four times the life of any other, that will never shrink, and that can have all its wrinkles removed by a hot iron. This is a scaly tie, a snaky tie, and it is yet another of the by-products of the reptile. Since the advent of the Loch Ness Monster the snake has come into his own, and he adorns the clothes of women and the necks of princes. The Prince of Wales has bought a snakeskin tie. Even fish's skins are used to-day for the making of shoes, so there is no knowing where the skin trade will end. It goes from neck to toe already.

BEAUTY.

The Skin Game.

BELIEVE it or not, beauty is far more than only skin deep. It is true enough that no beauty can be a beauty without a good skin, but to have a good skin one must be healthy. There is no need to have a peaches and cream complexion, for the chocolate-box girl went out when the war came in. Some of to-day's beauties have no more colour in their faces than a pocket handkerchief. It is the quality of the skin that counts.

Every magazine and newspaper is full of advice on what to do with your face; some of it is sound advice, but a great deal is, to be blunt, twaddle. You can't just put something out of a bottle on your face for a few weeks and expect to emerge a raving beauty. You must live according to a schedule worked out especially for your own skin and remember that all the responsibility for a radiant complexion can not be shifted on to the cosmetics and creams that you buy and slap on to it at night.

It is very simple. The first thing that is absolutely essential is water, glasses and glasses as well as basins of it. This sounds one of those dull unspectacular theories that has been left lying about so long that people have forgotten how important it is. If we drank the amount of water that we should there would be very few poor complexions in the world. That is something to think about. Drink water, but if you value your looks be careful of too much alcohol. There is no need to refuse a sundowner but let it be only one, or at the most two, drinks a day. Your skin must be kept scrupulously clean. There is nothing like soap and water to do this for you, followed by a dash of cold cream. After this apply an astringent lotion (rose-water and witch-hazel are obtainable at any chemists), and your face will feel as though it had been reborn.

If your skin is normal, don't take it for granted, but cherish it. If it is oily, be careful of the fatty foods that you eat and treat it with soap and water and astringent lotions. There are greaseless liquid cleansers on the market that will do much to fight oil, while a liquid powder base (the kind with a powder sediment) gives a finish to your skin and prevents shine. For a dry skin, let it have all the oil it can, and once again drink water and more water.

Why Grow Old?

A Frenchman once remarked when he went to New York that there were no old women. Wrinkles must come in time, of course, however hard you fight to keep them away, but there is no reason why their advent should not be put off for ten or fifteen years. Here too the cry is "circulation" and "water" (what, again?), and there are masks of things like egg and oatmeal, which, though they look pretty grim when they are on, leave your face smooth and contented. Treatments like this only counteract a tendency to wrinkles. If you would attack the matter at its source, however, be healthy, go to bed early as often as you can, be in the open air for at least two hours a day, and above all, try not to worry.

One of the most beautiful complexions I have ever seen belonged to a woman who must have been very nearly fifty. She lived on a farm where life was a leisurely affair, though filled with enough occupations to keep her busy all day. She went to bed early, she got up early, she sang to herself as she worked, and every night she washed her face with ordinary porridge oatmeal. We can't all do this. Many of us sit in offices all day and spend far too many hours in stuffy theatres rather than on the golf course. Still, if you would be beautiful at fifty, a life as nearly like this as possible is the best way to do it.

Training the "Fanys."

THE "Fanys," as the Kenya Ambulance Car Corps are called, held their annual training camp at Mau Summit for ten days at the beginning of this month. The Kenya section has been in existence for three years and the senior members are now able to help with the training of new recruits, as well as undertaking advanced work themselves.

Two members of the staff of Messrs. Hughes and Co. attended the camp as mechanical instructors, and an old model car which was quite out of action was dismantled, re-assembled, timed and tuned-up until it was a smooth running car. This work was carried out by three of the senior members, unaided, except for verbal instructions. Driving lessons and instruction in elementary car repairs were also given. Tests on field work proved that the recruits had a sound knowledge of taking compass bearings and plotting points on a Land Office map.

The Section was honoured this year by a visit of inspection by Colonel B. Wilkinson. As Commanding Officer the Northern Brigade, K.A.R. the Kenya Section of the "Fanys" is directly under his orders and would work with his Brigade in times of national emergency. Colonel Wilkinson inspected the Section at work on practical-mechanics, and later inspected members on parade and expressed satisfaction at their general efficiency and smartness, particularly complimenting them on their steadiness after having been such a short time in camp.

Thanks to the courtesy of the K.D.F. an enjoyable Sunday was spent on the rifle range at Molo; a Red Cross examination under the aegis of the E.A.W.L. was held by Dr. Tennant in Nakuru for the new members; and a Sundowner Dance given in collaboration with the Mau Molo Polo Club made an enjoyable break in the programme.

The Open Cup for the highest average of marks over all subjects, including Theoretical Mechanics, Mapping, Revolver and Rifle shooting, etc., was won by Lance-Corporal Waters, with Driver Dudgeon as runner-up and also winner of the Recruits Cup. Ensign Easton carried off the tankard for the Best Rifle Shot, and Driver Vincent Jones that for the Service Revolver Shooting Competition. Captain Tryon presented a further cup for the winner of the Driving Competition which was organised this year. It was won by Driver Russell with Sergeant Mason as a close second.

The Kenya Section of the Ambulance Car Corps had an opportunity of taking their place for the first time as a responsible Ambulance Corps when they were asked by General A. C. Lewin to attend the Air Rally at Njoro on April 20 in their official capacity to render first aid under the orders of Dr. Tenant should an accident occur. Seven members reported for duty at the First Aid Post at the aerodrome and were on duty throughout the day, although their services were not required.

NOTES FOR WIRELESS FANS

This page, devoted to the interests of Wireless, is conducted by "Aerial," a licensed experimenter with a wide knowledge of East African conditions.

An Aerial Development . . . . "Feeder Lines"

IN previous articles it has been shown that no useful purpose is served by increasing the wire length of an antenna system beyond half the wavelength which it is desired to receive, provided the aerial is suspended vertically or horizontally. One of the difficulties arising out of this is the problem, in the case of a horizontal aerial, of suspending it clear of surrounding objects and at the same time of providing some means of transferring the energy picked up by it to the receiver without increasing the electrical length of the system. It is obvious that a 60 feet aerial cannot be placed 40 feet above ground and coupled to a receiver at ground level without using a good deal more than 60 feet of wire.

* * *

A Solution.

In order to overcome this difficulty what are termed "feeder lines" are used to transfer the energy from the aerial to the receiver without in any way taking part in picking up the signal. They consist of two wires in close proximity but insulated from each other and can be considered as an aerial folded back on itself, with the result that the voltages induced in one half are cancelled by the voltages induced in the other. Feeder lines may be of any length and the theoretical conditions of close proximity and insulation are satisfied by the use of ordinary lamp cord—though deterioration of the insulative properties of "flex" from the effects of weather should be guarded against. Other forms of feeder lines consist of copper wires of the same length running parallel, spaced apart by insulators up to a foot long, the insulators often acting in such a way as to cross over or transpose the wires every few feet.

* * *

Eliminating Ground Noises.

By the use of feeder lines it is possible to have an aerial of the correct dimensions situated at a considerable distance from the receiver in the most favourable position. The most practical application occurs when nearby electrical machinery or wiring cause interference over short distances at ground level. In such cases the receiving portion of the system can be put up in the majority of cases sufficiently high to eliminate pick up of the unwanted noise or may be erected at right angles to a power line from which inductance effects are being experienced. Provided the feeder lines are properly constructed, little fear need be entertained that they will pick up signals of any description and they can therefore be led to the aerial proper without regard to their proximity to interfering apparatus but it is advisable that the aerial end should run straight down for three or four yards at least. Feeder lines are usually connected to the centre of the aerial, i.e. one line is connected to each half and the total length of the aerial should be half the wavelength on which best reception is desired.

Notes of the Week.

HUMAN RECEIVING SETS.

AS often seems the case, conditions were better during the first half of the week than later on when high speed fading, particularly on the longer wavelengths, was very noticeable. W3xal was an exceptionally good signal round about 8.30 p.m. comparatively infrequent fading of the long variety being the only trouble. GSB. was very strong but a trifle unsteady, and at times noisy, and on the whole I think the best results were obtainable in the 25 metre band though strengths here I think were a little below par.

* * *

THE Sound Pictures item sent over on Wednesday was very amusing and in spite of conditions not being at their best a good combined percentage was scored by a party of four, although I defy anyone to have identified the South American instruments accompanied as the announcer said by tapping on "assorted wooden blocks". I also strongly suspect a friend who straightaway identified Russian as the language used in one of the guesses of being a much better guesser than linguist.

* * *

THE use of various forms of electrically generated rays in medical treatment is of course well known and it is understandable that a human being approximately two metres in height and therefore electrically speaking forming a half-wave aerial to four metre transmissions, should experience some sort of sensation when standing in the immediate vicinity of such a transmitter. The sensation is that of heat and ultra S.W. treatment may prove useful for the destruction of bacteria in diseased tissues and for creating artificial fever.

* * *

WHAT is less understandable are the reports which come to hand from time to time of persons who are able to hear broadcast transmissions without the use of receiving apparatus. There is evidence to indicate that there are cases where special faculties enable individuals to pick up signals direct but they are rare and fortunately "signal strengths" do not appear to be very high. The inconvenience of being a perambulating self-contained high power receiver very broadly tuned would I imagine be quite paralysing.

Queries from Listeners.

CONDITIONS IN MOMBASA.

B.S.G., Eldoret, has a three valve set (detector and two transformer coupled L.F.) and is getting very good results especially in the 25 metre band even without pushing reaction to any great extent. He is, however, experiencing some difficulty in separating stations. His aerial is 100 feet long excluding lead in.

Answer.—Your aerial is too long. Try decreasing the total length including lead in to about 75 feet. This will reduce the signal strength somewhat but reaction can then be used to restore it, simultaneously increasing selectivity. Should the trouble still persist you will probably have to be content with less volume on a 40 feet aerial.

* * *

E.T.S., Mombasa, very kindly reports that conditions there are very good except for static, especially good results having been obtained from w3xal on 16.87 metres now broadcasting from 5.30 to 11.30 p.m. local time. London on 31.5 metres is badly heterodyned as is 7LO occasionally. He has used an A.V.C. unit of well known make in a superheterodyne circuit and pronounces it excellent.

Answer.—Many thanks for your letter. Results from w3xal here between the 16th and 19th were exceptionally good but before that rather erratic. At the moment there is no heterodyning of G.S.B. but 7LO is reported as having a whistle in its transmission which may also be a beat note with some station unknown.

"HETERODYNING."

Just What It Means.

REFERENCE is made elsewhere to "heterodyning" and as the word may not convey much to those unaccustomed to wireless terms, a little explanation may not be out of place. Two high frequency oscillations are capable of forming together a "beat note" at audible frequency, the frequency of which is the difference between them.

* * *

It is thus possible for the carrier waves of two transmitting stations inadequately separated to combine in such a way that a high pitched whistle is heard in the receiver when an attempt is made to tune to either. The stations are then said to heterodyne.

* * *

Use of this is made in the super-heterodyne or supersonic heterodyne receiver where one of the inaudible high frequency oscillations is locally generated to beat with the incoming oscillations to form a third frequency called the "intermediate" frequency, still inaudible or supersonic but of much lower frequency than either of the others. Various advantages are attached to this form of reception and a fuller explanation will be given next week.

Empire Broadcasting Service.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, (leader, Montague Brearley), conductor, Stanford Robinson.

6.30.—A pianoforte recital by Tapia-Caballero.

7.00. Time Signal from Greenwich; A religious service: address by the Reverend H. C. Mander, D.D., R. W. Davidson (organist), relayed from Heath Baptist Church, Hampstead, London.

7.45.—A summary of the week's news.

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich An interlude.

8.05.—Sunday Orchestral Concert (fourth season): The B.B.C. Orchestra (section B), (leader, Arthur Catterall), conductor, Adrian Boult; Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson (two pianofortes).

8.30—9.40.—Epilogue.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.0 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin Dairy Produce Notes supplied by the Intelligen[illegible]anch of the Imperial Economic [illegible]

6.15.—The Rushden Temp[illegible] conducted by Thomas Yo[illegible] Gellion (tenor).

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich Winning on Points, a sports talk by Jack Hood.

7.15.—Introduction to the Opening Night of Covent Garden Opera Season.

7.20.—Covent Garden—Opening of Season—Fidelio (Mozart), act 1, relayed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 8.00).

8.55.—Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Sailor, The Midland Studio Chorus, directed by Edgar Morgan; The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Harold Casey (baritone); Ronald Gourley (entertainer at the piano), from a Birmingham studio.

9.30.—Dance music.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom (St. Paul's Cathedral, London) News Bulletin.

6.15.—An interlude.

6.20.—The Padstow Hobby Horse, an annual Cornish May Day celebration, relayed from Padstow.

6.35.—Jack Howard (baritone); Jane Bernard (character studies); Murray Ashford and Edgar Sawyer (entertainers); Reg and Ronnie Dale (entertainers at the piano); Wagstaffe's Dance Band. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 7.00).

7.20.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The B.B.C. Orchestra (section D), conducted by Julius Harrison; Muriel Brunskill (contralto).

9.15.—St. Paul's Cathedral and its Clock, a talk by Mr. C. Whitaker-Wilson.

9.30.—A May Day Anthology, arranged and presented by Vivienne Bennett, and Godfrey Kenton.

10.00.—Dance music.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom (St. Paul's Cathedral, London). News Bulletin.

6.15.—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; The Midland Studio Chorus, directed by Edgar Morgan, from a Birmingham studio.

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Scotland To-day, a talk by Mr. George Blake.

7.15.—The Cafe Colette Orchestra, in Continental dance music, with Aranka von Major, and Henri Leoni.

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Variety programme.

8.20.—H.R.H. Prince George, K.G., speaking at the Banquet given by The Royal Empire Society, The British Empire League, The African Society, The Victoria League, The Overseas League, and The British Empire Club, on the occasion of his return from South Africa, relayed from Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London.

8.40.—Introduction to the opera relay.

8.45.—Die . Walkure (Wagner), act 3, relayed from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London.

9.35.—Dance music.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom (St. Paul's Cathedral, London). News Bulletin.

6.15.—Danct music (gramophone records).

6.30.—A light pianoforte recital by Rae da Costa. Scotland—Galloway and the South West Corner, a programme of speech and song; principal speaker, Sheriff J. G. Jameson; William Heughan (bass).

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich Looking Backwards, a broadcast review of the past month.

8.35.—The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, (leader, Montague Brearley); conductor, Stanford Robinson.

9.30.—Short Mid-week Service, conducted by the Rev. W. H. Elliott, relayed from St. Michael's, Chester Square, London.

9.45.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1934.

G.M.T.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom (St. Paul's Cathedral, London). News Bulletin and Announcements. Fruit Market Notes supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.

6.20.—A light orchestral concert by the Droitwich Spa Orchestra, conducted by Ernest Parsons, relayed from the Winter Gardens, Droitwich Spa.

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich Interlude of gramophone records.

7.15.—London Bridge, a tale of seven ages, written by Ursula Branston; produced by Howard Rose.

7.45.—Students' Songs: The Wireless Male Voice Chorus, conductor, Leslie Woodgate; William Barrand (baritone); Ernest Lush at the pianoforte (Time Signal from Greenwich at 8.00).

8.15.—Variety programme.

9.00.—A pianoforte recital by Victor Hely-Hutchinson, from a Birmingham studio.

9.30.—Dance music by Harry Roy and his Band, relayed from the May Fair Hotel, London.

10.10—10.30.—News Bulletin and Announcements.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1934.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom (St. Paul's Cathedral, London). News Bulletin

6.15.—Reginald King and his Orchestra Percy Manchester (tenor).

6.30.—In Town To-night, a topical supplement to the week's programmes.

7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Variety programme, produced by John Sharman.

8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich Rugby League Cup Final: A running commentary on the last half-hour, by L. B. Todd, relayed from the Empire Stadium, Wembley.

8.35.—The Wireless Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell; Catherine Stewart (contralto).

9.30.—A reading.

9.35.—Dance music.

10.15—10.30.—News Bulletin.

KENYA WIRELESS.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following are the Nairobi Broadcasting programmes for next week:—

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

6.20.—Bells of the Cathedral of Highlands, Nairobi.

6.30—7.30.—Service relayed from the Cathedral

7.30—8.00.—Der Lindenbaum (Schubert) sung by Emmy Bettendorf, Soprano.

8.00.—Time Signal, Local news.

8.10—9.05.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.

9.05—9.30.—Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra (Stravinsky) played by Igor Stravinsky (Pianoforte) and The Walther Straram Orchestra (Paris) conducted by Ernst Ansermet.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.

6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.

7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15—7.30.—Selections.

7.30—7.50.—Market Reports and Reviews by Mr. George A. Tyson.

7.50—8.30.—Variety Concert.

8.30—9.00.—Light Orchestral and Vocal Concert.

9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Incidental Music to "l'Arlesienne" (Bizet) played by Orchestre Symphonique de Paris, conducted by Pierre Chagnon.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

10.30—11.30.—Demonstration programme.

6.30—7.00.—Light Music.

7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15—8.15.—Concert kindly provided by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. Ltd., Nairobi.

8.15—9.00.—Miscellaneous Concert.

9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Assanand and Sons, Nairobi.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.

6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.

7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15—8.00.—Selections.

8.00—9.00.—Variety Concert kindly provided by Messrs. B.E.A. Music Stores Ltd., Nairobi.

9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Light Orchestral and Vocal Concert.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

3.30—4.30.—Demonstration programme.

6.30—7.00.—Dance Selections.

7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15—8.00.—Selections.

8.00—9.00.—Miscellaneous Concert.

9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Book Review by Mr. Barton-Eckett, A.L.A.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.

6.30—7.00.—Children's Corner.

7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, mail notice and road report.

7.15—8.00.—Selections.

8.00—9.00.—Concert which will include:—Quartet in G Minor (Debussy—op. 10, No.1), played by The Lener String Quartet.

9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.

9.05—9.30.—Variety Concert.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

6.30—7.00.—Selections.

7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.

7.15.—8.15.—H.M.V. Gramophone Concert kindly provided by the Service Stores Ltd., Nairobi.

8.15—8.45.—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Shankar Dass and Sons, Nairobi.

8.45—9.00.—Selections.

9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.

9.05—10.30.—Dance Music.

(By A. H. Spencer Palmer Life Member British Chess Federation, P.O. Box 76, Nairobi).

Letters relating to this column should be marked CHESS and posted direct to him.

PROBLEM No. 1546.

"C" in the Competition.

Black Five.

White Eight.

White mates in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Keymove to Competition Problem "A" is 1. R-f1. There are no "cooks," though several competitors are claiming some. Full details, score-list, etc., will be published after all the solutions to "A" have come in. Then the 'minuses' will be awarded. It is our intention to reveal the Keymove two weeks after each problem appears. This will relieve suspense in anxious minds.

Problem No. 1538, Kipping. Key, 1. P-a3, a very deep and lovely move. The variations are as follows:—If 1......P x Pa3; 2. Q-e3 ch, etc. If 1......P x Pd5; 2. P x P, etc. If 1......P-e3; 2. Q-c2, etc. If 1......P-e5; 2 Kt-b6. In this last variation we give the mates:—if 2......P x Pa3; 3. Q-c3! If 2......P-e3; 3. Q-c4! If 2...... Kt-e6; 3. Kt x Kt! If 2......Kt-f5; 3. Kt-e6!

Solution received from W. R. M. Fowler, F. L. Viner, Sant Singh and G. Tanner who says: "Quite a twister; for although the P at a2 must be there for some reason, it is extremely difficult to see at first how so futile a proceeding as moving this Pawn can do any good if Black does not take it. Even when the key is found every variation makes quite a difficult two-mover in itself. Good tries are 1. Q-e2 and 1. P-a4."

Problem No. 1539, "The Circus," Williams, Key, 1. K-a2: a simple waiting move to put the onus on the horses. As they move in turn the appropriate set-mates operate.

Solved by Captain J. L. Cotter and all the above-named.

Ending, Flohr v. Thomas: Several Indian experts challenge our statement that Black ought to have won this game, and we should be interested to hear their opinion upon the following line of action which we suggest Sir George Thomas might have adopted with advantage.

The position when a draw was agreed was as follows:—White Kg6, Re4, Ph2. Black Kh8, Ra8, Ps b4, c3. Black to play. The *British Chess Magazine* remarks that 1......R-g8 ch would win for Black, but gives no details. Captain Tanner considers from that point the game should have continued:—

	R-g7 ch.
2. K-f7	R-g1
3. K-f6	R-f1 ch.
4. K-f7	K-g8
5. K-g6	R-f8
6. R-e8 ch.	R-b8
7. R-e4	

and Black has now a win through having the extra Pawn. We understand that Sir George Thomas contemplated play on these lines, but feared he would expose his King to mate during the attempt to queen the Pawn. It certainly is very difficult during actual play to decide whether it is advisable to go for a win when you have a sure draw. It is rather like putting at Golf, where, as in Chess, so many close games are lost through trying to win them.

CHESS IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

The following from an old issue of the "Natal Mercury," whose Ch. Ed. we presume, supplied the notes given below the score, is said to be one of the most brilliant games on record. It was played in Vienna in 1870 between two old world masters. 'T wou'd make our modern experts' blood run cold, their hair to stand on end!

ALARMING OPENING.

White. Hampe.	Black. Meitner.
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-QB3	B-QB4
3. Kt-R4 (a)	B x P ch!
4. K x B	Q-R5 ch.
5. K-K3	Q-B5 ch.
6. K-Q3	P-Q4!
7. K-B3	Q x KP
8. K-Kt3 (b)	Kt-QR3
9. P-QR3	Q x Kt ch!! (c)
10. K x Q	Kt-B4 ch.
11. K-Kt4	P-QR4 ch!
12. K x Kt	Kt-K2! (d)
13. B-QKt5 ch.	K-Q sq.
14. B-B6! (e)	P-QKt3 ch.
15. K-Kt5	Kt x B
16. K x Kt (f)	B-Kt2 ch!
17. K-Kt5! (g)	B-R3 ch.
18. K-B6! (h)	

Drawn (i)

(a) Premature: 3 Kt-B3 first was necessary.

(b) Much better is 8 P-Q4, after which Black would have found it difficult to maintain the attack. If, then, 8......P x P ch.; 9 K-Kt3, not 9 Q x P, on account of 9......Q-K8 ch., winning the B or R.

(c) A beautiful sacrifice, initiating a combination of great depth.

(d) Threatening mate in two moves by 13......P-Kt3 ch., etc.; or 13......B-Q2 and P mates.

(e) The only move, otherwise mate in two as before.

(f) If 16 K-R4, Kt-Q5 and mate next move.

(g) Best. If 17 K x B; K-Q2! threatening mate by 18......KR-QKt sq. White would have nothing left but a check with Q at Kt4, and after......K-Q3, mate cannot be avoided.

(h Again the best move. If 18 K-R4, B-B5! and mate follows.

(i) A most skilfully played game by both parties, but Black's brilliancy deserved to win.

LEVER SILVER ROOK.

The annual "International' match between European and Indian teams of chess players will take place this afternoon at 2.30 in the Railway Indian Institute in Eastern Road near the Forest Cemetery. In addition to their usual strength the Indians have two excellent new players, Tayeballi M. Ali and M. Malik. Jamna Dass is making a special visit for the occasion, and with Daulat Ram, Barkat Ali, Acharya, Amin, and Ranjit Singh they will no doubt have a good try at recovering the Trophy.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The following extracts are taken from the "East African Standard" (founded 1904) for the week ending April 25, 1914.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the construction of two battleships for the 1914-15 programme. The ships in question will be ready for use in October 1916.

* * *

Two well-known sportsmen, Count de Langay and Mr. Arthur James have been staying for a few days at the Empire Hotel, Kampala, on their way to Toro and various parts of Uganda and East Africa for some months' big game shooting.

* * *

A most successful dance was held at the New Stanley Hotel on Friday night last week, when the new and spacious Banqueting Hall was thrown open to the public. In all there must have been about eighty present, even a cursory glance bringing to our notice Capt. O'Brien, Capt. Saunders, Capt. Page-Turner, Mrs. Tannahill, Mr. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham Dawson, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lew James, Mr. Combe, Mr. St. John, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, Mr. G. W. Cearn, Mr. Ditmas, Mr. D. Harrison, Mr. J. B. Llewellyn, Mrs. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Moscow, Mr. and Mrs. Tate-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, Dr. L. N. Seymour, Mr. R. Liversidge, Mrs. and Miss F. Tate, Mrs. G. Tate, Mrs. S. C. Fichat, Mr. McEven, Mr. Sidney Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Kampf, Mr. S. Marks, Dr. and Mrs. Gilks, Mr. and Miss Nester, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Kempe, Mr. Kendall, Miss Stephens, Mr. Stutchbury, Mr. Strudwick, Mr. Maule and Mr. Lee. The festivities started at about ten o'clock and did not finish until nearly four.

* * *

A few days ago Mr. MacMullen, the Eldoret Town Magistrate, was entertained to dinner at the new hotel by the local residents of Eldoret on the occassion of his departure on leave for England. A most enjoyable evening was spent, dancing and singing being carried on till well after midnight. So far the Plateau have been most fortunate with regard to Government Officials, and it was with much regret that farewell was bid Inspector Richardson, who has been in charge of the Plateau Police for over two years.

* * *

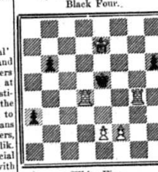
His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Belfield, K.C.M.G.), accompanied by Lady and Miss Belfield, left Nairobi on Saturday for the Coast, in order to embark for Zanzibar to inaugurate the new Administration there under the East Africa Protectorate. Major Pearce is being installed as the Resident of Zanzibar.

The European team will be eight selected from the following:—Bostock, Cockle, Menkin, G. W. Davidson, Baron Tuercke, Barton-Eckett, Middleditch, Spencer Palmer, Tanner, Davidson Jnr., and Horley. It should prove to be a very interesting match. The Indians are altering their traditional style and speeding up their opening developments after the modern custom.

PROBLEM No. 1547.

By Godfrey Heathcote.

Black Four.



White Five.

White mates in three moves.

This problem is not in the Competition.

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Clubs in Kenya and the Licensing Laws.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Reply to Hotelkeepers.

NO UNFAIR COMPETITION WITH OTHER INTERESTS.

The fourth and final public sitting of the Liquor Licensing Laws Committee was held in Nairobi on Monday, when a memorandum was submitted on behalf of a number of social and sports clubs of the Nairobi district.

The memorandum, after emphasising the purely private nature of the clubs which were organised entirely for the benefit of their members, pointed out that there was no question of any competition with the hotels who catered for a different section of the pubilc.

The clubs strongly opposed any question of police supervision on the grounds that club premises were the private property of the members. For the same reason they were not in favour of restricted hours.

In regard to the allegation of selling liquor for consumption off the premises, the memorandum stated that this only occurred in isolated cases to meet the convenience of members in their own homes when other sources of supply were not available, and the price usually charged was considerably higher than the usual retail price.

Oral evidence was also given by certain hotel-keepers, during the course of which it was pleaded that clubs should be subjected to the same control as hotels, including a system of registration. The Salvation Army submitted a memorandum recommending the tightening of the liquor laws.

Registration Proposed.

Having held its fourth and final public sitting on Monday afternoon when further evidence was submitted by interested bodies and persons, the committee appointed by Government to consider and report on the liquor licensing laws of Kenya adjourned until 2.15 p.m. on Monday, May 7, when it will meet *in camera* to prepara its report.

Two memoranda and two letters were entered, and evidence taken from four persons on Monday. The sitting was held in the conference room at the headquarter offices of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Nairobi, the Attorney-General occupying the chair. Other members present were: The Deputy Treasurer, the Commissioner of Police, the District Commissioner of Nairobi, Lord Francis Scott, Capt. the Hon. H. E. Schwartze and Mr. A. C. Tannahill with Mr. H. L. G. Gurney as secretary.

Memorandum by the Clubs.

A memorandum was submitted on behalf of the Nairobi Club, the Nairobi Golf Club, the Civil Service Club, and the Parklands, Kiambu, Ruiru and Thika sports clubs, the following of which are extracts:

"In presenting this memorandum from "members clubs" as distinct from "proprietary clubs", we wish to point out that they all have a social side, which also might be described as a family side, and in addition provide facilities for one or more of the following games, cricket, golf, football, hard court tennis, polo, hockey, squash racquets etc.; in fact, in the country districts especially it is usually the desire to establish the games which initiates the club. There is no club in the country which exists primarily for the sale of drinks to its members.

"Under this generally used system of running these clubs there is no competition with hotels due to selling drinks at lower rates and the members know that the profit on sales is part of their subscription towards running the club. It is emphasised that it is not the practice to conduct "members clubs" with a view to the accumulation of profits. Entrance fees, subscriptions and charges for services rendered are, as far as possible based on the cost of providing all club amenities, social and sporting available to members, plus the usual provision for depreciation in assets. If a club were to sell drinks etc. at (or about) cost price it would simply mean that subscriptions would have to be correspondingly higher.

Club Rules.

"When starting a club certain officers and a committee are appointed and a set of club rules is adopted. The usual procedure is to write to established clubs and ask if they will allow a copy of their rules to be used as a guide. This is always granted with the result that club rules follow certain well defined and similar lines.

"We understand that there is no particular objection to the general form of these rules, but that it has been said that they are not in fact strictly observed. A general statement of this kind is no doubt as difficult to prove as it is to disprove.

"In this connection golf clubs claim that members of reciprocating clubs and visitors playing with a member or properly introduced, having paid their green fees, shall be entitled to buy drinks in the club bar, as is the practice in Great Britain.

Police inspection presumably indicates the inspection of clubs on similar lines to those authorised for licensed premises. We hold the opinion that 'private members clubs' are not governed by the Licensing Ordinance of the Colony and that this position should persist despite any amendments to the Ordinance which may become law. Consequently in our view club premises remain private property and as such are not subject to police supervision.

"We say without hesitation as the result of many years experience that club officials are entirely sincere and impartial in their governance in accordance with the club rules and the only point on which inspection would seem to be reasonable is in regard to the safe storage of liquor in native areas.

Alleged Competition.

"Unfair Competition with the licensed interests appears to have been alleged against 'members clubs.' It should be stated that in Kenya 'members clubs' frequently pre-dated hotels and licensed premises and cater for a different public. In some cases hotels have added sports facilities to their attractions but mainly they cater for the travelling public, local or from overseas and the much more numerous section of the community that does not belong to any club. It would be just as reasonable to complain that the practice of billeting sports teams in away matches, or of the time honoured custom in Government departments of the giving and receiving of hospitality when on tour is unfair competition.

"We venture to assert that no restrictions placed on 'members clubs' at the instance of the Hotelkeepers' Association will bring any material benefit to that body of public caterers.

"The sale of liquor for consumption off the premises only occurs in isolated cases for the occasional convenience of a member in his own home. We believe it to be a general rule that in such cases the price paid by the member is considerably higher than usual retail values.

"Restricted club hours: 'Members clubs' claim the privilege of arranging their own hours in exactly the same degree for their clubs as for their homes. No evidence had been led that such privilege has been unduly taken advantage of.

"Employment of native barmen. The date of the existing Licensing Ordinance is 1909 and it must be realised that the capabilities of the civilised local or coast native are entirely different at the present time to what they were 24 years ago. It is suggested that the restriction on the employment of Africans in hotels should be abolished.

"In conclusion it is the definite conviction of the representatives of the beforementioned 'members clubs' that the outcry by a few of the hotels against the so-called unfair competition of such clubs is the natural outcome of the very difficult times—frequently referred to as 'the economic blizzard,'—which the whole world has been experiencing during the last three years and which has been felt to an extreme degree by this country and that when world conditions improve, and money begins to circulate more freely properly conducted 'members clubs,' with such exemptions and privileges as they enjoy at present, and licensed houses for the use and convenience of the general public, can carry on amicably side by side, each confining themselves to their own proper and legitimate sphere of activities, as they do in most parts of the world and as they have done without serious protest or remonstrance ever since the earliest days of white settlement in this Colony."

Question of Hours.

In reply to questions by members of the Committee, Mr. C. N. Day, of the Kiambu Sports Club, the first witness, stated that country hotelkeepers definitely preferred Africans as barmen as compared with Asiatics and other non-Natives. He did not think club members would be in favour of club bar hours being restricted to conform to those applying in the case of hotels. They looked upon clubs in the same light as they did their homes, and therefore considered that they should have the same immunity from outside interference in their clubs as they enjoyed in their homes.

He did not think there would [illegible] any objection to clubs subm[illegible] their rules to the Liquor Lice[illegible] Committee in order that it could satisfy itself that the use of the club bar by persons who were not *bona fide* members, was not made too easy. Clubs would welcome any helpful advice that the committee could offer with regard to their rules. If certain clubs failed to observe the law in some respects, their lapses were more due to ignorance than to anything else.

In conclusion he advocated the extension of hotel bar hours to meet the requirements of visitors to town who wished to have something to drink after attending a theatre performance.

Selling Off the Premises.

In evidence Mr. C. N. M. Harrison, chairman of the Nairobi Club, stated that his club had approached the Solicitor-General in 1925 for a ruling on the question of the consumption of liquor off the club premises by members. The Solicitor-General had then given it as his opinion that 'members clubs' did not fall under the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance, and that, therefore, as the club did not require a licence for selling liquor to members on the premises it was not committing an offence by selling drink to them for consumption off the premises.

Members buying liquor for consumption off the premises were made to pay more than the ordinary retail price, and he did not think that his club was competing unfairly with the local retailers of liquor by meeting the requirements of members in this way. It might happen that a member would unexpectedly receive a number of visitors at his home on Sundays or in the evening, when all the bottle stores were closed, and might find himself in need of some liquor as refreshment for his guests.

Hotelkeepers' Views.

Evidence on behalf of the East African Hotelkeepers Association was given by Major Sherbroke Walker, who requested that hotelkeepers be given power to refuse to serve with drinks in a bar persons who might be objectionable to their clientele. With regard to the employment of native barmen, he considered that hotelkeepers would be quite satisped if there was no discrimination between hotels and clubs. He saw no objection to the employment of native barmen provided a European employee was in the hotel or club premises to control any trouble that might arise.

Continuing, he suggested that hotel bars in the country districts should be allowed to open at 9 a.m. on Sunday to meet the requirements of travellers. In connection with the suggestion that hotels be made to pay liquor licences corresponding to the amount of their turnover, he said that at present the majority of the hotels were so small that they did not keep accounts and that it would therefore be impossible to keep a proper check on their turnover.

Licence Fees.

Col. the Hon. J. G. Kirkwood, of Kitale, thought that the extension fee of Shs. 30/- per night was too heavy, and asked the committee to consider the advisability of levying an extension fee on the basis of so much per hour after the closing hour.

There should be differentiation between town and country hotels in the matter of extension fees. In a town such as Nairobi it could be Shs. 30/-, while in the country Shs. 5/- would be sufficient. As regards ordinary licence fees, hotels in Nairobi and Mombasa should pay about £50 per annum and all other hotels about £20. He saw no reason why hotelkeepers should not keep books.

Bona fide travellers should be entitled to get a drink at a country hotel on Sundays, he said. It would be preferable to grant this privilege only to bona-fide travellers than to extend the Sunday hours, although he knew of no reason why, in a country like Kenya, Sunday hours should be different from those obtaining on [illegible]days.

Control of Clubs.

As in other countries, he said, clubs should have to apply for registration and should have to comply with the liquor laws. It was desirous that clubs should be under control.

Registration should have to be renewed annually. Provision should also be made in the licensing laws for the proper rules governing the admission of honorary members, reciprocity members, guests, and so on, to clubs. Clubs, he said were competing unfairly against hotels. He failed to see why any well-conducted club should fear police inspection of its premises.

The Salvation Army.

The following recommendations were embodied in a memorandum submitted by the Salvation Army: Existing legislation should in no way be amended to permit of increased facilities for the securing of intoxicating liquor; the hours for the retailing of liquor should, in all licensed or registered premises, be limited to nine hours on week-days and five hours on Sundays; the closing hour should not be extended beyond 11 p.m. in town and 10 p.m. in the country; facilities for the supply of intoxicants in any dancing room while dancing is in progress should be prohibited; licences should not be granted in respect of premises used for cinematograph entertainments; local option should be introduced; and no African native should be allowed to work in the capacity of barman in any club, hotel or other licensed premises.

In a letter Mr. Dacre A. Shaw suggested that the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance should be so amended as to permit of the sale of at least beer to bona-fide travellers on Sundays; and that either theatre bars, or, preferably, hotels, should be allowed to supply liquor to theatre-goers until midnight.

Mr. J. S. Rathbone, proprietor of the Dewdrop Tavern, Nanyuki, wrote objecting to the employment of natives as attendants in club bars on various grounds; suggesting that clubs should be made to pay licence fees on the same scale as local licensed premises; opposing the sale of liquor to members by clubs for consumption off the club premises; and recommending considerable extension of the present Sunday hours for the sale of intoxicants.

HEBRIDEAN FOLK SONGS.

Enjoyable Recital on Monday.

At Torr's Hotel on Monday evening, Miss Russell-Fergusson gave her second and final recital of Hebriddan songs, and by the sincerity and simplicity of her singing, coupled with a charming personality, again gave great pleasure to a small but musically discriminating audience. As in the first recital, the songs chosen covered a wide range of thought and style. Some were dance tunes, rendered with perfect rhythm and pitch, others represented the daily work of a simple, almost primitive people, and the rest were in more melancholy mood.

Whatever the mood, Miss Russell-Fergusson was extraordinarily successful in creating a picture of the storm swept Hebridean Islands and their inhabitants, and her recitals will be remembered as something quite apart from other concerts which from time to time are given in Nairobi. At the end of the programme, the audience joined in the chorus of "The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond," and an insistent demand for an encore brought a fine rendering of "Dierdre's Farewell to Scotland."

Miss Russell-Fergusson sails for England on the "Llanstephan Castle," and she will carry with her many happy memories of her South and East African tour. M. B. D.

The 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles won the Army Challenge Shield at the cookery competitions concluded at Aldershot. The 1st Battalion Essex Regiment were second, and the 16/5 Lancers third. The individual championship was won by Pte. Barnard, of the Depot, Royal Tank Corps. Pte. Gill of the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment was second, and Guardsman O'Connor of the 1st Scots Guards was third.

SCIENTIFIC TESTS FOR WATER-DIVINERS.

Experiments by London Doctor.

DOWSERS VINDICATED.

Nothing Miraculous in the Bending of a Twig.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It may be presumed that the art of water divining was part of the stock-in-trade of the magicians of old. But it is an art which still survives and public bodies today employ dowsers to recommend sites for the sinking of wells. In England the drought has caused the British Society of Dowsers to offer their services to the community.

Some careful experiments have recently been made at Guy's Hospital, London, by Dr. G. A. M. Lintott, and he, although at first a sceptic, has convinced himself that though none of the individuals tested were able to detect the presence of *still* water, there are persons who are sensitive in the presence of water *in motion*.

The persons tested stood upon a platform. Under this platform was arranged a pipe. The flow of water through this pipe could be controlled without the knowledge of the person under examination. Dr. Lintott was able to separate those examined into three classes. Those in whose hands the divining rod remained inert; those who showed a slight reaction when the flow of water was large; and lastly, a small number who were notably affected by the presence of moving water. This response was shown by the upward movement of the forked twig held in the hand or the inward deflection of two L-shaped metal rods which some dowsers prefer.

Mapping Drains.

Individuals in the third group were tested out of doors and were found to be able to map out with considerable accuracy the courses of unseen drains in a locality which was unknown to them.

Dr. Lintott is of opinion that there is nothing miraculous in the movements of the divining rod. The movement is conveyed to it by the dowser, in whose forearms there is a definite increase of tension in the muscles, and this increase can be felt as the rod moves. A similar increase in muscular tension was found to occur in the large muscles of the jaw when the diviner crossed moving water while holding a rubber bulb attached to a recording apparatus between his teeth.

It was found that moderately thick gloves prevented the reaction and there was no response when the divining rod was in a socket, preventing actual contact with the diviner's hand.

Further Experiments.

A diviner wheeled over running water with his legs dangling from a wheel-chair, gave no response. If, however, he was standing upright when taken over the area the response was as great as when he stood on the ground. A glass smooth surface prevented the reaction but not when covered with a duster, to give a grip. Other surfaces were tried and when rough, seemed to increase the reaction.

Three dowsers were asked to detect an area of subterranean water at a certain place in Sussex. Each marked out the correct spot.

Dr. Lintott came to the conclusion that water-divining is a genuine phenomenon deserving further study. He believed that the reception of the stimulus and the response are produced subconsciously. It is understood that this is the first time the subject has been investigated scientifically and its further study appears to be worthy of the interest of public bodies.

CONCERT AT NAKURU.

Small But Very Appreciative Audience.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Nakuru, April 19.

It was most disappointing that the concert given at the Nakuru Hotel on Wednesday night by Miss Russell-Fergusson was so poorly attended. Those who did go enjoyed a real treat, while those that were absent missed an opportunity not likely to occur for a long time.

As Miss Russell-Fergusson has already sung before Nairobi audiences, there is no need to describe in detail her performance. Nakuru, or those of Nakuru who did hear her, were charmed both with her wonderful playing, and charming voice. Like the true artist, Miss Fergusson did not permit herself to be affected by the smallness of her audience; rather did she go out of her way to reward those who had come, by rendering several delightful items which were not on the programme.

SMART POLICE WORK.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Smart work by the Nairobi crime branch of the Kenya Police Force led to the capture of three thieves on Tuesday and the stolen booty.

During Monday night a quantity of plate, valued for sentimental reasons was stolen from the quarters of Dr. A. G. Thomson at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, together with a pair of shoes and some other articles. The plate had been locked up the previous evening in the safe. From the Leper Hospital close by five fowls were also stolen.

The fowls were the means of giving the thieves away, for after plucking the birds and preparing them for the oven the men, Watendi, of Tanganyika Territory, were on their way home to Pangani when the suspicions of a police patrol at Eastleigh were aroused, and all were taken into custody. The Crime Branch, after a good deal of work, managed to locate the natives' quarters at Pangani, and, concealed in a bag of posho, found the plate. In the quarters were also discovered other stolen property, some of which had been taken from Mr. Mainy's residence in Parklands, and from other places.

A MUSICAL SERVICE.

Handel's "Messiah" at the Cathedral.

A successful effort on behalf of the Building Fund and the New Organ Fund was made at the Cathedral of the Highlands last week, when excerpts from Handel's "Messiah" were rendered by an augmented choir under the direction of Mr. A. B. Ginns. Mrs. Barrow-Dowling was at the organ, and Mr. McCabe, formerly the Cathedral organist, rendered most valuable service at the piano.

The choruses went excellently, and solos were well rendered by Mrs. David Lyall, Mr. William Lochead, Mr. J. Rawlings, and Mr. Leonard M. Wood. Mr. A. Main played the trumpet obligato to the bass solo. "The Trumpet Shall Sound". The choruses and solos were taken from the second and third parts of the Oratorio and the concluding number was the "Amen Chorus", rendered with fine attack and volume.

At the conclusion of the service, the congregation and choir joined in singing the Goss setting of "Praise My Soul the King of Heaven."

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Sisal, Butter, Copra and Coffee.

Messrs Dalgety & Co., Ltd., are in receipt of a cable from their Head Office in London, dated April 20, in which they are given the following quotations:—

Maize Flat White No. 2, £1.1.9 per qr.

Sisal No. 1 grade—to one port, £16.5 per ton.

Sisal No. 2 grade—to one port, £15.15 per ton.

Sisal W. B. Tow—to one port, £11.10 per ton.

The sisal market is depressed, with a possibility of a further drop in prices.

Butter New Zealand 1st grade, £3.8 per cwt.

Butter Australian g.a.q. £3.6 per cwt.

The butter market is slow.

F. M. Sundried Copra, £7.12.6 per ton.

Plantation Sundried Copra £8.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee "A" grade highest price £134 per ton.

Kenya Coffee "A" grade average price £95.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee "B" grade average price £68.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee "C" grade average price. £50 per ton.

Kenya Coffee Peaberry average price £99 per ton.

No. of bags offered, 3838; and sold, 1639; at an average price of £72.10 per ton.

Tanganyika "A" grade highest price £126 per ton.

Tanganyika "A" grade average price £85.10 per ton.

Tanganyika "B" grade average price. not quoted.

Tanganyika "C" grade average price £45 per tons

Tanganyika Peaberry average price £85 per ton.

No. of bags offered 316; and sold, 92.

Bukoba Native. £40 per ton

Bukoba Plantation. £43.10 per ton.

At last week's auctions the demand was slow.

A boy of 14, the ruler of a quarter of a million people and 928 square miles in India, has arrived in London to go to school. He is the Maharajah Pratap Singh of Nabha, one of the Punjab States. He is intensely interested in everything mechanical, and engines are his passion.

* * *

Dean Swift once called at an inn near Dublin, and there found, apparently, dust and dirt and general inattention. The name of the inn was "The Three Crosses," and when the Dean left he, in great wrath, scrawled on the grime of a window:—

"Landlord! There hang three crosses on thy door.

"Hang up thy wife, she'd make four."

Avoid Strained Nerves and Restless Sleep by drinking 'Ovaltine'

NERVES! All day long they never let you rest. All through the night they disturb your sleep, so that you awake in the morning tired and unrefreshed—more "nervy" than before.

There is one sure way of restoring worn nerves to normal health. Remember that strained nerves are *starved* nerves. Your ordinary daily dietary needs to be supplemented by a food that is specially rich in the elements most needed by the nervous system.

For this purpose there is nothing like "Ovaltine." This delicious beverage is supremely rich in nerve-restoring nourishment. It is prepared from the highest qualities of malt extract, new-laid eggs and fresh creamy milk. Eggs are used liberally in "Ovaltine" because they provide organic phosphorus—an essential element for building up the nerves.

Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain household sugar to reduce the cost. Nor does it contain a large percentage of cocoa, consequently it does not possess an excessive cocoa flavour. Reject substitutes—they are not "like" Ovaltine.

OFA 3.

'OVALTINE' Restores Energy and Vitality

Manufactured by A. Wander Ltd., London, England.

Agents: D. EPSTEIN & CO., Victoria Street, Nairobi.

ANY sort of RASH needs Germolene

EVERY case of SKIN TROUBLE could have been "nipped in the bud" at once by Germolene Ointment—there's literally nothing like its amazing Action! If you've been a Skin Sufferer for Days, Months, or even Years, you need Germolene Ointment NOW!

"My face was covered with horrible red spots. Nothing I tried was any good; indeed, they spread and I was in despair. Then last Monday my mother gave me some GERMOLENE OINTMENT, and I put the whole tin on. To my amazement most of the spots had gone down by Tuesday morning. I bought another tin, and by Wednesday my face was clear. I was able to go to a party, and several people remarked how clear my skin looked."

R. L. H., Westcliff.

One spot To-day may be TEN to-morrow!

For CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RASH, BAD LEGS, and All Skin Troubles.

Germolene The Aseptic Skin Dressing. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and STORES

With Rinso much of the hard work and time spent on washing can be saved. Just shake Rinso into a tub or boiler, add hot water, whip into a creamy lather, and soak the washing in the cleansing Rinso suds for an hour or so or overnight if preferred. The clothes will then be ready for rinsing and drying. The copious Rinso suds soak out all the dirt, making white things whiter and washable colours brighter. And as Rinso washes without the need for rubbing and scrubbing, the clothes last longer.

Rinso saves the clothes

X-R 112-161A

R. S. HUDSON LIMITED, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Activities of the Lumbwa Laibons.

WITCHDOCTORS AND CRIMINAL ORGANISATIONS.

Origin Traced to Masai.

TRIBE'S FEAR OF SUPPOSED SUPERNATURAL POWERS.

In the April issue of the "Kenya Police Review" there is an article, on the Lumbwa Laibons, which by the courtesy of the Commissioner of Police, the "East African Standard" is permitted to reproduce.

The history of these witchdoctors is traced back to the last century to a Masai who is believed to have been the original founder of the craft. Now amongst the Lumbwa they have a well-organised following controlled by eight leaders, with lesser officials and agents.

The writer considers that about 80 per cent. of the Kipsigis are under their sway and so great is the fear of the laibon's supposed supernatural powers that it is almost impossible to incriminate by means of informers the laibons who organise cattle thefts and other mischief and from which they draw a large income for themselves.

Agents All Over the Country.

The article, which is signed "E.K.L.", is as follows:—

In view of the prominent criminal activities of the Lumbwa tribe throughout the country, even as far as Nanyuki, Thika and Nairobi, it might be of interest to consider the special causes that have attributed to such a comparatively small tribe playing so conspicuous a part in safe-breaking, robberies, and other serious offences against persons and property that have recently been reported.

Quite apart from general causes such as increased contact with European civilisation, with the consequent diminution of respect for native laws and customs, there has recently been discovered a large criminal organisation whose originators and ringleaders are known as "Laibons" or Witchdoctors.

These laibons are believed to have originally come from the Talai clan of the Masai. They were driven away from the Masai country to Nandi, where in the eighties of last century they were again either exterminated or removed. One, however, a man called Koilagen, escaped and proceeded to set himself up in the land of the Kipsigis or Lumbwa tribe.

Since that time they have intermarried considerably and as every male babe inherits from birth the supposed supernatural powers of his father, the extent of their powers can at once be understood.

The "Big Eight."

Their organisation is excellent. There are evidently eight leaders whom we will call the "Big Eight." They are each allotted a fairly extensive district in which to "work." They are helped by other laibons of lower standing and less ability who, in their turn, are assisted by numerous "watumwa" (agents) who are conveniently placed on alienated and unalienated land throughout the country.

It is considered that possibly 80 per cent of the tribe are indirectly under their sway. Amongst the factors that have influenced their growth of power are:—

(a) Hereditary gifts;

(b) Ability to foster native superstition to their own advantage.

(c) The fear which they inspire to such an extent that very few natives will come out into the open and give evidence against them.

A Typical Example.

Curiously enough an incident has just occurred which bears out the truth of this last paragraph.

A native has arrived in a semi-demented state with some of his relations and a chit from his employer. He is evidently subject to periodical fits and his lower limbs get paralysed at intervals. A few abrasions on his body and the look in his eyes bore witness to the fact that there was something wrong with him, whether physically or mentally, I could not tell.

When he had calmed down he was asked what the trouble was. He told his story simply. He had been acquitted on a charge of safe-breaking at Kisumu gaol. When at the gaol he met a laibon who had been convicted on various charges (including one of unlawful possession of ammunition found buried under the door of his hut). The laibon told the native to get him some tobacco to chew. This the unfortunate man could not do. The laibon was annoyed at this and also at the fact that he had a considerable period of hard labour to do, whilst this man was getting away; so he said: "Look out, you may have been acquitted in this case, but you have not escaped. Some trouble is awaiting you at home." No sooner had he got home when this illness seized him. His friends and he himself are absolutely convinced he will die shortly unless the laibon can be fetched from gaol to heal him by rubbing his spittle on the shoulder of the bewitched man.

A Fool Proof System.

Their supposed supernatural powers are so feared by the majority that they can:—

(i) Live by what they can make from the people by putting them in fear of drought, famine, sickness or death.

(ii) Hinder the work of native authorities by setting themselves against authority. They are aliens and dislike progress, being all out for their own material gains.

(iii) Instigate other people to perpetrate crimes. Usually in return for their blessing on any criminal enterprise they receive quite a big proportion of the property stolen. Proceeds of such a nature are usually hidden or "placed" with subordinates.

In connection with the last paragraph their system is almost foolproof as far as the risk of the instigator of any crime (i.e. the laibon) being detected.

The Master Mind.

As an example, presume ten cattle to be stolen from Londiani. The laibon gives his approval of the scheme to embryo thieves before the venture, and gives instructions as to how the cattle are to be disposed of. Agents (watumbwa) are scattered all over the country in the settled and reserve areas. The theft is committed and the cattle are run off through the night. They are hidden by day. This is comparatively easy, as the cattle are probably already split up and there are innumerable hiding-places with little risk of detection. As long as squatter cattle exist farms are bound to be a menace as repositories for stolen cattle. The next night they are taken further afield and 36 hours after the theft it may be expected that two of the cattle are "placed" in the Tinderet forest with an agent, two have been placed on farms in Kisumu-Londiani area, two have reached the Kavirondo cattle market for sale (the proceeds going to the laibon), and the other four hidden in the vast Reserve and moved about from time to time.

Even though the cattle, or some of them, may ultimately be recovered, and the perpetrators punished, it is very unlikely that they will dare to give information as to the part played by the laibon in the theft, and thus he gets away with it with considerable additions to his wealth.

Education their Enemy.

Although the presence of these alien laibons is evidently really resented, the underlying fear of them that exists is a stumbling-block when investigating offences. Education is presumably the enemy they fear most, for the educated native must eventually see through their activities and undermine their influence. Their methods of hindering progress by encouraging lawlessness is part of their policy to prevent the advance of education.

It is not suggested that crime will cease with the disappearance of the laibon clan, but it will certainly show a considerable decrease.

How to deal with an organisation of this kind is a puzzling problem, the answer to which has not yet been found.

RAINS AT KORU.

Maize and Coffee Coming on Nicely.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Koru, April 20.

The chief event during the last 10 days has been the welcome arrival of much needed rains, after the driest quarter known for 25 years. Most farms in the district have had a fall of anything from one to three inches in the form of thunderstorms which are of daily occurrence.

Maize which survived the caterpillars and the drought is coming on well, while some coffee plantations have produced yet another flush of blossom. Most planters are fly picking at Koru, and although the early crop is bound to be light the liquoring may be good, and fortunately the heavy crop of young coffee has stuck on well considering all things. This season's yield of coffee is quite certain to exceed that of last year, and fortunately labour difficulties do not enter into the planters' calculations just at present.

There has also been a w[illegible]me drop in temperature, t[illegible] maximum is now about [illegible] the minimum 58 deg., which should satisfy the most critical.

The Post Office has been asked by the staff to prohibit the use of two-prong metal fasteners in sending letters through the post. It was complained that they were causing injury to the staff. The department compromised and has promised that a new rule will be made requiring that when the two-prong type of metal fastener is used the points must be well pressed down.

SOIL MOISTURE FOR COFFEE LANDS.

Special Steps Needed for Conservation.

SUGGESTED METHODS.

The following notes on conservation of soil moisture for coffee have been employed by the Senior Agricultural Chemist, of the Kenya Department of Agriculture:—

All the weather conditions point to curtailed "long rains", they may be heavy but it is feared that the amount that will be available in the soil for crops will be well below normal. The past drought has considerably depleted the stores of water in the subsoil and, unless special steps are taken to conserve as much as possible of the rain that does fall, there will be very little hope of harvesting much of the very large coffee crop now promising.

Already, with the probability of drought in view, coffee planters have been advocated to apply good dressings of readily available nitrogenous fertilisers. One of the objects of this is to replenish the stores of nitrate nitrogen in the subsoil for use by the deeper roots of the coffee during the dry season. This will only be of use as long as there is sufficient moisture there to meet the needs of the crop.

Grass Mulch.

The most efficient means at our disposal of making the most of the rainfall is mulching with grass or other vegetable waste. A layer of grass of three to six inches in depth will considerably reduce evaporation from the soil and conserve the soil moisture. It does more than this. The water absorbing capacity of the soil is considerably enhanced. Very little of the rain falling on an area so covered will fail to enter the soil and run off. The upper layers of the soil are kept open and moist, which condition allows of continued bacterial action and thus an increase in the nutrient supply. The strong surface root system of coffee is maintained active, so the plant is able to make good use of plant nutrients.

Every coffee planter is urged to mulch with grass, etc., as much of his plantation as he efficiently can. It is further suggested that the parts carrying the heaviest crop receive attention first.

Soil Mulch.

The next most efficient conserver of moisture available is a soil mulch. Contrary to the usual practice for normal seasons, I am now urging that, where grass mulching is not possible, as soon as the rain stops planters maintain a loose soil mulch of three to four inches, in other words, go back to the obsolescent system of clean cultivation when not a weed was permitted to grow.

For a soil mulch to be really efficient the top few inches should be loose and the surface as smooth as possible. Clods or an uneven surface mean an increased total surface to heat up and from which water vapour can escape. Cultivation, whether by implements or by hand, should not be started too soon after rain as wet soil will not break down well nor must it be too long after lest much moisture is lost. Each should by observation ascertain the best time to start. After every heavy shower the surface soil must again be loosened. Weeds must be cut off early after germination.

It is realised that this procedure will damage the surface root system of the coffee, the system that absorbs so much of the nutrients needed by the plant. If drought does occur, these roots will, in any case, soon stop functioning, while a good deal of the soil moisture will have been lost by evaporation. Definitely it appears better to save moisture at the expense of cutting the surface roots, than to lose moisture for the sake of retaining the roots.

Cover crops should not be allowed to grow after the rains stop; during the rains their presence should be beneficial, they will help to increase the water absorbing capacity of the soil which will probably outweigh any utilisation of water by them. The cover crop should not be turned in but simply slashed down and left as a soil cover over the mulch. The protection offered will prevent excessive packing of the soil, should there be a storm.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN UGANDA.

Details for Tenders Under Consideration.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Kampala, April 23.

In the Uganda Legislative Council last week, Government was asked to make an explanatory pronouncement setting forth the present position regarding the supply of electric power for Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe.

The reply reads as follows:—

"It has been decided to call for tenders for the supply of electricity to Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe and only details of the method of calling for tenders and certain matters in connection with the form of licence to be adopted remain to be settled. No definite indication can be given as to when tenders will be called for as various minor points are still outstanding which will require reference to the Secretary of State and the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Everything possible is being done, however, to expedite the matter.

"As the question of the use of water power for the generation of electricity may become a matter of importance in future years, it appeared that the potentialities of the Nile for this purpose should be investigated and application has been made for a grant from the Colonial Development Fund towards the expenses of such an enquiry. It is not proposed, however, to wait until the investigations are completed before calling for tenders for supplies to the three townships mentioned, although, if they have reached a sufficiently advanced stage by the time tenders are received, they are likely to be of value in dealing with any applications by tenderers for the use of water power in the supply of electricity to Jinja."

COTTON PEST IN UGANDA.

Provision of Fresh Seed for Infected Areas.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Kampala, April 28.

In the Uganda Legislative Council last week, the following motion was proposed by the Director of Agriculture:—

"That this Council do approve the expenditure of £2,600 to provide for the purchase and transport of fresh cotton seed to areas proved to be infested with the Pink Bollworm, *platy edra gossypiella*."

In moving this motion, the Director of Agriculture stated that the infected boll-worm areas were a small area in Lango, the whole of Gulu, West Nile and Bunyoro Districts, the Mubende area and the Buruli County of Buganda.

Royal Military College.

Major-General B. D. Fisher has been appointed commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in succession to Major-General Sir Reginald B. May.

"OUR WATCHWORD MUST BE FRUGALITY."

(Continued from page 16.)

estimates were prepared. The balance of the Excess, viz. £35,000 is therefore actual revenue in excess of the estimate. The preparation of revenue estimates has been a matter of great difficulty during recent years, and since 1929 there have been serious shortfalls. It is a matter for satisfaction to be able to record that, for the first time for four years, the revenue estimates have been realised.

Expenditure.

"The actual expenditure for 1933 showed savings of over £54,000 as compared with the provision sanctioned in the approved estimates. This saving accrued after taking into account expenditure upon items which were unforeseen when the Estimates were passed. That this result was achieved is due to the maintenance of the programme of strict economy in all the services and to the loyal co-operation of Heads of Departments who are to be congratulated upon the successful manner in which they carried out services at reduced cost and secured savings on estimates which in themselves, allowed substantially less money for those services than in recent years.

"Analysis of actual expenditure under recurrent Heads of Estimates shows that, in twenty-seven recurrent heads, savings aggregated over £132,000. There were excesses on six recurrent heads, the total amounting to some £43,000; the principal excess, which amounted to nearly £42,000, was in respect of pensions and gratuities.

Cost of Recurrent Services.

"Comparison of recurrent expenditure in 1933 with that in previous years is complicated by the inclusion in 1933 accounts of provision for the whole cost of the Northern Brigade of the King's African Rifles, the Uganda share of that cost coming to revenue as a reimbursement, and by the fact that the 1933 Estimates also reflected the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Postal and Telegraphic Service with that of Tanganyika, the Tanganyika share of the expenditure coming to revenue as a reimbursement. If allowance is made for these factors, and a basis of true comparison is established, it will be found that recurrent expenditure in 1933 on all heads except interest, pensions and gratuities, public debt funded, and rent and interest to H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar —heads which are not susceptible to departmental control—shows a further progressive decrease. As compared with actual expenditure on the heads in question, amounting to £2,170,360 in 1930, the comparable figure for 1933 is £1,785,226, showing a reduction in the three years of £385,334. Hon. Members, will, I am sure agree with me that so large a reduction in the cost of the recurrent services of Government reflects great credit on all those responsible for the public expenditure of the Colony. (Applause).

"With regard to 1934, the revenue prospects for the year depend so much upon agricultural conditions in the Colony that it is virtually impossible, at this early stage, to make any useful revision of the estimates. Given reasonably favourable agricultural conditions during 1934 there is no reason yet apparent for assuming that the revenue estimates, as approved with the budget, will not be realised.

Agriculture.

"Hon. Members, as regards the agricultural position, I made a fairly comprehensive statement at the last session of Council held in February and I feel that a further forecast at the present time cannot usefully be made.

"If we are vouchsafed good rains during the next five or six weeks the outlook is a good one, but if on the other hand, we are to have the misfortune of another dry year, then we must tighten our belts and face the situation in the same spirit as we have faced similar situations in the past.

"In so far as the locusts are concerned, you have been kept fully informed as to the position and of the fact that the Government has the organisation in being, ready to deal with hoppers should they hatch out in accessible places in the neighbourhood of cultivation.

Mining.

"I am sure Hon. Members were gratified to see the announcement of the decision of the Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., to take up their option over the holdings of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate. To my mind this is excellent news for it will inspire confidence in our Kenya goldfields, and I trust that before long other promising propositions will attract the capital necessary for their more intensive development.

"I may mention that the Area II referred to in Sir Albert Kitson's main Report will, with certain reservations, be thrown open to general prospecting on the 17th May; intending prospectors will before that date have the opportunity of reading Sir Albert's further Report on that particular area. Also, we hope shortly to allocate certain of the sub-divisions of Areas III and IV, hitherto unallotted.

"I have heard with pleasure that both the Mining Ordinance, 1933—which came into operation on the 6th February last—and the regulations made thereunder appear to be working smoothly.

RAILWAYS & HARBOURS.

Definitely Improved Financial Position.

"Hon. Members, at the opening of the last Budget session, I explained that the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours' working figures were much better than had been anticipated when the 1933 Estimates were framed. In November last I estimated that the Railway revenue for the year would exceed the approved estimate by £360,000, and I am glad to say that the final figure of excess is £365,000.

"On the expenditure side, as a result of the stringent economy exercised, ordinary working expenditure was kept below £1,000,000—a figure which is the lowest since 1924, notwithstanding the fact that the route mileage now operated has increased by 73 per cent. since that year. This very low figure is not, however, likely to be repeated owing to the need for catching up on necessary arrears of maintenance of rolling stock and other assets which have been allowed to accumulate during these last few years owing to the critical financial position.

"The final Port figures disclose a similarly satisfactory position. These final figures show a loss of £29,891 instead of a loss of £40,000 estimated in November last, this being an improvement of £25,000 over the Budget Estimate.

Present Indications.

"As regards the present position: in this year's Railway Estimates reduced figures, as compared with the actuals for 1933, were adopted for maize, coffee and cotton exports and slightly increased figures for sisal and wattle bark. Present indications are that the total results from these commodities will not differ greatly from the Estimates. Up to the end of March the revenue shows an improvement over the revenue for the same period last year of £32,000 but it does not appear as if this standard will be maintained unless there is a continued improvement in the general trade position as well as favourable weather conditions in East Africa. The Harbour revenue estimate for this year was a conservative one and it is at present anticipated that it will be realised.

"Owing to reduced working costs, the elimination of expensive services and increased revenue in certain directions, the financial position, notwithstanding the heavy loan charges, has definitely improved, as is shown by the fact that the Deficit Account which at the end of 1932 was £550,782 is now £317,946, while Renewals and Betterment Fund at the end of 1933 totalled £1,654,139.

LAND COMMISSION.

The Samburu Problem in Laikipia.

"The Report of the Land Commission has now been printed and it is hoped to arrange for its simultaneous publication in England and Kenya in the very near future. The Report consists of one volume of 618 pages, containing the recommendations, and three volumes of Evidence, containing 3,458 pages. This in itself testifies to the immense time and labour spent on its compilation.

"I am sure that the Report, when published, will be carefully studied by Hon. Members and the general public, and I trust that in your consideration of any individual recommendations which are made, you will remember that they form part of an attempt to deal comprehensively with the whole range of problems that confront us in connection with the occupation and use of land by the native in Kenya. In connection with the Samburu position, I informed Hon. Members in February last of the difficulty that the Government was experiencing in obtaining sufficient evidence to bring before the Courts those responsible for the spear blooding murders that have been committed in the Laikipia areas, and I explained the circumstances in which the Laibon Ole Odomo had been deported to Kwale in the Coast Province.

Mr. Powys' Death.

"In the interval the Administrative and Police Officers have been working in close co-operation in an endeavour to obtain any further evidence that would throw light both on these spear blooding murders and on the circumstances in which the late Mr. Powys met his death. It will be remembered that in the latter case, as a result of two separate enquiries, Mr. Powys' death was attributed to accidental causes, the suggestion being that he had probably been attacked and killed by a lion. More recently, owing to information received from native sources, doubts have arisen again as to whether, in fact, Mr. Powys was not killed by a party of Samburu Moran. I should like to emphasize that there is no suggestion that the Samburu tribe as a whole is out of control. My information is that it is the Moran who are responsible for these incidents which have occurred.

A Collective Fine.

"I have just received information that sufficient proof is now forthcoming to show that the tribe or sections of the tribe are guilty of suppressing evidence with regard to these incidents, and a collective fine will therefore be imposed. (Hear, hear.)

"As a measure of administrative control, I have issued instructions to establish a boma probably in the vicinity of Kisima so as to provide for closer administration of the tribe.

Lumbwa Stock Thefts.

"The outbreaks of stock thieving among the Lumbwa to which some public attention has been drawn have been definitely linked up with the activities of the Lumbwa Laibons, and the best method of giving the local Administration powers to deal with the situation is being actively considered.

Up-Country Police.

"Apart from the two areas to which I have just referred, no special problems of administration have arisen, but certain representations have been made regarding the desirability of strengthening the Police in the Nakuru district and in the mining areas at Kakamega. It is proposed in the former case, instead of re-opening one of the recently closed outstations, to appoint an additional officer of the rank of Assistant Inspector, who would be a mobile officer and be required constantly to patrol the district. At Kakamega it is proposed to station an Assistant Inspector in the township for the general supervision of the area.

Finger Print Expert.

"At Headquarters experience has shown that as a result of the re-organisation of the Central Finger Print Bureau of the Native Registration Section of the old Statistical Department, an additional Officer with training and experience in finger print identification is essential. He must be qualified both to give expert finger print evidence in criminal cases which the Courts could accept and also to identify and classify finger prints in the Criminal Records Section. Steps are therefore being taken to obtain an Inspector with the necessary qualifications from home.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

Incidence of Consumption Taxes.

"As Hon. Members are aware, there is a Meeting of the Governors' Conference next week which will be attended by Their Excellencies the Governors of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda and the Acting British Resident, Zanzibar. The agenda, which is a lengthy one includes an examination of the incidence of consumption taxes, excise, trade licences and similar taxes within the orbit of the Customs agreements with a view to seeing if any inequities exist; this is a difficult and complicated question, and a meeting of the Treasurers and Commissioners of Customs of the three territories is being held this week to carry out some of the preliminary work. I do not anticipate that any final recommendations based on this examination will be reached at this meeting, but hope that some considerable progress may be made.

"The position of the Sugar and Tea industries in East Africa, and how they can best be fitted into the general world organisation of these industries is also being considered, and I am glad to say that to help us in our deliberations we shall have before us the recommendations of the producers of these crops in these territories.

Terms of Service.

"Consequential on the recent changes in terms of service for the Administration whereby for new entrants the pension constant has been reduced and a lower initial salary introduced, it has become necessary to consider whether any changes of a similar nature in the Departmental services are necessary; this is another major item on the agenda, as are also some of the recommendations of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in criminal matters, which do not appear to all Governments suitable for adoption in existing circumstances. There are also certain questions of transport, native policy, education and research."

"WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY."

Deplorable State of Affairs as Regards Hospitals.

"Hon. Members, I now propose to refer to a matter which some people may think hardly in consonance with my "frugality" remarks, although I personally do not take this view. The following is an extract from my opening address in June, 1931:—

Hon. Members, I would most earnestly ask for your support in

(Continued on page 34.)

Every one of us needs KIMOC INDIAN BLOOD TONIC

because it purifies the liver, stomach —and blood and so protects us from

INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHES, SOUR STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, DULL EYES, STOMACH PAINS, CONSTIPATION, SPOTS, MUDDY COMPLEXION, ETC.

NINE out of ten of these ailments are due to impurities in the blood and stomach. But there is no need to remain a sufferer. Once you free your system of health-destroying impurities you will feel new health, new vitality flowing back to your body again.

You can enjoy perfect health simply by following Nature's simple rules. Kimoc Blood Tonic, containing extracts of health-giving herbs, roots and barks completely purifies the blood and stomach and tones and strengthens the bowels, liver and kidneys. Kimoc works in unison with Nature, cleansing, correcting and building up perfect health in accordance with Nature's laws.

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Sure and certain for all Female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house. Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the world.

Proprietor: MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

BROWN SHOES SUGGEST SUMMER BRIGHTNESS when polished with KIWI DARK TAN —so much the better!

Agents:— P. PHILLIPS & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 398

"OUR WATCHWORD MUST BE FRUGALITY."

(Continued from page 33.)

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"Unfortunately, the desperate financial position forced us to postpone action, but if the words I have just quoted were true in 1931, how much more true are they in 1934. Remember that it will be quite two years before a combined group Hospital could be erected and made available for use, and remember that in that interval much may happen which will make its need all the greater. Mining activities on a larger and different scale will, I hope, have commenced, and in addition it is now no secret that we are investigating the possibility of the Air Service forming part of our military forces. A statement to this effect was recently made by the Secretary of State in reply to a question in the House of Commons. This, if it comes about, should make a reality of my dream of a flying ambulance capable of bringing patients in comfort to a central Hospital where they will get expert treatment and all modern comforts.

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J. L. COTTER.

Nairobi,
April 21, 1934.

KENYA CONSTITUTION.

Sir,—Though Mr. Shams-ud-Deen's contention that the Indian Elected Members possess the same status as the European Elected Members is correct, it is only so individually and for the life-time of a single Council.

The Royal Instructions make a clear distinction between the Indian and the European communities. There are to be "Eleven Elected European Members," but Elected Indian Members are to be "Not exceeding five in number." If after the dissolution of the Council, the Governor feels that Indian representation possesses heavier weight even with its present strength, the Instructions leave the door open to him to direct that there shall be less than five Indian Elected Members and that the number wanting may or may not be made up by nominations. Thus while individual Elected Members possess an equality of status, the communities don't.

With reference to the elected naturalised Goan member, as I understand the position Dr. De Souza has been elected more on account of his personal social work amongst the Indians than on account of his original nationality. Whether one likes it or not, the fact remains that if the Goans give up their Portuguese nationality, they may attain to a British Indian status and come into the enjoyment of all privileges due to British Indians. If they realise their unity of interest with the Indians, I do not foresee a conflict of interest or aims and should welcome this valuable access to Indian strength. The danger lies in keeping alive a spirit of communalism and creed distinction. If Dr. De Souza makes it his business to draw both the Indian and the Goan communities together and emphasises their unity of interests in this territory, much of the opposition and criticism that his candidature provoked would vanish.

Yours etc.,
U. K. OZA.

Nairobi,
April 21, 1934.

COTTON SEED.

Sir,—In your daily issue of 9th inst., I read with great interest Major Grogan's letter and your editorial and other correspondences regarding Uganda cotton seed.

In my opinion, if a way would have been found out by the Uganda Government or the Railway to export the whole quantity (85,000 tons) of cotton seed, Uganda would have imported over one million empty gunny bags to bag the seed crop, the Railway and the port would have added over £6,000 on gunny bags alone in form of railway freight. Also there would have been very big consumption of petrol, oil, motor accessories, tyres and tubes by the mechanical transport to transport the seed from distant ginneries to the Railway stations and at the ports, and to transport these items from the Coast to Uganda would have added a substantial sum to the railway revenue.

The other day I was discussing with a Uganda ginner the subject of Major Grogan's letter. I was informed that, of course, a certain quantity of seed had already been destroyed. However, if a way is found there is still a big quantity available for export.

Major Grogan's letter has created great interest among the commercial circles of Kenya and Uganda.

Yours etc.,
RAHAMTALA KASIM.

Kisumu,
April 20, 1934.

EDUCATION.

Sir,—There seems to be some danger that yet further taxation may be imposed on this country in order to pay for " free " compulsory State education.

There has been State education in England for about [illegible] years. Should conditions in [illegible] be accepted as evidence [illegible] of State education?. They have certainly driven us to emigrate. Should world conditions be accepted as evidence that anybody knows anything worth teaching to anybody else and if so who, to whom, and what?

In this country, however, the clamour for State education seems largely based on the fear that a number of illiterate whites might prove a danger to white settlement.

On the other hand it may be argued that the greatest possible danger to white settlement lies in its complete dependence upon Africans and Asiatics to perform manual labour.

A white proletariat too illiterate to perform any but manual labour, unpleasant though it may sound, may be the only thing that can remove this danger and make the white race safe and independent.

It may also be submitted that the knowledge that their children will be educated by the State breeds a sense of irresponsibility in parents.

The teacher of a child has some power to mould it in his own repulsive image. Should such power over the whole future population be given to Government?

So much for the problematic and theoretical advantages of education. The material side of the matter is far simpler and wholly unsatisfactory. Everyone has to pay Education Tax whether he wants State education or no, or whether he can get it or no. Only the Director of Education and his staff derive any certain material benefit from the tax.

Yours etc.,
PAUL CLARKE.

Mweiga,
April 16, 1934.

FILM CENSORSHIP— "SOLDIERS OF THE KING."

Sir,—With reference to your article in to-day's issue on the Board of Censors in the matter of the film " Soldiers of the King." this film was examined by the Board a month ago and so far no objections have been raised by the Cinema proprietors to the decision come to by the Board.

The film was considered as unsuitable for exhibition to the Natives of this territory.

Yours etc.,
DUNCAN BEATON,
Chairman, Film Censorship Board.

Nairobi,
April 18, 1934.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION

Sir,—The leading article in the *East African Standard* dated April 14, deals with two things, (1) the distribution of the Indian electorate into various constituencies and (2) the status of naturalised aliens, and is a question worth considering by the Indian community.

As the seats allotted to the Indian community are hardly sufficient to protect its vast interests in the Colony against the aggression of other communities it is not fair, at this juncture, to divide the community into separate wards. At present the only grievance the Indian community has is that of the community as a whole and its very existence is at stake. Though the interests are vast they are so intricate and interwoven, and the political situation so bad, that it is in the best interests of the Indian community as a whole that the five best Indian men from whatever corner of the Colony must represent the community.

The suggestion can only be entertained provided the Imperial Government either grant the common roll to the immigrant communities or increase the Indian representation on the present Legislative Council. It is right that each candidate has to waste a lot of time and money over his election campaign from Coast to Kisumu but the fault lies at the door of the Imperial Government by withholding the just and legitimate rights of equality from British Indian subjects under the one British Flag. So long as the political grievances are not remedied, the Indian community must remain satisfied with what it has at present. Any move towards the distribution of seats geographically would aggravate the Indian situation as at present existing.

With regard to the second point, the Indian community has given a proof positive to the whole world by electing Dr. De Souza, not a member of its community, to represent its case on the Legislative Council. The natural corollary to this is that if the common roll is practised in Kenya the Indian community instead of swamping the Europeans, as is feared, may even elect Europeans to represent its case; thus paving the way to better days for Kenya.

As the law stands at present, a "British subject of Indian origin and descent" can become a voter on the Indian register of voters and consequently stand for nomination. Now the fundamental point at issue is whether the provision in the law is, for all intents and purposes, only for the Indian community or for any and every body placed in that category. So long as the Indian question is not finally settled to mutual agreement it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that the representation of five seats is meant for the Indian community alone.

Before one naturalises himself, an alien from Indian Continent has no say in the municipal or legislative affairs of the Colony. But no sooner he naturalises himself and becomes a British subject than he attains the status of a "British subject" and is considered as a British Indian subject. The wording of the law is this: "British subject of Indian origin or descent." To me it looks, as if the provision is made only for a natural-born British subject from Indian origin and descent and not for naturalized British subjects. Though according to the British Nationality Act, 1914, a naturalised man is considered as a natural-born British subject, yet there is no specific provision in the Kenya laws for them as is the case for protected subjects of Indian States. Therefore it is imperative that a person, wanting to have political rights similar to those enjoyed by Indians according to the present law, a naturalised British subject must be a British Indian subject from his birth, or his origin or descent must be that of a British Indian.

So long as the common roll is withheld, the Indian community cannot afford to tolerate such a burden on the already heavy Indian Register of Voters. The interests of Goans not being identical here as well as in India there is every probability that they in extreme cases, such as non-co-operation days, would act against the interests of, or at least remain aloof, from the Indian community as a whole and thus create an obstacle, intentionally or unintentionally, in the political fight for further progress and development of the Indian community. In the Government Service there is already a cry for the replacement of aliens i.e. Goans: and as a reply to the recent Congress move in this respect and just for the sake of service they will all naturalise; and to the surprise of the Indian community they will legally form a part and parcel of it for the sake of protection of their rights, and will try permanently to deprive the community by at least one seat of its already meagre representation.

The solution to my mind lies in the fact that the Government should make necessary provision for naturalised British subjects so long as they hold up the common roll and cannot absorb them in the European Register of Voters.

Yours etc.,
"AN INDIAN VOTER."

Nairobi,
April 14, 1934.

For Killing a Dog.

A native who was charged with unlawfully killing a dog was sentenced by the Resident Magistrate, Mr. C. A. G. Lane, Nairobi, on Monday to one month's detention. It was stated that the dog had strayed from Mrs. D. Trolly, its owner, into the shamba of the accused's employer, Mrs. McIntyre, both of whom live in Parklands area. Accused threw a piece of firewood at the animal thereby killing it. He pleaded guilty to the offence.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S POLICY.

(Continued from page 14.)

ing it is not, Sir. Perhaps you have read about the death of Mr. Powys. I think we have reason for saying that he was murdered and mutilated as well by this same tribe, and we feel that we have not in the past had sufficient protection, although we are not frightened to ride about on our farms. Boys have been murdered for a considerable time now. I have a memorandum before me which I have been asked to read. Well, this is the real position: the tribe has been out of order and it has treated both the Government and the neighbouring European settlers, of which I am their Member, with absolute contempt.

Secretary of State: This is a matter with which the Government are very fully concerned, and I am convinced that the Government is absolutely determined to maintain law and order.

Capt. Cotter: Government has taken steps. . . .

Secretary of State: That is the point.

Lord Francis Scott: There is only one other point, and that is, it was agreed between ourselves that we should not bring up any question of constitutional advance —unless you wish to ask any questions, Sir.

Secretary of State: This question was raised by another deputation this morning. I will only repeat what I said then with the full authority of the whole of His Majesty's Government and with the full approval of every single Member of both Houses of Parliament. As far as the constitutional question is concerned, the Report of the Joint Select Committee is taken and accepted, and I should not dream of re-opening it, and no British Government at this stage would dream of re-opening the question.

Lord Francis Scott: We do not want you to interpret the fact that we are not asking for anything in this matter as meaning that we do not want anything.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Secretary of State: I realise that: but as Secretary of State I must say to you on behalf of the Government and with the full endorsement of the Imperial Parliament that the recommendations of that Joint Select Committee are accepted by the Government and the Imperial Parliament, as set out in my statement in the House of Commons and in despatches which have been laid before your Council and before our House in London, stand; and upon that there can be no possible question. You have put your position and your case, as I should expect, very fairly, very clearly, and very reasonably.

I am going to talk to you with complete frankness. I do not believe in any other relationship between the man who holds my office and the responsible representatives of opinion in Colonies. It is very easy for a Secretary of State to make a few general statements and utter a few platitudes and say that everything that has been said will receive careful consideration; but personally I respect you too much to deal with you in any such equivocal manner, and I propose to deal with you—as I would deal with my own colleagues—with complete frankness on all the issues which you have raised.

WHITE SETTLEMENT.

First of all, with regard to questions of land and so on, and as to the suggestion that I am opposed, or the Government is opposed, to white settlement. You may take it that that is absolute nonsense. I could not go to people and say "Come and settle in this place—you will have a frightfully good time and make money" if I thought that the economic position was considered difficult. That would not be honest or fair. But I most cordially welcome anyone who can come and can make good. I also have ventured before now to say that there are examples in this country—shining examples — that this territory affords perhaps a singular attraction to men who have served, it may be in the Indian Civil Service, it may be in some public or private occupation overseas, who would be attracted by their life, and to whom retirement to a villa at Cheltenham perhaps is not the height of ambition. I would say to them that this place, with its great charm, affords perhaps an opening for them with their savings and their pensions and may be their own independent money. It may not be less attractive than a rather uninteresting life in the home country. They would also bring into the territory a wise experience, perhaps take their part in public life. I think that sort of man may well find some attraction here. For my part I should welcome anything which can be done to let them know all about Kenya.

THE CARTER COMMISSION.

As regards the whole land question. Upon that I can make no pronouncement, you would not expect it. The Morris Carter Commission has made its report. I propose, as soon as I possibly can, to consider that Report with my Cabinet colleagues and I have already had the opportunity of discussing it here with the Governor and his officers and with the two Kenya members of the Commission, and at the earliest possible moment I should wish to make a comprehensive pronouncement upon it. I should like to say this: the more I study it, the more I am impressed by the amazing thoroughness, understanding, insight and wisdom of this document. I think we have been singularly fortunate in the men who have served upon it. Sir Morris Carter of course is in a class by himself, he brought to bear in the first place wide judicial experience gained in East African Territory. He had therefore incomparable experience in the assessing of claims, historical or legal or otherwise, and to his long legal experience he added the experience of having had to deal with problems of a similar kind in another territory. No equal chairman, I am sure, could have been found, and I think he was equally fortunate in his colleagues. They, both of them, are very well known to you. I am perfectly certain that I was right in associating with an outside Chairman two men of independent view and wide sympathy and experience, who knew Kenya. The fact that Mr. Hemsted liked Kenya well enough to go on living in it after his long service was over hardly seems to me to be a disqualification. If, instead, he had gone home and gone to live at Brighton everybody would then have said: "For Heaven's sake get him to come out and do the job." The uprightness and reputation as a model employer of Captain Wilson are far better known to you than they are to me, although I think I appreciate them to the full. All these men brought, as the whole Report shows, not only impartial minds, not only a meticulous care in the investigation of every claim, however remote and however detailed, but a sympathy and an understanding which to my mind make it both a human and an historic document, and I think everybody in Kenya owes to that Commission a lasting debt. I just wanted to say that of the members of that Commission in your presence, and I am perfectly certain that when you have had an opportunity of studying the Report you will agree with every word I have said.

THE RAILWAY.

Let me now turn to the question of the Railway. I think the Railway Administration is being very efficiently conducted; great economies have been made and I am perfectly certain that the Railway must be run on what are recognised all over the world in Railway administrations as sound business lines. You cannot, unless in very exceptional circumstances, have railway rates which do not pay. The details of Railway Administration is a matter I do not wish to discuss and which I should not feel competent to discuss. You have a very good Advisory Board in close touch with the Railway Administration, and the last thing in the world I am going to do is to let it be said that I interfered with a thoroughly efficient Administration and an extremely competent Advisory Board. I only add this—it is a matter to which you did not refer but with which I am sure you are in agreement—just as I feel that the whole question of Railway Administration is a matter of close contact with the Advisory Board, so I feel that in the wider sphere of transport development (and I do not include only Railway development—I take the whole field of transport development) there should be the closest possible co-operation between the Territories —Kenya and Uganda and Tanganyika—and I have let it be known that this is my view. I am sure that will be accepted by all three Governments; and I think it is very important that new departures of policy in either one Territory or the other in a transport system which may affect the revenues or the traffics or the other Territories should not be undertaken without consultation. The natural body of course should be the Governors' Conference. There the representatives of the Governments concerned can approach it after consultation as they would with their own Railway Administrations and their own Advisory Boards; and you thus get broad issues of policy and administration thrashed out. I wish to say this now to you because I regard it as a very important point, and I have stressed the general importance of co-operation.

FINANCE.

Now I am going to talk very frankly to you about finance. You have put to me no specific proposition, but what you have said is that there are a great number of farmers who are very hard hit and very hard pressed by their commitments, and you have put forward a general plea that the Government should assist in the matter of finance.

Leaving aside projects of definitely remunerative expenditure, which are always entitled to special consideration, it would not be prudent, or, I think, practicable for this country at the present time to raise a large sum on the market. This is the broad financial position. Now let me come, if I may, to what I may call the merits of the case. Do not think that I am unsympathetic to the sufferings and the hardships of the people concerned because I talk these practical realities to you. There is all the difference in the world between a specific proposition which is put forward and which can be proved to show a financial return, and just a broad proposition of carrying people over. I have had one such proposition which I regard with extreme favour, but that is a case of a very definite economic proposition. There, certain long-term money is required for new development which would not be available through the ordinary banking houses. But that is a wholly different kind of thing. That is the kind of proposition which we have undertaken from time to time at home, but that, gentlemen is a wholly different proposition from what really is a sort of appeal *ad misericordium* for a Government advance to tide things over. I know the position is hard here; I know that many people have lost a great deal of money; but I must frankly say that the position is the same in our own country. Let me take one or two parallel cases. Take some of the great iron and steel undertakings into which people in England have put their all; great industries regarded as secure as trustee stocks, in which much if not all of the share capital has been lost. Take Railway shares, in which heavy losses have been sustained. There are a number of shipping companies in the United Kingdom which were

(Continued from page 36).

Regain Radiant Health

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Thousands have been faced with the same troubles and worries and have regained their former health and strength by taking a course of Sanatogen. It will improve your health and strengthen your nerves.

Read what "The Lancet" writes:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food and more particularly in cases of general debility."

Why let another day pass with your nerves depressed and your vitality lowered? All Chemists and Storekeepers stock Sanatogen. Buy a package and start a regular course—to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

"OUR WATCHWORD MUST BE FRUGALITY."

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KENYA CONSTITUTION.

Sir,—Though Mr. Shams-ud-Deen's contention that the Indian Elected Members possess the same status as the European Elected Members is correct, it is only so individually and for the life-time of a single Council.

The Royal Instructions make a clear distinction between the Indian and the European communities. There are to be "Eleven Elected European Members," but Elected Indian Members are to be "Not exceeding five in number." If after the dissolution of the Council, the Governor feels that Indian representation possesses heavier weight even with its present strength, the Instructions leave the door open to him to direct that there shall be less than five Indian Elected Members and that the number wanting may or may not be made up by nominations. Thus while individual Elected Members possess an equality of status, the communities don't.

With reference to the elected naturalised Goan member, as I understand the position Dr. De Souza has been elected more on account of his personal social work amongst the Indians than on account of his original nationality. Whether one likes it or not, the fact remains that if the Goans give up their Portuguese nationality, they may attain to a British Indian status and come into the enjoyment of all privileges due to British Indians. If they realise their unity of interest with the Indians, I do not foresee a conflict of interest or aims and should welcome this valuable access to Indian strength. The danger lies in keeping alive a spirit of communalism and creed distinction. If Dr. De Souza makes it his business to draw both the Indian and the Goan communities together and emphasises their unity of interests in this territory, much of the opposition and criticism that his candidature provoked would vanish.

Yours etc.,
U. K. OZA.

Nairobi,
April 21, 1934.

COTTON SEED.

Sir,—In your daily issue of 9th inst., I read with great interest Major Grogan's letter and your editorial and other correspondences regarding Uganda cotton seed.

In my opinion, if a way would have been found out by the Uganda Government or the Railway to export the whole quantity (85,000 tons) of cotton seed, Uganda would have imported over one million empty gunny bags to bag the seed crop, the Railway and the port would have added over £6,000 on gunny bags alone in form of railway freight. Also there would have been very big consumption of petrol, oil, motor accessories, tyres and tubes by the mechanical transport to transport the seed from distant ginneries to the Railway stations and at the ports, and to transport these items from the Coast to Uganda would have added a substantial sum to the railway revenue.

The other day I was discussing with a Uganda ginner the subject of Major Grogan's letter. I was informed that, of course, a certain quantity of seed had already been destroyed. However, if a way is found there is still a big quantity available for export.

Major Grogan's letter has created great interest among the commercial circles of Kenya and Uganda.

Yours etc.,
RAHAMTALA KASIM.

Kisumu,
April 20, 1934.

EDUCATION.

Sir,—There seems to be some danger that yet further taxation may be imposed on this country in order to pay for "free" compulsory State education.

There has been State education in England for about 60 years. Should conditions in England be accepted as evidence in favour of State education?. They have certainly driven us to emigrate. Should world conditions be accepted as evidence that anybody knows anything worth teaching to anybody else and if so who, to whom, and what?

In this country, however, the clamour for State education seems largely based on the fear that a number of illiterate whites might prove a danger to white settlement.

On the other hand it may be argued that the greatest possible danger to white settlement lies in its complete dependence upon Africans and Asiatics to perform manual labour.

A white proletariat too illiterate to perform any but manual labour, unpleasant though it may sound, may be the only thing that can remove this danger and make the white race safe and independent.

It may also be submitted that the knowledge that their children will be educated by the State breeds a sense of irresponsibility in parents.

The teacher of a child has some power to mould it in his own repulsive image. Should such power over the whole future population be given to Government?

So much for the problematic and theoretical advantages of education. The material side of the matter is far simpler and wholly unsatisfactory. Everyone has to pay Education Tax whether he wants State education or no, or whether he can get it or no. Only the Director of Education and his staff derive any certain material benefit from the tax.

Yours etc.,
PAUL CLARKE.

Mweiga,
April 16, 1934.

FILM CENSORSHIP— "SOLDIERS OF THE KING."

Sir,—With reference to your article in to-day's issue on the Board of Censors in the matter of the film " Soldiers of the King," this film was examined by the Board a month ago and so far no objections have been raised by the Cinema proprietors to the decision come to by the Board.

The film was considered as unsuitable for exhibition to the Natives of this territory.

Yours etc.,
DUNCAN BEATON,
Chairman, Film Censorship Board.

Nairobi,
April 18, 1934.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION

Sir,—The leading article in the *East African Standard* dated April 14, deals with two things, (1) the distribution of the Indian electorate into various constituencies and (2) the status of naturalised aliens, and is a question worth considering by the Indian community.

As the seats allotted to the Indian community are hardly sufficient to protect its vast interests in the Colony against the aggression of other communities it is not fair, at this juncture, to divide the community into separate wards. At present the only grievance the Indian community has is that of the community as a whole and its very existence is at stake. Though the interests are vast they are so intricate and interwoven, and the political situation so bad, that it is in the best interests of the Indian community as a whole that the five best Indian men from whatever corner of the Colony must represent the community.

The suggestion can only be entertained provided the Imperial Government either grant the common roll to the immigrant communities or increase the Indian representation on the present Legislative Council. It is right that each candidate has to waste a lot of time and money over his election campaign from Coast to Kisumu but the fault lies at the door of the Imperial Government by withholding the just and legitimate rights of equality from British Indian subjects under the one British Flag. So long as the political grievances are not remedied, the Indian community must remain satisfied with what it has at present. Any move towards the distribution of seats geographically would aggravate the Indian situation as at present existing.

With regard to the second point, the Indian community has given a proof positive to the whole world by electing Dr. De Souza, not a member of its community, to represent its case on the Legislative Council. The natural corollary to this is that if the common roll is practised in Kenya the Indian community instead of swamping the Europeans, as is feared, may even elect Europeans to represent its case; thus paving the way to better days for Kenya.

As the law stands at present, a "British subject of Indian origin and descent" can become a voter on the Indian register of voters and consequently stand for nomination. Now the fundamental point at issue is whether the provision in the law is, for all intents and purposes, only for the Indian community or for any and every body placed in that category. So long as the Indian question is not finally settled to mutual agreement it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that the representation of five seats is meant for the Indian community alone.

Before one naturalises himself, an alien from Indian Continent has no say in the municipal or legislative affairs of the Colony. But no sooner he naturalises himself and becomes a British subject than he attains the status of a "British subject" and is considered as a British Indian subject. The wording of the law is this: "British subject of Indian origin or descent." To me it looks, as if the provision is made only for a natural-born British subject from Indian origin and descent and not for naturalized British subjects. Though according to the British Nationality Act, 1914, a naturalised man is considered as a natural-born British subject, yet there is no specific provision in the Kenya laws for them as is the case for protected subjects of Indian States. Therefore it is imperative that a person, wanting to have political rights similar to those enjoyed by Indians according to the present law, a naturalised British subject must be a British Indian subject from his birth, or his origin or descent must be that of a British Indian.

So long as the common roll is withheld, the Indian community cannot afford to tolerate such a burden on the already heavy Indian Register of Voters. The interests of Goans not being identical here as well as in India there is every probability that they in extreme cases, such as non-co-operation days, would act against the interests of, or at least remain aloof, from the Indian community as a whole and thus create an obstacle, intentionally or unintentionally, in the political fight for further progress and development of the Indian community. In the Government Service there is already a cry for the replacement of aliens i.e. Goans: and as a reply to the recent Congress move in this respect and just for the sake of service they will all naturalise; and to the surprise of the Indian community they will legally form a part and parcel of it for the sake of protection of their rights, and will try permanently to dsprive the community by at least one seat of its already meagre representation.

The solution to my mind lies in the fact that the Government should make necessary provision for naturalised British subjects so long as they hold up the common roll and cannot absorb them in the European Register of Voters.

Yours etc.,
"AN INDIAN VOTER."

Nairobi,
April 14, 1934.

For Killing a Dog.

A native who was charged with unlawfully killing a dog was sentenced by the Resident Magistrate, Mr. C. A. G. Lane, Nairobi, on Monday to one month's detention. It was stated that the dog had strayed from Mrs. D. Trolly, its owner, into the shamba of the accused's employer, Mrs. McIntyre, both of whom live in Parklands area. Accused threw a piece of firewood at the animal thereby killing it. He pleaded guilty to the offence.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S POLICY.

(Continued from page 14.)

ing it is not, Sir. Perhaps you have read about the death of Mr. Powys. I think we have reason for saying that he was murdered and mutilated as well by this same tribe, and we feel that we have not in the past had sufficient protection, although we are not frightened to ride about on our farms. Boys have been murdered for a considerable time now. I have a memorandum before me which I have been asked to read. Well, this is the real position: the tribe has been out of order and it has treated both the Government and the neighbouring European settlers, of which I am their Member, with absolute contempt.

Secretary of State: This is a matter with which the Government are very fully concerned, and I am convinced that the Government is absolutely determined to maintain law and order.

Capt. Cotter: Government has taken steps. . . .

Secretary of State: That is the point.

Lord Francis Scott: There is only one other point, and that is, it was agreed between ourselves that we should not bring up any question of constitutional advance—unless you wish to ask any questions, Sir.

Secretary of State: This question was raised by another deputation this morning. I will only repeat what I said then with the full authority of the whole of His Majesty's Government and with the full approval of every single Member of both Houses of Parliament. As far as the constitutional question is concerned, the Report of the Joint Select Committee is taken and accepted, and I should not dream of re-opening it, and no British Government at this stage would dream of re-opening the question.

Lord Francis Scott: We do not want you to interpret the fact that we are not asking for anything in this matter as meaning that we do not want anything.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Secretary of State: I realise that: but as Secretary of State I must say to you on behalf of the Government and with the full endorsement of the Imperial Parliament that the recommendations of that Joint Select Committee are accepted by the Government and the Imperial Parliament, as set out in my statement in the House of Commons and in despatches which have been laid before your Council and before our House in London, stand; and upon that there can be no possible question. You have put your position and your case, as I should expect, very fairly, very clearly, and very reasonably.

I am going to talk to you with complete frankness. I do not believe in any other relationship between the man who holds my office and the responsible representatives of opinion in Colonies. It is very easy for a Secretary of State to make a few general statements and utter a few platitudes and say that everything that has been said will receive careful consideration; but personally I respect you too much to deal with you in any such equivocal manner, and I propose to deal with you—as I would deal with my own colleagues—with complete frankness on all the issues which you have raised.

WHITE SETTLEMENT.

First of all, with regard to questions of land and so on, and as to the suggestion that I am opposed, or the Government is opposed, to white settlement. You may take it that that is absolute nonsense. I could not go to people and say "Come and settle in this place—you will have a frightfully good time and make money" if I thought that the economic position was considered difficult. That would not be honest or fair. But I most cordially welcome anyone who can come and can make good. I also have ventured before now to say that there are examples in this country—shining examples—that this territory affords perhaps a singular attraction to men who have served, it may be in the Indian Civil Service, it may be in some public or private occupation overseas, who would be attracted by their life, and to whom retirement to a villa at Cheltenham perhaps is not the height of ambition. I would say to them that this place, with its great charm, affords perhaps an opening for them with their savings and their pensions and may be their own independent money. It may not be less attractive than a rather uninteresting life in the home country. They would also bring into the territory a wise experience, perhaps take their part in public life. I think that sort of man may well find some attraction here. For my part I should welcome anything which can be done to let them know all about Kenya.

THE CARTER COMMISSION.

As regards the whole land question: Upon that I can make no pronouncement; you would not expect it. The Morris Carter Commission has made its report. I propose, as soon as I possibly can, to consider that Report with my Cabinet colleagues and I have already had the opportunity of discussing it here with the Governor and his officers and with the two Kenya members of the Commission, and at the earliest possible moment I should wish to make a comprehensive pronouncement upon it. I should like to say this: the more I study it, the more I am impressed by the amazing thoroughness, understanding, insight and wisdom of this document. I think we have been singularly fortunate in the men who have served upon it. Sir Morris Carter of course is in a class by himself, he brought to bear in the first place wide judicial experience gained in East African Territory. He had therefore incomparable experience in the assessing of claims, historical or legal or otherwise, and to his long legal experience he added the experience of having had to deal with problems of a similar kind in another territory. No equal chairman, I am sure, could have been found, and I think he was equally fortunate in his colleagues. They, both of them, are very well known to you. I am perfectly certain that I was right in associating with an outside Chairman two men of independent view and wide sympathy and experience, who knew Kenya. The fact that Mr. Hemsted liked Kenya well enough to go on living in it after his long service was over hardly seems to me to be a disqualification. If, instead, he had gone home and gone to live at Brighton everybody would then have said: "For Heaven's sake get him to come out and do the job." The uprightness and reputation as a model employer of Captain Wilson are far better known to you than they are to me, although I think I appreciate them to the full. All these men brought, as the whole Report shows, not only impartial minds, not only a meticulous care in the investigation of every claim, however remote and however detailed, but a sympathy and an understanding which to my mind make it both a human and an historic document, and I think everybody in Kenya owes to that Commission a lasting debt. I just wanted to say that of the members of that Commission in your presence, and I am perfectly certain that when you have had an opportunity of studying the Report you will agree with every word I have said.

THE RAILWAY.

Let me now turn to the question of the Railway. I think the Railway Administration is being very efficiently conducted; great economies have been made and I am perfectly certain that the Railway must be run on what are recognised all over the world in Railway administrations as sound business lines. You cannot, unless in very exceptional circumstances, have railway rates which do not pay. The details of Railway Administration is a matter I do not wish to discuss and which I should not feel competent to discuss. You have a very good Advisory Board in close touch with the Railway Administration, and the last thing in the world I am going to do is to let it be said that I interfered with a thoroughly efficient Administration and an extremely competent Advisory Board. I only add this—it is a matter to which you did not refer but with which I am sure you are in agreement—just as I feel that the whole question of Railway Administration is a matter of close contact with the Advisory Board, so I feel that in the wider sphere of transport development (and I do not include only Railway development—I take the whole field of transport development) there should be the closest possible co-operation between the Territories—Kenya and Uganda and Tanganyika—and I have let it be known that this is my view. I am sure that will be accepted by all three Governments; and I think it is very important that new departures of policy in either one Territory or the other in a transport system which may affect the revenues or the traffics or the other Territories should not be undertaken without consultation. The natural body of course should be the Governors' Conference. There the representatives of the Governments concerned can approach it after consultation as they would with their own Railway Administrations and their own Advisory Boards; and you thus get broad issues of policy and administration thrashed out. I wish to say this now to you because I regard it as a very important point, and I have stressed the general importance of co-operation.

FINANCE.

Now I am going to talk very frankly to you about finance. You have put to me no specific proposition, but what you have said is that there are a great number of farmers who are very hard hit and very hard pressed by their commitments, and you have put forward a general plea that the Government should assist in the matter of finance.

Leaving aside projects of definitely remunerative expenditure, which are always entitled to special consideration, it would not be prudent, or, I think, practicable for this country at the present time to raise a large sum on the market. This is the broad financial position. Now let me come, if I may, to what I may call the merits of the case. Do not think that I am unsympathetic to the sufferings and the hardships of the people concerned because I talk these practical realities to you. There is all the difference in the world between a specific proposition which is put forward and which can be proved to show a financial return, and just a broad proposition of carrying people over. I have had one such proposition which I regard with extreme favour, but that is a case of a very definite economic proposition. There, certain long-term money is required for new development which would not be available through the ordinary banking houses. But that is a wholly different kind of thing. That is the kind of proposition which we have undertaken from time to time at home, but that, gentlemen is a wholly different proposition from what really is a sort of appeal *ad miscricordium* for a Government advance to tide things over. I know the position is hard here; I know that many people have lost a great deal of money; but I must frankly say that the position is the same in our own country. Let me take one or two parallel cases. Take some of the great iron and steel undertakings into which people in England have put their all; great industries regarded as secure as trustee stocks, in which much if not all of the share capital has been lost. Take Railway shares, in which heavy losses have been sustained. There are a number of shipping companies in the United Kingdom which were

(Continued from page 36).

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SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S POLICY.

(Continued on page 35).

regarded as absolutely sound investments, where every farthing of the share capital has gone and the debenture holders will be fortunate if they realise a fraction of their securities. You pass into the cotton industry—in company after company in Lancashire the whole of the capital has gone—I am not talking of inflated capital in booms—it is just unadulterated. Take rubber, where there must be thousands and thousands of people—planters and investors—who were making a steady income and who are now getting nothing; many had all their money sunk in rubber estates. In these cases it has never been suggested for one moment that the taxpayer must come forward and carry these losses and make advances to tide these people over. Hard as it is in these matters, I must ask you to keep a sense of proportion and reality. If I adopt some general scheme for carrying people over, I have got to go to the Cabinet who would say to me at once, "What about our people? To some scheme going to be proposed to relieve you?" Now I have spoken to you with great frankness; but, believe me, I am speaking to you the simple fundamental truths which we are up against and which there is no gainsaying.

CURRENCY.

Now let me pass to the next point, and that is the very tentative suggestion which is made in regard to inflation in this memorandum. I am not sure from my reading of it whether inflation is or is not advocated in the author's mind.

Lord Francis Scott: No, Sir, definitely not. That is why we put up in paragraph 9 a sort of tentative suggestion.

Secretary of State: I am very glad to hear that, for I wish to deal myself quite definitely with this point. I do not see how it could be, should leave anyone in any doubt as to what is the view of His Majesty's Government on the matter. In the first place, let me say that in this matter you are one of three territories. The strongest representation made to me of many representations in Uganda and made to me by the European community and the Indian community coming together was the most emphatic plea that in no circumstances should the shilling be unlinked from the Pound sterling. The view taken in Tanganyika is, I know, the same. I may also add that I have not seen a single business man in this country who has advocated any other policy to me. I have had, on the contrary, the most emphatic views expressed to me as to the unwisdom of such a course. I think such a course would be absolute madness; it would destroy your credit. It is impossible, because even if Kenya wished it, Tanganyika and Uganda would never agree and it would mean unlinking yourselves entirely from those Territories. As regards the effect on your credit at home, I think I speak with authority.

Colonel Kirkwood: I understood you to say, Sir, that we had no credit.

Secretary of State: On the contrary, the sound financial policy you are pursuing is steadily building it up; but it certainly would shatter your credit completely. It would not affect the world prices in which you sell your produce by one farthing. I very much doubt whether you could keep wages steady with the cost of living rising under such a system. It would of course add terribly to the weight of your public debt and to your interest charges, and it would, in the opinion of every financier I have consulted, lead to the most disastrous slump, lead at once to an immediate attempt to realise securities and to call in our money on our own conviction and the firm conviction of His Majesty's Government is that that way damnation lies, and I must frankly say to you with all the firmness at my command that in no circumstances whatever will the Government consider any plate such a course. That, of course, is wholly different from the question of how in certain eventualities be necessary for sterling or the sterling group to take certain action to defend itself and to maintain its value in terms of gold. I do not think that our position with regard to monetary policy is a policy of favouritism to any of the various producers. It is not. Our policy and the whole aim of the Government at home is a sound currency and producers' policy and a policy of cheap money. Our policy is not biassed by consideration of any particular form of production and industrial policy.

AN EMPIRE POLICY.

Lord Francis Scott: I should not like you to go away with the impression that the Elected members as a body had advocated the deflation of the shilling. The general view is that there should be an inquiry along the lines you have just expressed.

Secretary of State: I appreciate that; and you will appreciate that we took the opportunity of the presence of Dominion Ministers in London last summer, to discuss this matter very fully. You have asked me whether I think a Committee would serve a useful purpose; and as you put the question to me, I will give you my personal opinion based on my own experience, that I have always been opposed to appoint a Committee unless it has got a very specific and definite job to do. I have always thought that a state of the committee's mind. It was suggested to me at the Colonial Office that it would be a good thing to appoint a whole of general committee on economic matters. I declined. I said that I was prepared to take advice from the best men in each trade and industry and to have those men at my beck and call; so that when a particular subject came up I should have available to assist me the very best commercial opinion I could get on that particular subject. The whole of my preparations for Ottawa were done in that way. I think we had one meeting which was rather to co-ordinate a number of the Ottawa things, but all the different subjects with which I have to deal and in all the new economic life I have tried to put into the Colonial Office, I think the man is ready to give you satisfactory to do it in that way. It does not wants people's time. The man is ready to give you the best that is in him for a concentrated piese of work.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION.

It is a matter on which I think you are greatly to be congratulated, particularly as it has taken place in difficult times, that here you have progressively organised all your industries. I have had the pleasure of meeting a number of them—I have met coffee, sisal, sugar, I have met your growers and discussed the whole of the maize organisation; you have, I think, operated in Wheat Pool. It does seem that it is much more the appropriate function of each of these industrial organisations, rather than to have some rather omnibus committee dealing with the thing. Each one requires its own and effective business proposition if it is to be considered as a proposition at all. I know that—speaking quite frankly as a business man, apart from being a Minister—I always felt in my business when I wanted to deal with Government that the thing to do was to get my own side together and put up a definite proposition, and then I felt I had the competent body to deal with the President of the Board of Trade or the Minister of Agriculture, and that is the way we deal with these matters in England. When I was President of the Board of Trade I dealt with the Cotton Industry, the Coal Marketing in a number of industries—coal, cotton, steel and so on. But there was not at home or in the Colonies, that seems to me the way in which practical results will be obtained. I am a strong supporter of industrial organisation, but I think it is of the highest importance that we should get forward with the whole question of the native marketing organisation. It is essential in the interests of the native producer that he should be given the price and that he should produce of the best quality, and that, I am sure, can only be done by some form of education and marketing; and incidentally it makes it very much easier to get an effective co-operation between the Native Co-operation between the settlers and the natives.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

I think I have dealt now with all the points you have raised. I wish only to add this: you may say to me, 'You have painted a gloomy picture'. I do not think there is little encouragement." I have talked to you quite honestly as a practical man, but I would ask you to bear that this in mind:—If you are inclined to say that nothing is done would you sometimes compare the position as it was two years ago? Since this Government at home came into power, and since the Colonies and I have been able to work out together Imperial schemes, the picture has, I think, changed a good deal. Ottawa has been definitely existent. To-day it is a comprehensive reality. You enjoy and realise that you enjoy preferences unremunerative; how much worse off would you be without the preferences given in the Budget and the Ottawa Conference, and the consequent preferences? I think I am entitled to say to you that you rather have it as it was two years ago or the position as it exists to-day. I would ask you to bear patience to my Government to make that comparison.

INTER-STATE CO OPERATION.

I have only one other word, and that is this: I want to see—and I think I speak for all the territories—the closest possible economic co-operation between the three East African territories. It is quite necessary for me here to say anything about the Tanganyika position. I stated in the House of Commons before I left England that His Majesty's Government had never considered, were considering, never would consider the surrender of the Mandated Territory. I think everybody realises that to the full. I am sure that it is in the interests of all these territories to co-operate. As I said in another place, this does not necessarily mean the amalgamate of one community, one territory, to another, but it does mean a broad outlook and co-operation which is for the common benefit of these lands which nature has put contiguous to one another. I am sure that it will be the first wish of the Governments of all those Territories to co-operate in that way and I am sure that it would be the wish of the unofficial elements in those Territories to give the fullest support to that principle and policy of co-operation.

I have talked quite enough to you. It would be quite easy for me to say "Carry on. I will go home and try to get you a large loan." Which do you prefer to have from me—that, or honest talk as to what the position really is?"

NO PRACTICAL DIFFICULTY.

Lord Francis Scott: I am pleased to know the position, Sir.

Secretary of State: When you arrive at a different position, when you get a considerable surplus and I am dealing with the situation as it exists to-day and I do not think I could possibly persuade the Treasury to advance any large loan on the London market.

Lord Francis Scott: One other point, Sir: you said the best way was to go to the Board of Trade. Is there any difficulty with the Government at home that we have got to Board of Trade. It is not the business member of Government to do this.

Secretary of State: Surely not I have not found the least difficulty in having the appropriate officials dealing with these different industries.

His Excellency: With sisal, sugar, tea—you have seen deputations and you have found no difficulty.

Secretary of State: I have not found any difficulty in dealing with them.

Lord Francis Scott: In practice I think it has worked very well. When Government want anything from Government one or two officers of Government and get a few representatives of these things together and discuss it. I assume that the Director of Agriculture, the Treasurer will work with the representatives of the industry concerned and there will be no sure any practical difficulty would be overcome.

Major Delap: I do hope that you are not conveyed the impression that we are the sort of people who wish someone else to pay for our default. When we suggest that farmers should have assistance, it is only that we believe in the country—it may be, unduly optimistic—enough to see that sort of an investment which would eventually yield a return. We really do not suggest that anybody should advance money for the assistance of agriculture except on that basis.

Lord Francis Scott: That is so, Sir. I think you very much.

Secretary of State: I thank you. I wanted to have a frank talk with

NO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Canadians' Plans to Save £1,000,000.

A proposal to hold the post of Governor-General vacant for ten years, thus saving the Canadian tax-payer about £1,000,000, was made at the annual meeting of the Canadian Club of Montreal, it is Canada, and has been presented to Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister.

The scheme suggests that a further sum could be saved by applying the same policy to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces.

The Association favours appointing a Canadian Governor-General, and suggests that the title should be changed to Viceroy, in order to conform to the status of Canada as defined by the Statute of Westminster.

The Association further urges that Canadians should swear fealty to the King of Canada only, and not, as at present, to "the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, and of the Dominion of Canada."

PROMOTION BLOCK IN INDIAN ARMY.

Too Many Colonels and Majors.

SETTLEMENT IN KENYA.

The Government of India is faced with the difficult problem of a block in the promotion of Indian army officers caused by the large number of permanent commissions granted in the war years.

At present there are nearly 1,000 surplus officers commissioned between 1915 and 1920. Only 130 took advantage of the voluntary retirement scheme in 1930 states a message from Calcutta.

An abnormally large number of captains will become majors from now until 1938.

It is estimated that by 1938 nearly half of the officers of the Indian Army will be majors, and that many cavalry regiments or infantry battalions will have from four to six lieutenant-colonels instead of one.

Compulsory Retirement.

It is likely that the Senior Officers Board at Army Headquarters in Delhi will recommend that officers should be compulsorily withdrawn. There is general sympathy with the fine body of men who, through no fault of their own, will have to leave the Army.

It is believed that the Government will make generous terms, and it is hoped that a large number of officers will accept them and retire voluntarily, but probably several hundred will be compelled to go, and the cost of the unemployed list for from six to nine years. After that they will receive pensions.

It is suggested that the Government might assist some of the officers and their families to settle in Kenya.

MUSIC EXAMINATIONS IN KENYA.

Dr. D. V. Thomas Appointed by Trinity College.

The Education Department has informed the *East African Standard* that Dr. D. Vaughan Thomas, M.A., will be visiting Kenya in July next to carry out the Practical Examinations for the Trinity College of Music, London.

This is the third occasion on which Trinity College, of considerable financial sacrifice, have sent an examiner to this Colony, and such efforts in the advancement of Music are to be commended.

Dr. D. Vaughan Thomas was educated at Llandovery School and Exeter College, Oxford, at which University he is a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Music. He has had a very wide experience as an adjudicator at the principal musical competition festivals of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, S. Africa, Australia and the United States of America.

His compositions have been produced, from time to time, in important centres, including the Cardiff and Gloucester Triennial Musical Festivals, the Queen's Hall London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Cape Town and Durban, and the Festivals of the Welsh National Eisteddfod.

Dr. Thomas is well known also as a lecturer, orchestral and choral conductor.

A Lost Car.

A Ford Saloon car T.2210, the property of Mr. D. Lewis of the Veterinary Research Laboratory, was removed from behind the National Bank of India between the hours of 9 p.m. and 11.30 a.m. on Saturday night. It was found 48 about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning in Sixth Avenue.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY BANQUET.

(Continued from page 12)

sentatives, (applause) and that the unofficial European community would have a team of eleven members, all anxious to work together for the good of the country. "Do not, however, expect too much from us. Please remember that at the best we are merely an opposition (laughter) without any power whatever to enforce anything that we consider right or necessary. All power remains in the hands of the official side, which is completely autocratic or, in the words broadcast recently by Sir Edward Grigg, 'a Dictatorship.' (Laughter). All we unofficials can do is to persuade Government by sound reasoned argument, or other means (laughter) to listen to our views, and put them into force."

This did not excuse them from devoting themselves to the problems of exploiting the needs of the country and pressing on Government what they considered the right remedies. But until responsibility for guiding Kenya through her troubles must remain with Government, and that responsibility could only be carried through successfully if it were based on some definite policy. And further, no policy could be successful unless it is founded on faith. "What I want to know is whether Government has faith, real faith, in Kenya's future. If it is not doomed to failure. Whilst our local Government is up to a point autocratic, its autocracy is considerably clipped by the superautocracy of Downing Street, and I want to ask this question of those in power in London: Has the British Government got any definite policy for Colonial Development? If so, what is it? (Applause)."

Tariffs and Quotas.

What was to be the policy of the House of Commons? Was it oversea dependencies, which included the Dominions and the Colonies? For the last forty years their policy had been to discourage manufacturers but to encourage the production of all raw material, which they must or less undertook to receive. Now, however, in addition to the Continental market being closed, Great Britain herself was following a new policy of protection for her own agricultural system of tariffs, subsidies and quotas, with the result that he could no longer accept all the raw materials offered from the British overseas countries, and the quota system was hitting the Dominions pretty hard. This policy must have the effect of forcing agricultural exporting countries to have recourse more to manufactures and the consequent curtailment of imports. But this again was diametrically opposed to Great Britain's policy. What should she do about it? Would she how to take steps to pursue that policy initiated but not followed up at Ottawa, to a further stage, attempting to achieve an Empire policy of economies and currency?

All this was vital to the future of Kenya, as an agricultural exporting part of the Empire; even though they did affect the main issue, they undoubtedly affected them, by the results profited or lost—by the results they had to borrow any more money on the London market. But it was good from the Chair, Mr. S credit! and so could not expect Thornton gave the health of "The to borrow any more money on Guests" in a speech that will long the London market. But it be remembered for its wittiness,

NAKURU MUNICIPAL BOARD.

Increased Expenditure on Capital Works.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Satisfactory Report by Medical Officer.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Nakuru, April 19.

The report of the Nakuru Municipal Board for 1933, has just been issued.

The Estimates for the year framed in November 1932, and approved in January 1933, provided for revenue £9,190, and expenditure £9,165, leaving an estimated surplus balance on the year's working of £25. The reduction of a little over £400 in the estimate of revenue, as compared with the revenue for 1932, was due mainly to a reduction of a further £300 in the Government Grant, and reductions in licence fees and service charges anticipated as a result of the continued financial depression. Accounts for the first half-year indicated however that a considerable improvement in certain items of revenue, would justify an application for approval of supplementary estimates for capital outlay on a reinforced concrete bridge over the Stormwater Drain, and on Brewery and Canteen buildings, two model milk shops, and municipal lodging houses in the Native Location. It was estimated that the expenditure on these works would necessitate drawing upon the accumulated surplus revenue balance from previous years to the extent of £300. In October these proposals received Government sanction, and work on the Location buildings was put in hand immediately. The final accounts for the year showed a reduction of £465 on the approved estimates of expenditure on administration and services, and an increase of £451 over the original estimate of revenue. These improvements had enabled the Board to increase its expenditure on capital works and equipment from the original estimate of £125 to £1,866, without exceeding the approved withdrawal of £300 from the revenue balance of previous years."

Though recognising the justice of the principal of a rate on unimproved site values, the Board considered that, while the depression continued, and as long as the essential services could be run without it, the introduction of a rate should be deferred.

Future Plans.

The Board has been busy during the year considering various schemes to be carried out later, especially in connection with the proposed lay-out of the future railway station, an improved lay-out, and gradual extension of the European Cemetery and approaches, a suitable site for a Municipal Market, and a readjustment of the lay-out of the Nakuru West Estate, to bring this into harmony with the rest of the town.

The Water-Supply of Nakuru is excellent. Water is plentiful, and there should be ample for the town to meet any needs that are likely to be incurred for many years to come. At the same time the storage capacity is not adequate, and, should a bad break occur, serious inconvenience would be the result. Further storage and filter tanks are badly needed, but the matter will have to stand over till times improve sufficiently to allow of the heavy expenditure.

Road Improvements.

Much improvement has been made in the roads, particularly in the bazaar area, which had been seriously neglected in the past, and orders were given, and are now being carried out, to make up the Njoro road. As time goes on, and funds become available, it is hoped to gradually macadamise all the chief roads, not merely in the business areas, but also in the residential portions of the town, and the Board, as a start, gave orders for the top end of Lake Road to be done. It is now nearly completed.

The old drainage system was badly designed when the town was first laid out. Much has been done during the year to overhaul and improve the present drains, but as time goes on, the Board will have to face the question of a permanent drainage scheme.

Dr. Henderson was Medical Officer of Health, and Mr Rodgers was Sanitary Inspector during the year, and they were able to certify that the health of the Municipality was good. Greater assistance on the part of the milk supply and various improvements in connection with the slaughter-house probably had a considerable effect in this connection. The cleanliness of the town itself is shown by the fact that, of the 464 mosquito breeding-places discovered during the year, with only a few exceptions all were in the Lake area. This was a great improvement on the 891 of the year before. Though the decrease can be partially attributed to the dryness of many months, it shows how well the Medical and Sanitary officers carried out their duties.

No census was conducted during the year, but, from information obtained during the collection of the non-native poll-taxes, the following figures are regarded as a fair estimate of the population in the municipal area:—Europeans 550; Asiatics 1240; other races 3,000.

It would appear, therefore, that, though, owing to financial depression, a large proportion of the business premises in the Indian Bazaar have been closed, the Asiatic population has not been so severely reduced as had been estimated in the report for 1932.

Only nine cases of notifiable diseases occurred during the year. There was a severe outbreak of measles at the European School, when 84 cases were treated, but all fortunately recovered.

Conduct of Natives.

The Town Clerk reports the general conduct of the natives in the Location as satisfactory. In the residential areas there were many instances of house-breaking and theft, and, with a large number of loafers out of employment, it says much for the Police that matters were not worse. It is to be hoped that the introduction of the new rules regarding the employment of domestic servants will have an effect in getting rid of these undesirable characters.

Forty-One Arrests.

The Police conducted a search for offences against the Municipal Bye-laws in the Kilimani area, Ngong Avenue, on Saturday night and 41 arrests were made.

ENGLISH SPECIALIST ENDS INDIGESTION.

If you suffer from an acid stomach, feel agony after eating, wind, flatulence, indigestion, go to your chemist and get a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. The Maclean Formula is used in all the best London Hospitals to cure even terrible gastric and duodenal ulcers. And now you can get Maclean Brand Stomach Powder ready packed at your Chemist. No longer need you suffer the discomfort the tortures of indigestion. This Maclean Powder will bring you almost instant relief. There is no doubt about it, no secret. It is the formula which doctors are using. Try it at once, you will be amazed at the result. But be sure you get the correct article by seeing that it is packed under the exact name, Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Look for the signature 'ALEX C. MACLEAN' on the label. If your chemist is out of stock, please write to:—Howse and McGeorge Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Nairobi.—(Advt.).

FILM CENSORSHIP.

Duties of the Licensing Officer.

The mystery surrounding the functions of the licensing officer appointed under the Stage and Cinematograph Ordinance has now been cleared up.

In all towns in Kenya where films are publicly exhibited the licensing officer is the District Commissioner.

While this is also the case in Nairobi the procedure followed here is for the Central Revenue Office to receive the licence fee and issue the licence authorising the exhibition on specified dates of the programme of films in respect of which the licence is granted.

A licence is granted for a complete programme, and not for the individual films that compose the programme. A licence fee of Shs. 20/- is levied for every programme screened. It is not the function of licensing officers to censor films; that is the responsibility of the Kenya Board of Censors. However, in issuing a licence, a licensing officer can do so subject to certain conditions being complied with by the licensee.

Licences cannot be granted in cases where the Board of Censors has not either approved of the exhibition of all the films in the programme, or issued a certificate in respect of the films not censored stating that it was not considered necessary to view them.

CROWN LANDS.

Amendments to Present Law.

In the Crown Lands, (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, to be presented at the coming session of the Legislative Council, provision is made for a departure from the cumbersome procedure laid down by the principal ordinance requiring the approval of the Governor in Council for sub-divisions of agricultural land. If the Bill is passed the consent of the Governor will be sufficient for such sub-divisions.

It has also been considered desirable that a practice which has been carried on for a considerable number of years, namely, the charging of a minimum annual rent of ten shillings in respect of any assignment of a sub-division of land held on lease under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, should be definitely provided for in that Ordinance. This practice is specifically provided for in Chapter 140 of the revised edition of the Crown Lands Ordinance, and the Bill provides that this special provision shall also apply to all leases under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, thus placing the position beyond doubt.

No expenditure of public moneys will be involved if the provisions of the Bill become law.

RADIO IN THE UNION.

Eleven New Stations to be Erected.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Durban, April 16.
(By Air Mail).

Eleven new wireless stations are, it is understood, to be erected by the Government in various parts of the Union, and it is expected that the majority will be completed within the next 12 months.

Eight or more stations will be equipped with a direction finding apparatus and will be used chiefly to assist in the safe navigation of aircraft operating in Union stations and will be of a similar type as already exist at the Cape Town airport, Victoria West and Germiston for use in connection with the Imperial Airways service.

RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

An Invitation to Nairobi Chambers.

There was a variance of views at the monthly general meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon, when consideration was given to an invitation from the Race Relations Committee to delegate two members to attend a meeting to be held in the Norfolk Hotel at 5 p.m. on May 4 for the purpose of considering a draft constitution for an organization which it is proposed to call the Native Affairs Board.

Several members queried the advisability of accepting the invitation, which was extended by Mr. E. E. Biss, honorary secretary of the Race Relations Committee, which was formed last year with a view to watching over the interests of the Natives in Kenya and inducing a wholesome and amicable relationship between the races in the Colony.

Native Affairs Board.

In the letter of invitation it was mentioned that at a recent joint meeting of the Race Relations Committee and the standing committee of the Nairobi Association it had been decided that the time had arrived for the formation of a Native Affairs Board on a wider basis than that of the Race Relations Committee, and that the board should be fully representative and include all interested parties.

It was held by some of the members that the Chamber would be well advised not to become connected with such a body, particularly as a such a course might lead to it being involved in political matters affecting the Natives.

Two other members argued that the Chamber might be deeply interested in the work of the proposed board, and that whatever happened no harm would be done if the Chamber was represented at the inaugural meeting. It was pointed out that the representatives need not commit the Chamber in any way.

Ultimately the meeting decided to thank the Race Relations Committee for the invitation, but to suggest that an invitation be sent to the Association of Chambers of Commerce as this body represented the whole Colony.

TONS OF QUININE.

World Campaign Against Malaria.

There were 17,750 cases of malaria under treatment in one year, according to the report of the health section of the League of Nations, which deals with ten years' work in the prevention and cure of malaria states a Reuter message from Geneva.

There are eight countries where malaria is epidemic.

It is estimated that the world requirements of quinine amount annually to 1,387 metric tons, but owing presumably, to the expense, the consumption of quinine is barely half that amount. Quinine, says the report, is still the best remedy, but it is hoped that by the more rational use of various alkaloids of cinchona to provide a drug cheaper than quinine and equally efficacious.

It is proposed to begin a course of treatment at Singapore on April 30, to be followed by field work in Indo China, Netherlands East Indies and Malaya.

An Arrest.

The Police have made an arrest in connection with the burglary which recently occurred at the premises of Cash Sales Ltd. and most of the property has been recovered.

GRAVITY EXPERIMENTS.

Cambridge Scientics' Work in East Africa.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
Arusha, April 12.

Most of us realise when we see a volcanic crater that the thickness of the Earth's crust on which we stand is not constant. Most of us also know, or have a vague recollection from our school-days, that the "pull" of gravity varies in different parts of the world.

But to spend hours, weeks, months in patiently, quietly, and unobtrusively measuring the Earth's crust, or in observing, checking, and noting with meticulous accuracy the difference in the swing of a pendulum in different localities and at different altitudes, in order to ascertain the difference in the Earth's vibrations—these are not the kind of painstaking jobs that the ordinary man or woman readily undertake.

Yet that is what Dr. and Mrs. Bullard, of the Cambridge University Gravity Expedition have been doing of late, not only in Tanganyika, but previously in Uganda and Kenya. The results of such researches may strike the layman as matters of purely academic interest, but these results should prove of great practical value to airmen and wireless operators in East and Central Africa.

Help to Aviators.

Dr. Bullard who is shortly returning to Europe, recounted how an optimistic prospector had recently sent him a telegram from Dodoma containing a cordial invitation to go there and measure the Earth's crust for the purposes of oil discoveries! That sort of thing must, of course, be ascertained by other means. But, when an aviator flying near the volcanoes of Northern Tanganyika is puzzled at the difficulty of obtaining a good 'ceiling' for his 'plane, or when a wireless 'fan' is baffled by vibrations that affect clear reception, some of the facts established in the numerous notebooks of Dr. and Mrs. Bullard will certainly help them to understand and overcome these difficulties.

SALE OF PLANTS.

Successful Function on Saturday.

The attendance at the sale of plants organised by the Kenya Horticultural Society and held in Mrs. Mayer's garden on Saturday afternoon was not as large as it has been in previous years, although the five stalls were surrounded by people and many of the plants were sold early in the afternoon. The number of plants for sale showed a marked decrease from last year, but their quality was of a high standard.

There were seedlings in boxes and more valuable plants in separate pots, varying in price from twenty-five cents upwards. It was noticeable that shrubs and perennials were sold more rapidly than annuals, possibly because they are more hardy and likely to withstand drought. The plants had been grown by members of the society.

A delightful tea, provided by members of the Society and their friends, was served on the lawn by Mrs. Bragg, Mrs. Lumley and Miss Joan Lumley.

Those who were assisting at stalls were: Mesdames Paige, Bagley, Impey, Galton-Fenzie and Phillips, the Misses Lovibond, Rogers, Cooper, and Collier, and Messrs. Impey and Sylvester. Miss E. Linnel was in charge of the cash box.

The President of the Society, Lady Muriel Jex-Blake, was unfortunately unable to attend the sale owing to her absence in England, but a stall had been supplied with plants from her garden. The sale was on the whole a great success, and proceeds were estimated at about £50.

THE NJORO AIR RALLY.

New Aerodrome Opened.

By His Excellency the Governor.

Co-Operation Between Air and Land Forces.

CENTRAL BODY TO CONTROL FLYING ACTIVITIES.

Another chapter in the history of East African Civil aviation was written on Friday, when the aerodrome built at Njoro by the aviation section of Njoro Country Club was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, and an air rally was staged. As Lieut.-Colonel A. E. F. Fawcus, D.S.O., M.C., chairman of this section described it, the ground is another milestone on the England to Cape route.

His Excellency, declaring the ground open, announced that Government was investigating the possibility of having an air service connected with the military forces in Kenya.

The ground has been made possible by air-minded people in the district like Col. Fawcus, Brigadier-General Lewin, and Mr. E. H. Wright, who formed a small group of enthusiasts like themselves into an aviation section of the Club. Each, as life member, subscribed £10, and a scheme was formulated and put up to Government. While the latter do not recognise the ground as an official one, they granted the club a long lease at a purely nominal rent of about 80 acres of Crown land. Some 30 acres have been occupied by the aerodrome, and the work carried out under the supervision of Major W. H. C. Mansfield, D.S.O., secretary of the Club, has resulted in an aerodrome which the Officer Commanding the R. A. F. flight, which visited Njoro on Friday and took part in the rally was good enough to say met all conditions. The two main legs run north and south, east to west, and though the altitude is 7,100 feet the majority of machines will find the take off presents no trouble. From the air the ground is clearly indicated by a 60 feet circle containing the word "Njoro" in white letters ten feet long.

A Fine Attendance.

The christening ceremony on Friday was attended by commercial flying machines, a number of private planes, and the four bomber transports and four bombers of the Royal Air Force which have been taking part in the 1934 South African cruise. There were fears lest the rain, badly as it is needed throughout the country, should spoil the day, but except for an overnight shower the day remained fine, and the rally passed off with an eclat which eclipsed that staged some time back in Nairobi.

That the district is air-minded is shown by the fact that some 600 Europeans paid for admission, and they came in from as far afield as Kericho. In addition, natives were legion, who had walked in from their villages ten and twelve miles distant. The whole made a record crowd for any function ever held at Njoro. This air-mindedness was further proved by the enormous number of people who paid for joy rides, and it was only the shortage of machines available for the purpose that caused so many to be disappointed.

With the programme arranged, there was no disappointment, for there was something to see from 10 a.m. until a late hour in the evening.

First to arrive on the ground was Wilson Airways six seater Dragon, with passengers from Nairobi. This was followed by Mr. J. Green, Registrar of Aircraft, flying Mr. G. Blowers' Gipsy 1 with a passenger. There rapidly foregathered Brig.-Gen. Lewin, in a Wilson Airways Gipsy Moth; Mr. J. Carberry in his Klemm; Mrs. Beryl Markham flying her Avro Avian; Mrs. H. Silver, in a Gipsy II Moth; and among other aviators present and who took part in the programme were Mr. S. F. St. Barbe, Mr. Soltau, Mr. Wynne-Eyton, while visitors cordially welcomed were Mrs. Wilson, and Major Hooper, President of the Aero Club of East Africa.

For those machines landing between 10 and 10.15 a.m., a sealed time competition was arranged as a commencement. This was won by Mrs. Beryl Markham. The sealed time was 10h 12m. 25s.; she landed at 10h. 12m. 19 2/5s. Pending the arrival of the R.A.F., Gen. Lewin gave a demonstration of solo flying.

The R.A.F. Arrive.

Just before 11 a.m. the R.A.F. planes were sighted, flying in two groups from Nairobi. Approaching the aerodrome, they gave a magnificent demonstration of formation flying which created the keenest interest among the spectators. Breaking off, they landed, and in the first machine with the Officer Commanding the Cruise Wing Commander R. T. Leather, was His Excellency the Governor. As he announced later, he had come despite the doctors and important meeting of the Executive Council.

Following introductions, the visitors and public assembled around the flagstaff, where Col. Fawcus, in a short speech, welcomed His Excellency, the R.A.F., and thanked the many people who had helped with the rally, notably Major Mansfield.

Formally declaring the aerodrome open for use, the Governor said he looked on Njoro's effort as an example to the rest of the Colony. He commented upon the immense development in civil aviation during his term of office, and prophesied that in the next three years the development would be even greater. "It is no secret to tell you," he added, "that we are investigating the possibility of having an air service connected with our military forces in Kenya. If that comes about my dream of a flying ambulance will become a reality. Just think what that means. And the example now set by Njoro will have to be followed by communities in other parts of the Colony." At the same time, he continued, Government recognised, and were already in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the matter, that it could not allow these developments to go on uncontrolled. There must be some central body that would control the setting up of aerodromes, and so on, and not only for Kenya but there must be co-ordination for the whole of East Africa. "We are getting on with that, and I hope we shall get something done."

Formally Opened.

In conclusion, His Excellency paid a glowing tribute to the R.A.F. who were, he said, making people more air minded every day. He also complimented the various people connected with the making of the Njoro ground on their work, and, formally, declaring it open, broke the Union Jack at the mast head.

There were cheers for His Excellency and the R.A.F., and the programme was continued.

A landing competition for "A" pilots was won by Mr. Carberry in his Klemm from four other competitors. They had to land and come to rest as near as possible to a mark, points being awarded. Engines had to be shut off at 500 feet above the aerodrome.

The Njoro aerial Derby was won by Mrs. Markham. This was 30 miles over a left handed course, on handicap, but several of the competitors went astray and the finish was not so exciting as it might have been. General Lewin was placed second. Capt. Green was scratch, and competitors in the order of their starts were Mrs. Markham, Mr. Wynne-Eyton, General Lewin, and Mr. Carberry.

This concluded the competitions. Mr. St. Barbe, flying the Klemm, and Mr. Soltau, in a Puss Moth, had a "dog fight" in the air which was really thrilling, and the R.A.F. gave a display of flying, and dropping supplies by parachute. A bomb dropping competition was won by Mr. St. Barbe with a direct hit on the objective, a moving motor car.

With joy riding in the intervals, there was flying right up till dusk.

Excellent Organisation.

Excellent organisation was a feature of the day, and co-operating with the officials were Boy Scouts, members of the F.A.N.Y.A., and police. The Hon. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Lewin arranged the catering, and ladies helped in other directions. Stewards of the meeting were Gen. Lewin, chief steward; Mr. E. H. Wright, Capt. L. A. Spiers (and hon. treasurer), Mr. W. J. Beeston, Mr. H. C. Coltart, Mr. S. H. Scott, Major Mansfield, Mr. W. W. Mackinlay, Mr. T. R. Spence (and announcer), Mr. J. Kinsey, and Mr. H. E. Buxton. Dr. J. H. Tennent was honorary medical officer.

A dance in the club house in the evening was largely attended. Among those present were His Excellency, Mrs. Stewart Smith, who accompanied him to Njoro, and Mr. C. C. O'Hagan, A.D.C. A feature of the decorations was a large aeroplane in the centre of the ceiling.

Members of the R.A.F. were billeted at the club and at the houses of various people in the neighbourhood.

On the following morning, the eight machines took the air, and after a salute to Njoro made for Uganda, *en route* to Cairo.

ELECTRIC POWER.

Annual Report of the Lighting Company.

An announcement that there has been a considerable increase in the number of units sold in the Nairobi area is contained in the report of the directors of the East African Power and Lighting Company Ltd., to be submitted at the twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders at Stanley House, Nairobi, on Monday April 30.

It will also be reported that the number of units sold at Mombasa has remained practically constant and that the general improvement apparent in the Highlands has not yet been felt at the coast. The Tana hydro-electric power station was put into commercial service on March 31, 1933, and was formally opened by His Excellency the Acting Governor four months later. Development of electricity supply is proceeding according to programme in Tanganyika and arrangements are being made for further extensions in that territory.

The profit for the year ending December 31, 1933, amounted to £63,208.12.05, which together with the sum of £9,628.4.14 brought forward from the year 1932, totals £72,926.16.19. The following payments and appropriations were made: Transfer to depreciation account £12,500; transfer to general reserve account £3,500; amount written off preliminary development account £1,106.15; dividend for the year on 300,000 seven per cent. preference shares £21,000; interim dividend of three per cent. on 350,000 ordinary shares £10,500.

This leaves a balance of £24,320.1.19, out of which the directors will recommend the payment of a final dividend of four per cent. on the ordinary shares, making seven per cent. for the year. This will involve a sum of £14,000, leaving £10,320.1.19 to be carried to the next account.

The director retiring by rotation will be Captain H. F. Ward, who has decided to offer himself for re-election.

SHARK SKINS WANTED.

A Possible New Industry for Kenya.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
Mombasa, April 19.

The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce frequently receives enquiries from various parts of the world regarding products which may be marketable overseas. Sometimes enquiries take a queer form. For example, the Chamber has recently received, through the Provincial Commissioner, an enquiry regarding shark skins.

This enquiry emanates from H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London, and accompanying the enquiry is a number of interesting diagrams illustrating the methods of cutting and curing the skins while valuable hints are also given as regards the quality and kind of skins required by the market.

A Large Business.

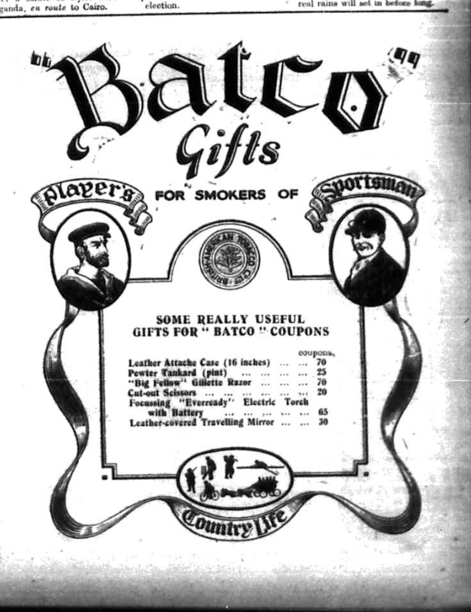
"An extremely large business" says the letter from the Trade Commissioner's Office, "has been done in shark skins in the past, but it was never possible to obtain large and regular supplies with the result that although the finished leather has been taken in bulk repeatedly, the moment the demand arose there were no supplies available, which led to its being dropped altogether."

RAIN AT NAKURU.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Nakuru, April 19.

It looks as though there is some chance of the rains putting in an appearance at last. The skies have been overcast, and rain has fallen every afternoon for the past seven days. Sometimes it has been but a few points, and the heaviest fall cannot have totalled half an inch. Still, it has helped to cool the air, which was getting very sultry and to lay the dust.

Unfortunately, judging from what settlers in the district say, such showers as have fallen have not been universal. The atmosphere, however, is moister, and everyone is hoping that the real rains will set in before long.



"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

Railway Players Production.

A Successful Tribute.

To the Memory of William Shakespeare.

The 1934 Kenya Shakespearean Festival opened at the Empire Theatre on Thursday evening, and the first performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" was witnessed and heartily enjoyed by a fairly numerous audience. Mr. A. J. Master's programme heading "A Wittie and Pleasant Comedy" was fully borne out both by the play and its excellent presentation by the Railway Players and their guest artists, with Miss Patricia Slade as the bright particular visiting star and Mr. R. M. Woodford giving her admirable support. The boisterous comedy in the scenes which see the taming of Katharina begun, continued, and ended, was strictly in keeping with the text of the play, while the quieter scenes were presented with the lightest possible touch. The inclusion of the Induction gave rather a new viewpoint, and the "Taming of the Shrew" is seen as a play within a play—with Christopher Sly, fooled to the top of his bent by the practical joke of a Lord and his servants, as a dreaming and most unsober audience. And as Christopher Sly opens the play we will say here what a good and convincing performance of the old tinker rascal was given by Mr. J. D. McDermott. A first-rate low comedy study.

Rude as some of the humour is, and crude the method of transforming Katharina from a snapping and ungracious vixen into the gracious woman of the last act, the play probably gives a fairly true picture of the manners of the period. The actual story needs no telling. If "The Taming of the Shrew" does not compare with other of Shakespeare's comedies, there are literary gems in it, as for instance, Katharina's beautiful speech in the last act, which by the way was beautifully spoken by Miss Slade.

Four Outstanding Characters.

The performance went, as is usual with Mr. Master's productions, smoothly and without a hitch from start to finish. As the characters of Katharina and Petruchio, Bianca and Gremio are outstanding in the play, so they were in their presentation on Thursday night, and this without detracting in the least from the good and sound work of the cast generally. In physique, voice, and more important still, in her conception of the character of Katharina, Miss Slade was admirably qualified to play the role. Her pettish humour, her later most justifiable anger at Petruchio's treatment, and somewhat summary method of wooing—her misery, when hungry and half dead with lack of sleep, she sits huddled up in front of the fire in her husband's house were completely convincing, while nothing more charming and gracious than the tamed and submissive Katharina of the last act could be conceived. Miss Slade's facial expression in this part of many moods was a study in itself, and no greater compliment could be paid to her than to express the hope that she may some day come again to Kenya and play Beatrice in one of the greatest comedies, "Much ado about Nothing." Mr. Woodford's Petruchio was a fine performance. His too is the commanding personality that the character needs, and the big voice, and the ability for rapid and spontaneous movement. Mr. Woodford's humour was inevitably rough but the quality of his acting was first rate, and he and Miss Slade played to each other with complete success.

Gremio and Bianca.

As Gremio, dandified and middle aged, a would be suitor to Bianca, Mr. A. C. Hands' good gift of comedy found splendid opportunity. Mr. Hands' incisive way of bringing out the many points of humour entrusted to him brought as many laughs from the audience, and his too was a consistently fine character study. Miss Marion Knightly was most charming as Bianca both from the points of appearance and speech. In both respects she was a good foil to her sister, and she was particularly nice in her scene with the two masquerading tutors. Miss Knightly's voice served her well, it was clear and true, and she made a distinct success. Another performance of excellent promise was that of Miss Marion Waller, who played two small parts and made the most of them.

Appreciation of Comedy.

On the comedy side a special word for Mr. Humphrey Slade in his second role as the Pedant, to Mr. D. J. Sobey as Grumio, Petruchio's servant, and to P. le Cheminant as Biondello, servant to Lucentio. Mr. Sobey's speech needed to be clearer sometimes but his appreciation of comedy was unfailing. In quieter mood, Mr. J. A. Scott as Baptista gave a good presentation of a dignified and wealthy gentleman, rather overburdened with the care of two daughters, and Mr. R. W. Harvey, and Mr. F. C. Brookes who played respectively Lucentio and Hortensio did good work. Mr. Harvey's style is as yet a little too formal and quiet, but both style and voice are very pleasant. Mr. Brookes was at his best in the tutor scene when he showed a real sense of humour. Mr. Raymond played three parts, all of them well. Mr. Paul Corfe showed excellent promise as Tranio and his work generally was a big advance on his performance as the Secretary in Richard of Bordeaux. Miss Ada Atwill gave a nice performance as the Hostess, and her voice was always clear.

The Dresses.

To the unseen members of Mr. Master's forces who were jointly responsible for the hundred and one details which make for smoothness in any stage production; to the musicians who provided pleasant and most appropriate incidental music, a special word of appreciation, and to Mr. Master himself, sincere and grateful thanks for his second successful effort to keep the memory of William Shakespeare fresh and fragrant in the minds of Kenya playgoers. The dresses, designed by Miss Slade, were most charming and the scenes, with the simplest materials (just how simple no-one would guess) artistic and pleasing to the eye. Bianca's beautiful dresses were made by Mrs. Knightly and were her gift for the general good of the production. It remains to give one word of advice. The Empire Theatre is a big place, and those who play the quieter parts in the play must be at pains to render their voices audible at the very back of the house. For the rest, a thoroughly enjoyable production.

M. B. D.

Prologue and Epilogue.

A Lord H. Slade.
Christopher Sly J. G. McDermott.
Attendants C. C. Carver, A. P. Manning, R. Clark., D. J. Wright.
Page Bartholomew James Wheeler.
Hostess Ada M. Atwill.

The Players.

Petruchio R. M. Woodford.
Baptista J. A. Scott.
Vincentio Raymond Clark.
Lucentio Robert W. Harvey.
Gremio Andrew C. Hands.
Hortensio F. C. Brookes.
Tranio Paul Corfe.
Biondello P. le Cheminant.
Grumio D. J. Sobey.
Curtis Marion Waller.
Nathanial C. C. Carver.
Philip A. P. Manning.
Joseph R. Clark.
Nicholas D. J. Wright.
The Tailor F. J. Thompson.
The Haberdasher J. Wheeler.
The Pedant Elliston Penkivil.
The Widow Elisabeth Waddington.
Bridesmaids Muriel Prestwich, Nelly de Vries, Gwenda Leeming.
Guests Manina Gordon, Grace Bell, Lesley Carver, Ada M. Atwill.
Baptista's Servant Donald Wright.
Bianca Marion Knightly.
Katharina, the Shrew Patricia Slade.
The Play produced by A. J. Master.

THE GOLDFIELDS.

London Paper's Comment on "Tanganyika" Group.

The "Mining World and Engineering Record" in its issue dated March 24 has the following reference to the East African goldfields:

"The number of miles traversed by Sir Robert Williams, Bart., upon the African continent must be prodigious. Sir Robert has recently been in Kenya Colony, where he has subjected the goldfields to close scrutiny. Accounts from the spot indicate that he is very pleased with the progress so far made. In Kenya Colony it is believed another great goldfield has undoubtedly been found.

"The three companies of the "Tanganyika" group—Zambesia Exploring, Tanganyika Concessions and Rhodesia-Katanga—have valuable interests in the Eldoret Syndicate, now so successfully developing these properties. Sir Robert, before he returns to England, will visit the companies' properties in Congo State, where he hopes to meet Prince George, and together they will return via Lobit[illegible]ay. The three companies [illegible] shareholders well know, [illegible] way, copper, gold, and [illegible] interests in Central Africa. And this brings us to the shares.

Buying of Shares.

"The shares of all three companies, as we have repeatedly stated in these columns, are well worth buying for the rise. The future of the companies is bound up largely with the copper market; but, as economic conditions are improving, better times for the red metal may reasonably be anticipated. Now, too, there is the gold of Kenya Colony."

RAID ON KENYA'S BOOTLEGGERS.

Kibera's Gin Supply Now Cut Off.

ILLICIT STILLS FOUND.

Fifty Police Engaged in a Round-Up.

There is a drought in the village of Kibera, near Nairobi, a drought which has robbed the inmates of fifteen of their kith and kin, caused a wailing among the survivors, and gnashing of teeth and harsh words among the bereaved.

The drought has nothing to do with monsoonal rains—it was caused by the cutting off of basic supplies of Nubian gin for which Kibera has grown infamously infamous. And it has all come about in this way.

Kibera lies approximate to the K.A.R. Cantonment, and history has it that it was a place set apart for the native soldiery and their families on retirement of the former from the active service list. As time went along, Kibera became a sort of no man's land: the K.A.R. severed associations with it, the Nairobi municipality declined to take it over, and the district council doesn't like to think it is there. Voluminous reports it is believed were presented to the Carter Land Commission anent Kibera, but the conclusions of that body have not yet been made public.

A Local Industry.

Meanwhile, a local industry has sprung up, the manufacture and sale of Nubian gin, the effects of which, when drunk, are like tracking down a recurring decimal, in that the imbibing of a quantity on one day produces alcoholic remorse which is revived on successive days by imbibing pure water, until the strength of the spirit is exhausted. Then the cycle begins all over again on a person taking in a fresh supply of liquor. This trade became quite lucrative, and wherewithal was conducted with a secrecy of operation which made it exceedingly impossible to detect. Most of the inmates in the village had their own stills, the product was put into large sized receptacles sunk below the floors of the domains, and then covered over in case of prying eyes.

From time to time punitive expeditions on a small scale were despatched by the police to Kibera, and here and there small quantities of gin and apparatus were found and confiscated, and a few people fined or imprisoned for defrauding the Government of much needed revenue, for no licences were paid of course by the Kiberans. Popular clamour has by no means been appeased by these raids, and solution after solution has been put forward to bring about a better state of affairs.

The Drought Begins.

With gin still pouring into the immediate native locations and scattered dwellings of the capital, the police on Sunday morning organised a grand battle, and the Kibera Drought began.

About 4.30 a.m. last Sunday a force of some 45 askaris, six Europeans and four Asians, under the command of Mr. Middleditch Superintendent, descended before the breaking of the false dawn upon the village. House after house was ambushed, and the debacle began. Concealed vats under the floors were found, and the police busied themselves emptying the ginny contents into the ground outside. As fast as they did it, the women, who make the liquor, lapped it up, so that when the raid was at an end what Mother Earth had not taken back to herself the women had—with dire results to themselves.

Literally, hundreds of gallons of Nubian gin were found and destroyed, saving a few gallons here and there for exhibit in the police court on the following day.

This court was presided over by Mr. D. Emley, the District Officer at Nairobi, before whom were paraded two men and thirteen women, charged under a 1930 Ordinance with being in unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor. Outside, there had assembled about 200 more women, all in truculent mood at this interference with the village industry.

Sentences of five months imprisonment, with substantial fines or more gaol in lieu of payment, were imposed upon offenders with previous convictions; others got less terms and smaller fines, although both were substantial nevertheless, and all the apparatus found was ordered to be destroyed. One Nubian, employed by the Native Affairs Department, was fined Shs. 200/- or two months in gaol for obstructing a police officer in the lawful exercise of his powers. He refused to allow them to search his house, or to give his name, etc., and his manner was also war-like, so that a crowd collected and for a time things looked as if they might become difficult.

The raid passed off, however, without casualties, and the police are to be congratulated upon a fine and much needed piece of work.

But it was a sad sight to see, throughout Sunday, the long long trail of customers who arrived throughout the day with their bottles and pans for gin, to find alas that the drought had started and was likely to last a long time.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION.

The Annual General Meeting.

A LOSS FOR THE YEAR.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, April 10.
(By Air Mail).

The twenty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the British East Africa Corporation Ltd., was held in London on March 23 and was presided over by Sir Humphrey Leggett.

Mr. David Hepburn of Messrs. Hunt, Leuchars and Hepburn was appointed a substantive director in place of his father, the late Mr. Andrew Hepburn and Mr. J. G. Stutfield, Secretary of the Company, was re-elected a Director.

Dealing with the profit and loss account, the Chairman said:

"The most important figure is, of course, the result, viz., loss for the year £21,310. The corresponding figure for the previous year was a loss of £16,777, and from this comparison, unless the details are analysed, the working loss for the year would appear to be about £4,500 worse than the year before. It is, therefore, important that I should show you that this is not the case, and that the real working results for the 1932-33 year give a net improvement of about £2,000 over 1931-32."

Sir Humphrey explained at length how this net improvement had been obtained in what he described as "absolutely the worst year on record, not only for ourselves, but for traders everywhere."

Organisation Intact.

"Examination of the results of a large number of companies," the chairman said, "shows that, in nearly every case, their net trading results for 1932-33 were very much worse than for 1931-32. We therefore take some pride and feel that our staff should be congratulated on having got through the 1932-33 year with actually a small net improvement and keeping intact our organisation and clientele, which will enable the Company to reap the benefit when trade revives.

"Before leaving this point, however, I wish to emphasise that further reduction in working expenses is continuously going on, and the programme in hand provides for a reduction by the middle of this year of about £6,000. It is only right to record our grateful thanks to every member of the staff, both in Africa and London, for their loyal acceptance of heavy personal sacrifice in this matter. The Directors, as you know, have entirely waived their fees for a number of years, and will continue to do so."

LEAGUE LOANS TO BULGARIA.

Interest Payments to be Increased.

Improved Conditions.

ACTION CONTRASTED TO THAT OF GERMANY.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 20.

It is announced by the League Loans Committee in London that the Bulgarian Government has agreed to increase remittances for interest service of the seven per cent Refugee and Settlement Loan 1926 and 7½ per cent. Stabilization Loan 1928 from 25 per cent.—the rate which by arrangement has been paid for the past year—to 32½ per cent. for the next two years. These payments will be in addition to those which Bulgaria has undertaken to make in respect of 10 per cent. payment on blocked levas which have accumulated during the years 1932/34 in respect of the untransferred portion of service of two loans.

The League Loans Committee recommend bondholders to aquiesce in the Bulgarian Government's proposals.

"The Times" Financial Editor describes the announcement as gratifying, and sees in it the indication that improvement in local conditions, even among the poorer European countries, is beginning to increase by their ability to meet their debts.

He adds: "It is rather striking that Bulgaria should feel itself able to increase her external debt payments at a time when richer countries like Germany should still be talking of reducing theirs."

Bulgaria has also been making some substantial payments in respect of arrears of commercial debts.—British Official Wireless Service.

DAMAGE BY ELEPHANTS.

Suggested Compensation from Public Funds.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, April 23.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in the House of Commons has promised to convey to the Governor of Kenya, Mr. J. W. Banfield's suggestion that compensation should be paid from Public Funds for devastation caused to native cultivation by elephants. Mr. Banfield represents Wednesbury in the Labour interest.

An Enquiry.

*On enquiry, the *East African Standard* learns that nothing of this suggestion is known in Government circles in Nairobi, nor does it arise from any correspondence that has taken place on the proposal. Government has on various occasions considered the question of giving compensation for damage done by game, but it has been clearly realised that the true solution is to do everything possible to prevent game from causing damage to cultivated areas, native and non-native.

It will be remembered that from time to time the Game Department has organised elephant drives with this very object in view. Again, Government recognises that compensation is impracticable from many points of view, particularly in view of the enormous areas over which cultivation of some form or another is spread, and the impossibility of getting even a rough estimate of any damage that might be done. The drought through which the Colony has passed in the last eighteen months has accentuated the difficulties of depredations by game, and the Game Department has been hard put to it to minimise the damage.

THE BRITISH IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

Efforts to Expand Export Trade.

IMPORTANT STEP.

Central Body to Promote Maximum Efficiency.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, April 20.

The National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers took to-day what the Chairman described as the most important step that the industry has ever collectively taken in its history. A special meeting overwhelmingly approved of the establishment of a central authoritative body representing all sections to promote maximum efficiency and also to expand the export trade.

The chairman, Mr James Henderson stated that the industry during March was working to 80 per cent. capacity, a much higher rate in relation to capacity than any other steel producing country in the world.

DR. ALEKHINE LEADING.

In Chess Championship of the World.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Freiburg im Breisgau, April 20.

The sixth game in the World's Chess Championship resulted in a draw. The scores are now Dr. Alekhine four points, Herr Bogoljubow two points.

Seventh Game.

Later.

The seventh game was left drawn after 17 moves.

*A maximum of 30 games will be played in various South German towns which were expected to last 10 weeks, the first player to obtain 15½ points being the winner.

A GLIDING RECORD.

Flight of Nearly Sixty Miles.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 23.

A flight of nearly 60 miles was made yesterday by Mr. G. E. Collins, of the London Gliding Club, which, it is claimed, breaks the British long distance gliding record. Ninety minutes were occupied in the flight, from Dunstable to Southend-on-Sea, during which a height of 4,200 feet was reached. This also is claimed as a record.—British Official Wireless Service.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

Visit of Dutch Delegations to London.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 24.

A delegation of Dutch officials, headed by Dr. Hirschfeld, the Director General of Economic Affairs at the Hague, visited the Board of Trade to-day for preliminary conversations regarding the scope of the negotiations for the new trade agreement.

Lt. Colonel Colville, the Parliamentary Secretary to Overseas Trade Department, was the chief representative on the British side.—British Official Wireless Service.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.

Effort to Reduce Huge Deficits.

A Re-organisation Scheme.

MINOR LINES TO BE CLOSED AND WAGES REDUCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Paris, April 19.

The Cabinet has unanimously agreed to a scheme for railway reorganisation, proposed by M. Flandin, the Minister for Public Works, whereby it is hoped to reduce by nearly one half the annual deficit of £56,000,000.

The scheme involves the closing of 6,250 miles of minor railways or limiting trains thereon to one daily and replacing this lost mileage by road traffic, suspending the long distance motor coach passenger services which compete with main line railways; the pensioning off of a number of railwaymen, cuts in certain classes of pensions and a reduction of about six per cent. railwaymen's wages.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Credits Guaranteed for Exports.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 21.

At the concluding session of the annual meeting of the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce high tribute was paid to the great services rendered by the Exports Credits Guarantee Department, through which in the past seven years exports have been guaranteed to the value of £4,700,000. Losses amounted to only £350,000, and the amount recovered from defaulters was £100,000. On March 31 last the balance in hand on the operations of the previous four years was £1,359,000. Outstanding liabilities were £8,000,000.

It was suggested that the balance in hand should go into the suspense account instead of going automatically into the treasury, and that the premiums charged might in this way be reduced. It was suggested also that departments might consider the question of raising cover from 60 to 75 per cent at the present premium.

Stabilising Sterling.

During the discussions on the need of caution in stabilising sterling in relation to other currencies Sir Alan Anderson, the Chairman, said this whole subject was under debate in the International Chamber of Commerce where the British delegates frankly declared there was not the slightest chance of Britain returning to the gold standard until conditions were more stable.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 26.

Sterling on New York was quoted at 5.13¾ and on Paris at 77¼. Business on the Stock Exchange was very limited with a tendency to be reactionary. British Government stocks dull, War Loan 3½ per cent. quoted ex-dividend at 102 15/16. Gold was 135/7d.—British Official Wireless Service.

ANOTHER DECREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT.

Expectations for April Figures.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, April 25.

It is anticipated that when the figures for April are published a further big decrease in unemployment, unofficially estimated at approximately 100,000, will be recorded.

The indications are daily increasing that industries have not only turned the corner but are steadily gaining impetus after the long period of depression. The Budget has considerably helped to stimulate progress. Company reports appearing every day almost without exception refer to improved trade, increased profits and better prospects.

A Contrast.

This state of affairs is reflected in prices of industrial shares. The following is a typical example; contrast the prices last year and those now prevailing.

Consols 2½ per cent. last year 75¼, now 79¼.

Southern Railway preferred last year 35, now 79.

Dunlops last year 21/- now 51/6.

Courtaulds last year 52/6 now 69/6.

Imperial Tobacco last year 91/10 now 124/3.

Commodity prices also show general and, in some cases, very remarkable rises.—British Official Wireless Service.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Northern Frontier Province Difficulties.

Designed to facilitate the collection of tax in the Northern Frontier District; the Bill to amend the Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax Ordinance of 1930 emerged from its second reading in the Legislative Council on Wednesday without any opposition being voiced.

In moving the second reading, the Chief Native Commissioner stated that the reason for its introduction was that during the two years that the principal ordinance had been in existence various difficulties had been experienced in its working, and it was with a view to removing these that the amendments in the Bill were being proposed.

One of the difficulties was that District Commissioners were hampered by the existing provisions dealing with imprisonment in default of distress in that defaulting tribesmen were able to escape into the bush or across the border during the period that was required for the execution of a distress warrant.

Defaulting Tribesmen.

Two other amendments, he said, proposed to reduce the period of grace allowed in the case of representatives of proclaimed tribes whose taxes had been commuted, as experience had proved that the previous period of grace was too long and enabled defaulting tribesmen to escape across the border and so avoid payment of the tax owing by their tribe.

The Bill passed the second reading after an application by the Hon. Shams-ud-Deen for similar provisions to be enacted in respect of other borders had been ruled out of order.

No amendments were offered in committee on Thursday, and the Bill passed its third reading.

NARCOTICS BUREAU CAMPAIGN.

Controlling Egypt's Drug Traffickers.

STRIKING SUCCESS.

Growing Difficulties for Smugglers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Cairo, April 23.

The striking success of the Narcotic Bureau's campaign against drug traffickers is revealed in the annual report.

Russell Pasha is of the opinion that the narcotic menace which threatened Egypt with destruction five years ago will be removed, provided the present energetic measures are continued.

Drug addicts imprisoned, at the end of last year, numbered 674 as compared with 6,000 four years earlier.

It is now extremely difficult to import white drugs, such as morphine, heroin and cocaine. The Bureau is concentrating on breaking up the gangs who are now compelled to import the bulkier drugs, such as hashish and opium.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM FOR KAMPALA.

Under Investigation by Government.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Kampala, April 22.

In the Uganda Legislative Council last week Government was asked to make an explanatory pronouncement setting forth the present position in regard to a sewerage system for Kampala.

The answer read as follows:—

"The Governor has recently had under renewed consideration the possibility of obtaining assistance from the Colonial Development Fund for the installation of a water-borne sewage system in Kampala on the basis of the scheme prepared by the Consulting Engineer to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in 1930. Various questions required to be settled before the advisability of seeking assistance from the Fund could receive final consideration and the Kampala Local Sanitary Board were asked to institute the necessary enquiries. In replying to these enquiries the Board called attention to the view that it would be preferable to inaugurage surface drainage and a road scheme before the water-borne sewage scheme, though this view is not shared by the Government's principal medical advisers. An estimate for the former scheme had been prepared by a sub-committee of the local sanitary board in addition to the estimate prepared by the consulting Engineer and in examining the alternative proposal of the Board it has been necessary, since the sub-committee's estimate was considerably less than that of the Consulting Engineers, to obtain a detailed comparison of the discrepancy. The Director of Public Works has now furnished his comments which are at present under consideration by Government.

The War Office has decided to abandon the proposal to transfer the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall (Twickenham) to Canterbury. Kneller Hall has been for nearly 75 years the school at which most of the bandmasters of British military bands have been trained, and is the most famous military band training ground of the world.

THE LOCUST CAMPAIGN.

Extensive Hatching Reported.

In Nearly all Areas.

EVERY EFFORT BEING MADE TO DEAL WITH SITUATION.

The following report, dated April 26, on the locust situation in Kenya and the campaign of destruction has been issued by the Department of Agriculture:

Coast Province.

Small bands of hoppers are hatching out here and there in the Shimba Hills, but are being destroyed by beating as they appear. No large hatchings have yet taken place in Shimba, and no hatchings, large or small, have been reported elsewhere in the district, though reports of laying in the Mafisini area and near Ramisi have been received. At the request of the officers in charge a poison spray unit has been despatched to Digo for experimental purposes.

Malindi reports emergences on a small scale in the Dagamar and Madunguni locations. These outbreaks are being dealt with and poison bait has been despatched to the officer in charge. Hoppers have also appeared during the last few days in the vicinity of Bura, on the Moshi line; the extent of this infestation is not yet known but measures have been adopted to deal with the situation.

Small swarms of fliers, reported to be in the laying stage are still circling to and fro over the Railway line in the neighbourhood of Cherangwe, near Mombasa.

Masai-Machakos.

Though no hatchings have as yet been reported it is known that extensive layings have taken place in the country between Simba Station and the Tanganyika border, and particularly in the South Chyulu area. While this is not an easy territory to deal with, owing to lack of labour, roads and water, the situation is being investigated, and the necessary steps taken to cope with any eventual outbreak.

To the north of the railway in the Emali-Keiti river district the hopper infestation has increased considerably due to daily hatchings over a large area. The Locust Officer in charge reports that large numbers of natives are turning out daily on the work of destruction, and that the campaign in the Matiliku district is progressing satisfactorily. As it is feared that the area of infestation may prove greater than one man can handle a special officer has been deputed to investigate the position on the spot, and should it be found that further assistance is required the necessary action will be taken without delay.

Kisii-Sotik-Mara River.

The honorary officer operating in the Mara river district reports that all hopper-bands over an extensive area to the east of the river have now been exterminated by beating, burning and baiting. The whole of the country from the Mara to the Kisii border is covered with scattered bands of hoppers, and the above named officer has now turned his attention to this infestation. It is hoped that it will be possible to report further satisfactory progress of this campaign next week, but owing to the large number of fresh daily hatchings the work can only progress comparatively slowly.

Over the border in the Kisii-Sotik district a report of a further hatching on a one mile front along the Kipsonoi river has been received. This outbreak is being investigated and it is not expected that any difficulty will be encountered in dealing with the emergence.

From Kisii it is reported that the hopper infestation is spreading and that the appointment of a European Locust Officer with full equipment is essential. The necessary action has been taken and a sufficient supply of poison bait and equipment despatched.

It will be gathered from the above that hatchings are general in practically all areas, and that as extensive daily emergences are now in progress it is still too early to gauge the gravity of the situation as a whole. All that can be said at present is that every effort is being made to deal with each infestation as it arises and that the concerted measures have so far proved effective.

COFFEE MARKET.

Cabled Reports from London.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan and Co., Ltd., sole agents for Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., have received the following cabled coffee report dated London, April 25.

During the week ended April 25, 3,840 bags Kenya coffee were offered at auction, of which 1,834 bags were sold realising an average price of £70.18.4 per ton.

The highest prices paid for "A" "B" and "C" grades were as follows:—

Grade "A": Highest, £123; lowest, £65.

Grade "B": Highest, £81 10; lowest, £55.

Grade "C": Highest, £65; lowest, £45.

The market is still generally quiet with rather better demand for "B" and "C" grades, bought in lots consisting mainly of "A" grades.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, April 17.
(By Air Mail).

Following are prices of selected stock quoted on the London Exchange on Monday, April 16. They represented the approximate closing quotation on that day:—

War Loan 3½%	104½
Conversion Loan 3½%	103 7/16
Funding Loan 4%	113 1/16
India 5% 36 38	107½
Kenya 6%	121½
N.S.W. 5% 35 55	103½
Japanese 6% (1924)	92½
BANKS.	
Chtd of India	16¼ x.a.
Barclays "B" £1	71/4½
Barclays (D.C. & O.) "A"	34/3
Standard of S.A.	13 9/16
Hongkong & Shang $125	137
National of India	48½ x.a.
Bank of Ireland	300
INDUSTRIAL.	
Imp. Chem.	38/3
Imp. Chem. Def.	9/7½
Imperial Airways	38/3
De Havilland	51/7½
Handley Page	16/3
Fairey Aviation	27/6
Hawker Aircraft, Ord.	22/4½
Cables & W. "B"	9¼
Cables & W. "A"	33½
Cables & W. 5½% Pref.	72½
B. Amer. Tob.	6 1/32
Carreras "A"	8 7/32
Imp. Tobacco	122/9
Baldwins	4/-
Guest, Keen	18/3
Vickers, Ord.	9/3
Cunard	6/9
Royal Insurance	8 1/16
Alliance (old)	25¼
Sun. (5/- pd.)	85/6
Dunlop (£1)	51/9
Burmah	4 11/16
Royal Dutch	21¼
Trinidad Leases	68/1½
Anglo-Pers. 8% Pref.	33/3
Shell Trans.	3½
Shell Trans. 7% Pref.	30/9
V.O.C. Hdg.	36/3
G.W.R. 5% Con. Pf.	111
L.M.S. 4% Gtd.	90½
L.M.S. 4% Pref. 1923	58
L.N.E. 4% 2nd Gtd.	81
L.N.E. 1st Pref.	68
L.N.E. 2nd Pref.	40
Southern Rly. 5% Pf.	111
Patons and B'ld	66/4½
Courtaulds	55/6
J. & P. Coats	63/-
Eng. Sewing Cotton	44/6
Brit. Cel. 10/	14/3
Brit. Cel. 2nd Pf.	13/9
Unilever	25/1½
Lever 20% (£1)	65/-
Lever 7% Pref.	29/10½
Borax	35/3
Nestles 8%	39/7½
Guinness (£1)	106/6
Watney, Combe, Def.	[illegible]
Int. Nickel	27 1/16
Tilling T. Ord.	55/9
Brazil Tractions	11 3/16
B.A. Gt. Southern	30½
B.A. Western 4½%	56

ST. GEORGE'S FESTIVAL IN UGANDA.

Annual Celebration by Englishmen.

THE "BARON" CEREMONY.

Enjoyable Evening at the Kampala Club.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Kampala, April 22.

All Englishmen who could possibly do so, came into Kampala this week-end to attend the festivities organised by the local Branch of The Royal Society of St. George to honour England's Patron Saint.

On Saturday afternoon England played the Rest in a Rugby match on the Nakivubo football ground and, although the play was a little ragged, owing to lack of practice which was obvious, nevertheless a hard and interesting game was witnessed. The Rest won by 10 points to eight.

In the evening the annual ball was held at the Kampala Club and has been voted the most successful in the short life of the Branch, and the dance went with a swing from the very beginning and continued until the small hours of the morning.

His Excellency the Governor, who we were very glad to see had recovered from his recent indisposition was present and the officers of the Royal Air Force, who only arrived in Entebbe that morning, came in full strength.

Entry of the "Baron."

The first interlude was a song "Ale, the Good English Ale" by four stalwart Englishmen of varying Counties, but Somersetshire seemed to predominate, and the chorus was taken up by the crowded ballroom with great enthusiasm.

After the following dance came the event of the evening—the Entry of the Baron of Beef. The stage curtains had been drawn and two young drummers of the Uganda Police appeared and took position. The drums rolled, the curtains parted and four Englishmen appeared in the centre of the stage dressed as cooks and carrying on their stalwart shoulders a tray containing over one hundred pounds of "Baron". At the end of the "roll" they descended the steps on to the ballroom floor and then paraded through the dancers to the tune of "The Roast Beef of Old England". Behind them came the inevitable Somersetshireman holding aloft two tankards of foaming beer. A noble Baron of Beef, which was paraded well and truly.

Then supper—and a very good supper it was. The "Baron" being duly honoured. The main and staple liquid sustenance was beer—not as we get it at home of course because that is not possible—but anyway it was *beer*. Dancing continued and breakfast of most excellent sausage and mash about 2.30 a.m. started the programme all over again.

It is due to Kenya to let you know that the Baron and the sausages came from your excellent grazing grounds and factories and as it is impossible to get real Yorkshire Ham, the Kenya variety is a very good substitute.

The Local Branch.

It must be noted that the Uganda Branch is entirely a Society of Englishmen constituted to create a Fund for the relief of necessitous Englishmen in Uganda. The annual ball is an expression of our nationality but it stands entirely on its own feet and not one cent is taken from the Relief Fund towards any expenses of that function. If there is any credit balance on the Ball it will go to that Fund, and we hope that this year, owing to the generosity of certain distinguished firms, we shall be able to add a little to our reserve fund to assist any deserving case.

Cathedral Service.

This afternoon some two hundred Europeans attended Divine Service in Namirembe Cathedral. The occasion was to celebrate St. George's Day. The President of the Uganda Branch, The Hon. E. L. Scott, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., read the first lesson and His Excellency the Governor, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., read the second lesson. The Venerable Archdeacon Daniell, O.B.E., the Chaplain to the Branch, preached a most able sermon. There was a full choir of about 50 members of the Uganda Choral Society under the leadership of the Conductor and organist, Mr. P. Lush.

LIMITATION OF DEBTS.

Proposed Extension of Period.

The Bill consolidating and amending the law relating to limitation, was at Wednesday's meeting of the Kenya Legislative Council, referred to a select committee: the Attorney General, chairman; the Solicitor General, Hon. F. A. Bemister (Mombasa), Capt. the Hon. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South), and Hon. J. B. Pandya.

So far as the ordinary man in the street was concerned, said the Attorney General on the second reading, the time within which an action could be brought on a simple contract had been extended from three to six years. It was a question for the consideration of members as to whether this was a wise or unwise change to make, but it had the support of the Law Society and of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. The other large amendment in principle was an extension from one year to two years with regard to bringing an action in tort.

Time Barred Suit.

Capt. Schwartze drew attention to one provision of the English law which the Bill did not contain—of a court having judicial cognisance of a suit which was time barred. This he described as a matter of very great importance. A second point was that the extension of the limitation of debts from three to six years might automatically revive debts which at the moment were statute barred, a provision which should not be permitted in this Bill, and he had been asked by Nairobi Chamber of Commerce—which represented the creditor class as opposed to the debtor class—to express their concurrence with his request that those debts actually statute barred should remain statute barred.

While somewhat doubtful about accepting the latter, the Attorney General said he would be guided by the wishes of the House.

The second reading of the Bill was then agreed to, and the measure referred to select committee for consideration and report.

A HOSPITAL RATE.

Uasin Gishu Council's Decision.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Eldoret, April 24.

The Uasin Gishu Council has again decided to impose a Hospital Rate of Shs. 20/- for the year 1934, on every male person of wholly European origin or descent residing within the Uasin Gishu District.

The Town Clerk said that with the alterations in the boundaries of the electoral area and the new voter roll published he had been enabled to add 150 new names to the list of those liable for the rate and many of these were liable for past years and had not paid. The full support of Council was accorded him on his reporting that he was taking the necessary steps in the matter.

BURNING OF A NATIVE'S HUT.

Commons Question on Tax Collection.

"NOT THE CUSTOM AT ALL."

An Alleged Case in Kavirondo.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, April 17.
(By air mail.)

In the House of Commons recently Mr. W. Lunn (Lab. Rothwell) for Mr. J. W. Banfield (Lab. Wednesbury) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he is aware that, in connection with the collection of last year's tax from the Kavirondo tribe in Kenya Colony, an elderly native named Odera, son of Wandeda, while interned in a detention camp for non-payment of tax, also had his hut burnt to the ground by order, as a tax defaulter; and whether he will now issue instructions to the Kenya Government that the burning of huts of indigent African men and women for non-payment of tax is to cease absolutely?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: I have no knowledge of the incident alleged in the first part of the question, but I am asking the Governor for a report. As regards the latter part, I would refer the hon. Member to the reply to his question on this subject on the 31st of January.

Mr. Lunn: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman if it is the custom in Kenya to burn down the huts of natives in respect of which tax has not been paid?

Necessitous Cases.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: No, it certainly is not the custom at all. In the first place, the most careful care is taken of any necessitous cases to see if they ought to be relieved. In the second place, even if the tax is properly payable and ought to be received, there is a suspension of 21 days, and in the third place, it is not the practice to burn huts.

Mr. Lunn: Will the right hon. Gentleman make inquiries into the case which is specified here?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: That is exactly what I said I would do in the first part of the answer to the question.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Special Provision to be Made for Pension.

Kenya Legislative Council on Wednesday accepted the second reading of a Bill "to make special provision in regard to the pension of Walter Harragin."

Mr. Harragin is the Attorney General. It so happened that at the time he was appointed, in succession to Mr. MacGregor, the Solicitor General was absent from the Colony on leave, so that Mr. Harragin had to take office before Mr. MacGregor had actually left the service of Kenya. Under colonial Office Regulations, two men cannot qualify for pension in respect of the same office, and it was explained by the Colonial Secretary that a special Ordinance became necessary in order to cover the hiatus in Mr. Harragin's pensionable service. Its cost to the Colony will not exceed £21, and the speaker assured members that this would not be taken as a precedent for the future. In fact, he doubted if it would ever occur again that both legal officers were away at the same time.

The second reading was agreed to.

The measure went without amendment through its third reading on Thursday.

APPOINTING SELECT COMMITTEES.

A Point of Order in Council.

CUSTOMARY PROCEDURE.

Colonial Secretary Presides in Governor's Absence.

His Excellency the Governor did not preside at Thursday's sitting of the Kenya Legislative Council. It was explained by the Colonial Secretary, who took the chair, that as members knew, His Excellency had been suffering from a slight indisposition lately. The speaker would like it to be understood that no question of the Governor being seriously unwell arose, but as everyone knew he had the Governors' Conference before him in the following week, and he was anxious to save himself as much as possible for that purpose.

The select committee agreed to by Government, to consider what amendments were necessary to the Legislative Council Ordinance and rules as announced by the President: the Attorney General, chairman, Solicitor General, Acting Commissioner for Local Government, Major the Hon. F. Cavendish - Bentinck (Nairobi North), Capt. the Hon. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South), Major G. H. Riddell (Kyambu), Hon. N. S. Mangat, and Hon. J. B. Pandya.

Hon. Shams ud Deen immediately moved, under the Standing Orders of Council, that the name of the Hon. Isher Das be added.

The President would give no decision then, but later in the sitting Capt. Schwartze re-opened the subject on a motion to refer the Juveniles Bill to a select committee. He agreed that Mr. Shams ud Deen's motion was quite in order, but explained that it had been the practice of the House for years to announce the personnel of select committees which had been arrived at by agreement. That practice had now been challenged, and the challenge had to be faced, and although he regretted the point had been raised the actual personnel of select committees would have to be appointed by motion in the House.

Motion Withdrawn.

The President also agreed that the point taken by Mr. Shams ud Deen was quite correct, and added that the two Indian members he had consulted had agreed to serve on this particular committee believing they adequately represented Indian opinion. After the usual morning interval, the President announced that he had explained to Mr. Shams ud Deen the customary procedure, and that the latter under the circumstances withdrew his motion. In the past, he added, Government had always thought it fortunate that with unofficial members they were able to arrive at an agreement as to the composition of committees, and it would be a very good thing if the Indian members could also arrange among themselves so that there should be no suggestion among the Indian community as a whole that one or other of the Indian elected members was figuring on committees more than another.

Hon. N. S. Mangat hoped the impression created by the latter remark would not be that the Indian members were incapable of agreeing among themselves, and the President said he was very glad to hear this.

In accordance with standing orders, a motion was then offered by the Attorney General, to refer the Juveniles Bill to a select committee consisting of himself as chairman; the Solicitor General, the Acting Chief Native Commissioner, the Director of Education, Canon Burns (Native Interests), Major G. H. Riddell (Kyambu), Sir Robert Shaw (Ukamba), and Hon. Shams ud Deen.

Elsewhere appears a report of the debate on the grant for famine relief, and the other major business was the second reading of the Juveniles Bill, on the inception of which Government was heartily congratulated.

Two requests for supplementary appropriations—a final one in respect of 1933 and the first for 1934—were referred to the select committee on estimates.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE.

Prompt Drafting of Amending Bill.

Two members of the Legislative Council—Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck and Capt. H. E. Schwartze—were requested by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on Thursday afternoon to support the amendment to the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 1934 simplifying the procedure to be adopted in applying for exemption from the requirements with regard to the printing of the names of directors of companies on the stationery, trade catalogues, circulars, and so on, issued by companies. At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. R. F. Mayer, it was also decided to write the Attorney-General thanking him for the prompt manner in which he had drafted the Amending Bill to meet the wishes of the local commercial community in this matter. During the discussion it was said by Capt. H. E. Schwartze that another local organisation had recently considered the matter and had come to the conclusion it was desirable that a judicial mind should be brought to bear on such applications for exemption, and on this ground had decided to express its opposition to the proposed amendment. The body referred to was of the opinion that the demands of the commercial community would be sufficiently met if the applications were considered by a judge in chambers as this procedure would only involve expenditure of about Shs. 30 or Shs. 40.

The Bill was formally read a first time in Kenya Legislative Council on Thursday.

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE.

Replacing the Indian Postal Act.

There was no opposition at Wednesday's sitting of Kenya Legislative Council to the Post Office Ordinance, the second reading of which was carried on the motion of the Postmaster General. At the moment, he explained, the Kenya Post Office operated under the authority of an applied Indian Act, which it was now proposed to replace with a local ordinance. Another object was to consolidate existing law on the subject, and to introduce such amendments as were necessary to simplify work and procedure. There were only two changes to which he wished to draw attention. One was the proposal to transfer from the Governor in Council to the P.M.G. the power to make some of the less important regulations regarding post office business, although other powers such as fixing the rates would be reserved to the former. Another change was to eliminate the schedule in the Indian Act which laid down the maximum rates of postage in respect of the inland service.

The substitution of "or" for "and" was the only change made on Thursday in committee, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE GIN PALACES.

Eight More Arrests at Kibera.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

The Kenya police stationed in Nairobi had a night out on Sunday, for 63 of them, under Mr. R. Middleditch, Superintendent, took another stroll to Kibera to see how the local industry of Nubian gin making was progressing. It will be recalled that a similar visit of inspection was paid by them a week ago and they found such a flourishing state of affairs that it was really a pity to interfere with it but, rather than allow the market to be overloaded, they were forced to destroy several hundred gallons. Incidentally, certain of the villagers, mainly women, are now inmates of Nairobi gaol, having forgotten the necessary formality of complying with the law, which is very strict about the illegal manufacture of liquor.

On this occasion, the rather truculent attitude of the villagers of a week ago had been replaced by a meekness which on occasions was found rather deceptive. For instance, one aged lady was discovered boiling a large can of water in her kitchen. She complained bitterly that the search for gin was likely to interfere with the food she was about to prepare. But the police removed the can of water, and in turn took away the fire, to discover that it was placed over a large hole in the ground which contained an equally large tin of illicit gin. So the breakfast was spoiled after all.

Hard Labour.

Quite a large quantity of gin was once more poured into Mother Earth—the vegetation around the village of Kibera will probably be leery-looking for some time to come it is quite evident—and on Monday, the District Officer of Nairobi dealt with eight accused.

Two were acquitted and five of them, three men and two women, were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and a fine of Shs. 200/-, or in default two months' further hard labour, while the sixth, also a woman, who admitted one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' hard labour with a fine of Shs. 500/-, or in default of payment, four months' further hard labour.

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PRICE Shs. 3/- per bottle,

HOWSE and McGEORGE LTD.
NAIROBI AND BRANCHES.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR THE COLONY OF KENYA AT NAIROBI.

CIVIL CASE No. 93 of 1934.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1933

AND

IN THE MATTER OF S. JACOBS (ELDORET) LIMITED re PETITION TO WIND UP.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding-up of the above-named Company by His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya, was on the 20th day of April 1934, presented to the said Court by Kanjee Naranjee, Merchant, carrying on business on Government Road, Nairobi, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said Court at Nairobi on the 8th day of May, 1934, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous of supporting or opposing the making of the order on the said petition may appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for same.

RALSTON & KAPLAN
Advocates and Solicitors
for the Petitioner,
Kanjee Naranjee,
National Buildings,
Government Road,
Nairobi,
Kenya Colony.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition, either to oppose or support, must serve on or send by post to the above-named Advocates and Solicitors, for the Petitioner, National Buildings, P.O. Box 507, Nairobi, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their Advocates and Solicitors (if any), and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th day of May, 1934.

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THE EAST African Standard
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934.

St. George—and the Dragons.

It is very pleasant, very stimulating and, of course, not a little self-satisfying at a time when every sort of panacea is prescribed for all the ills of the world, to reflect, as Englishmen, on the position of England and the Empire—unique England in the strictly limited geographical sense and never forgetting Englishmen—and the great debt to those others, whom some are pleased to call their "tribal cousins," the Scots, the Irish and the Welsh—in the creation, preservation and expansion of the Outer Realm. Some would prescribe Communism, Fascism, Nazism, Socialism, Internationalism and a host of lesser political purgatives for the disease of civilization but the Englishman clings with great complacency to the specific Democracy with the legend "D." It may not be a true Democracy as judged by the text books. It may be, in practice, nothing but a near benevolent bureaucracy between elections, or in times of stress a coalition Group Dictatorship, but the Englishman who is not given to analysis is quite content with the assurance that he is as much in the world's greatest as in his best System. There have been suggestions of late that Democracy has failed and that we must all look to foreign sources for the perfect social and political structure of the future. It is all very well giving way to pessimism in days of stress—and the Englishman enjoys being gloomy occasionally—but when the sun shines again the good people will once more restore their faith—not really shaken—in the virtues of the British Constitution, the mere mention of the word of which is the old-fashioned test of sobriety. The sun has come out in fact Englishman. He established an unchallenged reputation for a definite superiority over the monotony of insult or matter, he had that deprecating attitude which made his fair for effective personality the more necessary and useful; he had real courage, indestructible self-confidence and the wit to make fun himself at an early date the highest pedestal so that all who wished to see him must inevitably look up while he, from his point of vantage, looks down quite naturally on all the world. St. George and the cherubic satellites who hover about him have kept that position through the centuries. Now and again he descends to kill a dragon or two but when he retires aloft. He has been busy lately. The crawling monsters of economic and financial depression and the more virulent and feverish political imaginations have fallen to his bright blade and St. George is now, today, high above the world, the glittering example of rectitude. The dragon of depression is dying. The Budget has been balanced and the public purse is well lined. The unemployed are provided for in the means of livelihood on a more generous scale than the British Working man earned by the sweat of his brow in the spacious days before the War. The banks are stuffed with money awaiting investment. The Exchequer is continuing to finance the most amazing schemes of old age pensions, employment insurance and health benefits the world has known. The Government does not need a police force to quell Civil Guard to keep the peace. The British Bobby, with his thumbs in his belt, goes cheerfully and unarmed his supreme. The wealthy and fortunate among the nation, faced with the alternative of disruption or dissipation of their possessions, wisely chose the police of transferring some of their wealth, chiefly taxation, to the pockets of their less fortunate fellow Britons until the crisis passed. Industry in some parts of the country has rarely been so prosperous. The export trade is swelling and in a brief two years the nation has regained its proud place as leader of the world's exporting peoples. The colossal national debt is being regularly diminished from revenue and London is the money market of civilization. Great schemes of housing improvement are being added to the blessings of well paid unemployed. Britain stands foursquare to the whole world and on his pedestal St. George, the typical Englishman, scans the horizon for the smoke and flame of the next foul-breathing dragon. A wonderful record. A wonderful achievement. We may well excuse the saintly complacency and the commendable patriotism which compels the Income Tax-payers to rush to the Treasury with the last penny-piece-ation as an example to the whole of humanity of how to do it. We may well excuse the generous spirit which causes them to believe that they are the nation, Heaven-born, who have been specially set on disarmament, gold-standards, Trusteeship and all the other problems which British finds time to solve in the spare hours sparely spared from the upper world of human ability. So Englishmen may well over all influenced will blow gently on the favourite national wind instrument, the Saxophone, and the Englishman and Welshmen play an accompaniment on the bagpipes and the harp and the Irishman whistles a merry tune while he shillelagh—and surprisingly achieves a pleasant harmony. And nobody grows envious of them. They are entitled to a place on the pedestal. No one who in last centuries drew the dragons of adversity, opposition, insult and matter, he had that deprecating attitude which made his fair for effective personality the more necessary and useful; he had real courage, indestructible self-confidence and the wit to make fun himself at an early date the highest pedestal so that all who wished to see him must inevitably look up while he, from his point of vantage, looks down quite naturally on all the world. St. George and the cherubic satellites who hover about him have kept that position through the centuries. Now and again he descends to kill a dragon or two but when he retires aloft. He has been busy lately. The crawling monsters of economic and financial depression and the more virulent and feverish political imaginations have fallen to his bright blade and St. George is now, today, high above the world, the glittering example of rectitude. The dragon of depression is dying. 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The export trade is swelling and in a brief two years the nation has regained its proud place as leader of the world's exporting peoples. The colossal

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934

An Unrecorded Interview.

When the Government of Kenya issued for publication last week the following official note of the interviews granted by the Secretary of State to the European, Indian and Arab Unofficial Members on the last Legislative Council, the *East African Standard* assumed that there would follow immediately the record of the discussions which took place between the Secretary of State and the Rev. Canon Burns, Nominated Unofficial Member for Native Interests. On enquiry, however, it is learned that it is not the intention of the Government acting on behalf of the Secretary of State and the Member concerned, to issue any report, that the discussions, of a less formal character than the others and that, in fact, no record was taken by the conversations at all. The Government of Kenya are not concerned, of course, in the matter. It is

E.A. PRODUCE IN LONDON.

Slight Advance in Tea.

Coffee Disappointing.

SISAL MARKET AGAIN VERY QUIET.

The following report on the London market for East African produce during the week ending 11th April has been issued by the H.M. Superintendent Trade and Industry:—

Coffee.

At the opening sales after the Easter Holidays the best qualities showed little but otherwise the tone was disappointing and prices were irregular.

Plantation.

1206 bags offered and withdrawn on all-over average of 70/- for grade run from 72/6d. to 73/6d., with average of 69/-; fine grade 72/- to 77/-; "C" grade 70/- to 73/-; and "Peaberry" 70/- to 74/6.

Native.

322 bags offered and withdrawn; "A" grade Top price 96/-; "Peaberry" 75/-.

Uganda.—19 bags Toro sold; grade 74/-; "Peaberry" 75/-.

African coffee 1,528 bags compared with 85,951 bags last week and 106,868 at the equivalent time last year.

Tea.

At the commencement sales tea market opened with a strong tone. There was much good and well distributed demand and the rates ruling before the holidays were well maintained with occasionally a slight advance against.

Nyasaland.—693 packages sold at average of 13.12d. as compared with 13.13d. at last sales.

Kenya.—35 packages sold at 13.25d. as compared with 13.31d. at the last recorded Sale.

Cotton.

Cotton is reported to be improving in prices, have shown a firmward tendency. Spot and Middling, March/April 15.00; April 15.00; May 15.00; June 14.93; July 14.86; August 14.79; September 14.72; October, November, December 14.65; January 14.58; February 14.51; March 14.44; April 14.37; May 14.30; June 14.23; July 14.16; August 14.09; September 14.02; October, November, December 13.95; January 13.88; February 13.81; March 13.74; April 13.67; May 13.60; June 13.53; July 13.46; August 13.39; September 13.32; October, November, December 13.25; January 13.18; February 13.11; March 13.04; April 12.97; May 12.90; June 12.83; July 12.76; August 12.69; September 12.62; October, November, December 12.55; January 12.48; February 12.41; March 12.34; April 12.27; May 12.20; June 12.13; July 12.06; August 12.00; September 11.93; October, November, December 11.86; January 11.79; February 11.72; March 11.65; April 11.58; May 11.51; June 11.44; July 11.37; August 11.30; September 11.23; October, November, December 11.16; January 11.09; February 11.02; March 10.95; April 10.88; May 10.81; June 10.74; July 10.67; August 10.60; September 10.53; October, November, December 10.46; January 10.39; February 10.32; March 10.25; April 10.18; May 10.11; June 10.04; July 9.97; August 9.90; September 9.83; October, November, December 9.76; January 9.69; February 9.62; March 9.55; April 9.48; May 9.41; June 9.34; July 9.27; August 9.20; September 9.13; October, November, December 9.06; January 8.99; February 8.92; March 8.85; April 8.78; May 8.71; June 8.64; July 8.57; August 8.50; September 8.43; October, November, December 8.36; January 8.29; February 8.22; March 8.15; April 8.08; May 8.01; June 8.00; July 7.93; August 7.86; September 7.79; October, November, December 7.72; January 7.65; February 7.58; March 7.51; April 7.44; May 7.37; June 7.30; July 7.23; August 7.16; September 7.09; October, November, December 7.02; January 6.95; February 6.88; March 6.81; April 6.74; May 6.67; June 6.60; July 6.53; August 6.46; September 6.39; October, November, December 6.32; January 6.25; February 6.18; March 6.11; April 6.04; May 5.97; June 5.90; July 5.83; August 5.76; September 5.69; October, November, December 5.62; January 5.55; February 5.48; March 5.41; April 5.34; May 5.27; June 5.20; July 5.13; August 5.06; September 5.00; October, November, December 4.93; January 4.86; February 4.79; March 4.72; April 4.65; May 4.58; June 4.51; July 4.44; August 4.37; September 4.30; October, November, December 4.23; January 4.16; February 4.09; March 4.02; April 3.95; May 3.88; June 3.81; July 3.74; August 3.67; September 3.60; October, November, December 3.53; January 3.46; February 3.39; March 3.32; April 3.25; May 3.18; June 3.11; July 3.04; August 2.97; September 2.90; October, November, December 2.83; January 2.76; February 2.69; March 2.62; April 2.55; May 2.48; June 2.41; July 2.34; August 2.27; September 2.20; October, November, December 2.13; January 2.06; February 2.00; March 1.93; April 1.86; May 1.79; June 1.72; July 1.65; August 1.58; September 1.51; October, November, December 1.44; January 1.37; February 1.30; March 1.23; April 1.16; May 1.09; June 1.02; July 0.95; August 0.88; September 0.81; October, November, December 0.74; January 0.67; February 0.60; March 0.53; April 0.46; May 0.39; June 0.32; July 0.25; August 0.18; September 0.11; October, November, December 0.04; January 0.00; February 0.00; March 0.00; April 0.00; May 0.00; June 0.00; July 0.00; August 0.00; September 0.00; October, November, December 0.00

E.A. PRODUCE IN LONDON.

Slight Advance in Tone.

Coffee Disappointing.

SISAL MARKET AGAIN VERY QUIET.

Extracts from report on the produce of East African Colonies during the week ending April 19 has been issued by the London Trade and Information Office.

Coffee.

Trading since after the Easter holidays has been quiet and featureless, but values on the whole are firmer than at the corresponding period of last year.

1,204 bags offered and all sold at prices ranging from 72/6d. to 77/- for Arabica coffees as compared with 85/9d. to 86/- and 106/8d. at the date last year.

322 bags offered and all sold at 75/- for fine grade Top price 76/6d. "Peaberry"

Tanganyika—18 bags Toro sold; grade 74/-. "Peaberry" 75/-. Total of African coffees offered compared with 85,951 bags sold and 106,868 at the date last year.

Cotton.

At the resumed sales raw material showed a strong tone. There was good and well distributed competition and rates ruling in March sales were well maintained commercially a slight advance is claimed.

Zanzibar:—693 packages sold comprising 13,124 lbs. consisting of 13,124 at last sales.

Uganda:—Nil offered and nil sold as compared with 40,000 lbs. the last recorded Sale

Sisal.

The sisal fibre last week was again quiet as a result of which there is a further tendency to give up to-day the following quotations:—

1. Tanganyika or Kenya £18 15 to £17.

2. Tanganyika or Kenya £15 2/6 to £16 7 6.

3. Tanganyika or Kenya £12.

4. Tanganyika or Kenya £9.

Prices to June/August shipment.

Other Commodities.

Hides—The hide trade has been slightly inactive, there is little change to report. Prices as under on April 19th:—Cow, £23/£25; Ox, £23/£25.

Skins—There has been a little demand for certain classes of goatskins, but interest in sheepskins remained on wet salted descriptions. Mombasa Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa goatskins are in 8/12 lbs. 25/30/35 per cent at which buyers have shown little interest to-day. Light and thin of third fourth quality continue to be in good demand for all types of skins continue slow.

Simbas—There is slightly more interest there are sellers at May/June shipment at 50 per cent on ex ship. The month's arrivals are up a little. Nominal value of East African Kenya varieties—Cove, Nos. 1, 20/8d.; Equster No. 1, 19/6d.

CONTROLLING THE SALE OF DIAMONDS.

When Kenya Enters the World Market.

COUNCIL DEBATE.

An interesting account of the diamond industry was given the Kenya Legislative Council on Wednesday morning by the Acting Commissioner for Local Government, Land, Settlement and Mines. It was based on a Bill which he introduced to control the possession, purchase and sale of uncut diamonds in Kenya, modelled after similar legislation in Tanganyika.

He explained that the world's diamond market was peculiarly artificial, that it was more difficult of control than any other industries such as copper or tin, but that it was controlled now by a syndicate which laid down the quota for each producing country. The Council also learnt that diamonds were essentially a luxury article, with a value that bore no relation to the commercial value that diamonds also had. Regarding quotas, on the West Coast of Africa it came to be understood how few of these diamonds produced, and there was a possibility of some three millions sterling worth of capital dumped in to the sea. One carat was a suitable stone for one engagement ring. He added, for the benefit of members here, some idea of the value of carats!

Diamond buyers, he continued were always on the look out for a wide syndicate and the raison d'etre of this Bill was to give power to the Government to negotiate with the syndicate so that should Kenya ever produce diamonds it would have its necessary quota under proper control, and in a manner which would avoid disturbance of the diamond market The object of the Bill was that people were allowed to produce diamonds haphazard they would not be able to sell or produce

I can imagine nothing more distressing than to have diamonds one could not sell.—(laughter)—if you wanted to sell.—(laughter).

Not opposing this Bill, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. G. Kirkwood (Trans Nzoia) thought it an opportune moment to call attention to the inconsistency of Government. It was only quite recently that Government had introduced a quota system for maize—now they were introducing it for diamonds!

Sir Joseph Byrne, His Excellency the Governor, presiding, to confine his remarks to diamonds.

Tests for Diamonds.

Several members complained of the difficulty in finding a buyer when a person in possession to prove when a diamond was not a diamond, as the Acting Commissioner had said, it was considered a perfectly reasonable onus, he added, nor did he think it would cost a person much to prove whether a diamond was one or not. The tests for diamonds were pretty accurate. You have an excellent Assay Office in the Medical Laboratories where for a small fee it will be pleased to determine whether a thrown is a diamond or not." (Laughter.)

There was no opposition, and the Bill passed its second reading.

Third Reading.

"Why cannot we buy diamonds on a Sunday, and yet we can on a agreement to change the spelling of Good Friday or Christmas Day?" "connexion" to "connection," in Capital," the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Swhwartz when the Bill was considered in committee on Thursday.

The Acting Commissioner for Local Government, Land, Settlement and Mines, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Hon. Baker Pass attempted to while the whole idea was to keep a change the wording of the clause close watch on the sale of diamonds dealing with the question of "When he had no objection to the inclusion is a diamond not a diamond," so of Good Friday, Christmas Day, or as to throw the onus of proof on the any other special holiday when the challenger. Governments could not sale of diamonds could not be under accept it, and his amendment was taken. The addition of such days negatived.

was, however, not really necessary. With these two amendments cut Capt. Schwartze did not press the Bill was read a third time and the matter. As he remarked, passed.

ALL SAINTS CATHEDRAL.

Donation to Building and Organ Fund.

The Hon. Treasurer All Saints Cathedral Building Fund acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—

Building Fund.

Previously acknowledged		7,878 65
Half Collections St.		
George's Day	...	141 59
Mr. A. D. McDermott	...	20 00
The Hon'ble Lady Melville		60 00
Mr. G. R. Thomas	...	42 00
Total Shs.		8,242 65

New Organ Fund.

Previously acknowledged		26,699 54
Half Musical Festival		
Receipts	...	81 05
Half Collections St.		
George's Day	...	141 59
Mrs. Grice	...	50 00
Total Shs.		26,872 18

The construction of a further stage of the Cathedral is now in hand for the purpose of housing the new Organ in its permanent position.

The new Organ is expected to arrive in July and the further extension is estimated to cost not less than £1,500, the necessity of raising this amount is, therefore, apparent.

Collector's Cards have been issued to Members of the Committee to enable them to receive donations; donations will also be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, All Saints' Cathedral Church, Box 539, Nairobi.

AMENDMENTS NEGATIVED.

In Bill to Ensure Law and Order.

The Bill to ensure law and order for the inhabitants of Kenya, which was the subject of considerable criticism and comment by the Indian members, went into the committee stage at Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council. Only two amendments were, however, offered. Hon. S. S. Mungai asked that the right of appeal should lie to the Supreme Court and not to the Governor, but his amendment was negatived. The Attorney-General substituted a re-drafted clause 3 stating the relation of this Ordinance to other laws of the Colony, which was accepted. The Bill then passed its third reading.

AMENDING KENYA'S PENAL CODE.

Anomalies in Lottery Laws.

THE STATUS OF ARABS.

Receiving Governament's Serious Consideration.

A Bill amending the Penal Code was, after its second reading at Wednesday's sitting of the Kenya Legislative Council, sent to a committee. This consists of the Attorney General as chairman; the Solicitor General, Hon. F. A. Bemister (Mombasa). Capt. the Hon. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South), Hon. N. S. Mangat, Sheikh Ali bin Salim, and the Acting Chief Native Commissioner.

It was explained by the Attorney General that the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes were introduced into Kenya about three years ago, and it was realised at the time that no new work of this description could possibly be so perfect that it would not be necessary to amend it. The Secretary of State directed they should be reviewed within a period of three years in the light of experience gained, this was done at the Attorneys General Conference last March, whose report was approved by Government. The speaker emphasised the importance of keeping the Codes as uniform as possible for all East African territories.

Explaining some of the changes, he said no principle was affected. In the Code as it existed to-day, there was no provision whereby a criminal investigator could examine witnesses on oath, to serve the unexpired portion of his sentence that anomaly had been amended. Provision had also been made for Courts to deal immediately with contempts of court and for dealing with a man who received stolen property knowing it to be stolen although he went over the border into an adjoining territory.

In the ensuing discussion Hon. F. A.—Bemister (Mombasa) raised the question of an amendment being made to a subsection of clause 147 which refers to a native, as meaning "any native of Africa not being of European or Asiatic origin or descent, and includes an Arab and Somali." It had the effect of raising the whole issue of the status of Arabs in Kenya. The view were endorsed by the Arab elected member, Sheriff Abdulla bin Salim, who said that for a number of years the Arab had been asking Government to remedy the stigma placed upon them by this section, which relates to cattle offences in connection with white women. In spite of many promises to establish them, no action he added, had been taken by Government, and the section as it stood gave Arabs great offence, particularly in view of the recent record they bore. Indian members also supported the request for an amendment.

Lotteries.

It was Mr. Bemister who also drew attention to anomalies in the matter of lotteries, pointing out that a number of Bills had been passed which was a limited company, although it declared no dividends and was a charitable organisation

Christmas Day, was a very good day on which to buy a diamond!

Bill be obtained. Council's only, had been refused permission to hold a lottery to raise funds when Government withdrew its grant because it was a limited company. Yet when he came to Kenya he met a competent and opulent gentleman who had permission to carry on a lottery for the benefit of a motor-car. (Laughter.)

Capt. Schwartze had previously drawn attention to a sub-section under which it was proposed to allow for lotteries for raising funds for agricultural, plant, furniture, and patents. The directors are unable to recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares (against 4 per cent. for 1932), the balance forward, after meeting the Preference dividend, being slightly higher at £229,444 (against £227,700). The balance-sheet shows floating assets at a total of £3,536,490, against current liabilities of £604,262, including reserves for contingencies.

Rhodesian Corporation.

The directors of the Rhodesian Corporation have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. less Australian g.s.q. 6d/- to 67/-.

Maize.—The market is quieter with prices inclined to sag a little. East African white maize would be about 19/6d.

Wheat.—There is a little better demand for some varieties and prices are up a little. Nominal value of Kenya varieties.—Governor No. 1, 20/8d.; Equster No. 1, 19/6d.

Australians Reach England.

Stormy Passage Through the Bay.

Players "Bumped About a Bit" Says Woodfull.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

London, April 26.

The Australian cricketers arrived at Southampton to-day. All the members of the team looked fit and well, although they had a nasty time of it in the Bay of Biscay. W. M. Woodfull, who will captain the tourists, said they were all glad to be back in England again. The weather throughout the voyage had been very good until they reached the Bay, which had lived up to its evil reputation. The players had been "bumped about a bit," but apart from that it had been an enjoyable passage.

RUGBY AT ELDORET.

Home Team's Win Over Kakamega.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Eldoret, April 24.

On Saturday Eldoret played a Rugger team from Kakamega beating them 16—nil. At half time neither side had scored.

In the second half Eldoret's superior training and physical condition began to tell, and the Kakamega defence showed signs of weakening, in spite of the fact that they were now playing with a strong wind. Then, in the second half Eldoret secured from a scrum and by a loose scrum by the forwards with the Kakamega men down, and good passing gave Bernard the opportunity to take advantage of a gap and go through from near the half way line to touch down between the posts. By a misskick the try was not converted. Shortly afterwards Bernard try was scored in much the same manner by the Eldoret forwards, Barnard going over right in the corner. With a difficult kick Bernard failed to convert.

The last two tries, both converted were scored, the first from a dribbling movement which Dudley Symons touched down just as he was tackled, and the last from near the half-way line, when Eldoret secured from a scrum, and by a really beautiful passing movement went clean through the opposition, Boshoff touching down on the right wing.

LATEST COMPANY REPORTS.

American Transport Revenues.

PEARS SOAP PROFITS.

Shipping Companies and Laid up Tonnage.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, April 19.

(By Air Mail).

The following are amongst the latest Company reports:—

Accounts for 1933 of Lewis and Peat disclose a profit of £4,592. For the previous year there was a loss of £2,317. The debit balance brought in has been reduced to £40,206. Mr. Herbert Blyden has accepted an invitation to join the board as a managing director.

Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-west Africa announce a net loss for 1933 of £64,708 after charging for depreciation. Mining operations, which were suspended during 1932, have not been resumed.

Northern Maritime Insurance (controlled by Phoenix Assurance Co.)—Report for 1933 states that underwriting department net premiums were £18,407 and net claims £12,890. Net premiums in fire department totalled £18,624 and net claims £11,893, or 63.64 per cent. of premiums. Expenses and commission amounted to £6,125, or 32.90 per cent. of premiums. Final dividend 15 per cent., making 30 per cent. (same).

Report of Irish-American Oil Co., associated with Anglo-American Oil) for 1933 states that although prices have been unremunerative, sales have been well maintained. Net profit after depreciation and taxation was £8,792 (against £10,050). After Preference dividends and including reserve no longer required in previous year), adding £18,031 brought in and transfers from reserve fund £20,000 makes £41,822. Preference dividends for year and interim on second Preference £25,350. Final dividend 2½ per cent. tax free on Ordinary 63,762, making 10 per cent. (same). To ward £12,710.

Fleet Laid Up.

Profit of United British Steamship Co. for 1933 was £24,843 (against £38,718), and after deducting charges and laying-up expenses there is debit of £981 (against profit £13,898), reducing credit brought in to £20,948. It has again been impossible to provide for any depreciation. Major portion of fleet continued to be laid up in order to avoid heavy trading losses, as rates of freight were even lower than in 1932.

The British Thomson-Houston Company reports a decline in profits after income-tax, from £392,015 for 1932 to £256,949 for 1933. Interest charges absorbed £88,665 (against £99,743) and £92,886 (against £146,992) is provided for depreciation of plant, furniture, and patents. The directors are unable to recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares (against 4 per cent. for 1932), the balance forward, after meeting the Preference dividend, being slightly higher at £229,444 (against £227,700). The balance-sheet shows floating assets at a total of £3,536,490, against current liabilities of £604,262, including reserves for contingencies.

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Church Notices.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.00 a.m.—Children's Service.
9.00 a.m.—Children's Service, Children's Church.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer. Preacher: The Rev. J. Hooper.
11.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher, Bishop Llewellyn.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

St. Philip and St. James.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

W. J. Wright,

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.—Children's Service and Sunday School.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
Preacher: Canon Wingfield Digby.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

10.30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.

Rev. J. F. G. Orr, M.A., B.D. Vicar's Curate of the Torch.

9.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.D. B.C.M., D.T.M.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Service.
Rev. H. G. M. Calderwood, M.A. Church of Scotland, Kikuyu.
SUNDAY, APRIL 29.
10.30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
Canon G. Burns.

ST. CUTHBERT'S UNIONIST, NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

10.30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
Canon Wingfield Digby.
SUNDAY, MAY 6.
10.30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion
Canon G. Burns.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

St. Andrew's, Nairobi.

10.30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.

Rev. J. F. G. Orr, M.A., B.D. Vicar's Curate of the Torch.

9.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.D. B.C.M., D.T.M.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Service.
Rev. H. G. M. Calderwood, M.A. Church of Scotland, Kikuyu.
SUNDAY, APRIL 29.
9.00 a.m.—European Service.
Rev. J. W. Arthur, D.B.E., M.D.
During the month of May there will be no European Services at Kikuyu.
Rev. J. H. Duncan, B.D.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Government Road, Assembly Hall.
SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

10.15 a.m.—Sunday School.
6.00 p.m.—Colonel and Mrs. Bigwood will conduct the Service.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.
Special Musical Programme arranged by Mr. A. E. Ginns.

NKOJA PROVINCE CHAPLAINRY.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

8.00 a.m.—At St. Luke's, Kitale.
11.00 a.m.—At St. John's, Eldoret.
3.30 p.m.—At Gilgeil's, Kams Koiwa.
6.30 p.m.—At St. Luke's, Kitale.
SUNDAY, MAY 13.
10.30 a.m.—At Kaimosi (for Archdeacon Owen).
3.00 p.m.—At Nandi Sports Club.

F. Tyson,
Chaplain.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY, NAIROBI.

(A Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.)

Barker's Building, near The National Bank of Liberia Government Road, Nairobi.
Services: Sunday 11 a.m.
Testimony Service, Second Wednesday of the month 8.15 p.m.
Reading Room: Tuesdays and Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Communications: Clerk, P.O. Box 925, Nairobi.

Evangelistic Services are being held in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Sunday evenings at 6.30 and on Wednesday evenings at 8.30.

A public exposition from the Holy Scriptures is given every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the Memorial Hall, from 11 to 12 o'clock by Dr. Burkit.

ELDORET ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

A Successful Annual Dinner.

ROAD AND WEATHER REPORT.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]

Eldoret, April 23.

On April 21, the Eldoret Branch of the Royal Society of St. George held their festival Dinner at the Eldoret Hotel.

Ninety-six in all, hosts and guests, sat down to table. The chief guests of the evening were Major E. S. Grogan, D.S.O., and Mr. J. Dickson, Chieftain of the Caledonian Society, and Capt. J. J. Orr, Vice-President of the Irish Society.

The rains in East Africa this week have been extremely patchy, Southern Tanganyika and the Tanganyika coast area have dried up considerably, although curiously enough good rains have fallen along the Coast from Mombasa northwards.

Lake Victoria area has had heavy rain and Uganda has enjoyed many storms.

The wettest place in Kenya this week is Malindi and our old friend Mackinnon Road with nearly 3 inches followed by Kisumu and Kitale with just over 2 inches, Mombasa and Naivasha 1½ inches, Nairobi and Soy 1 inch and Voi, Kisumu, Kipkarren River and Limoru three quarters of an inch.

In Southern Tanganyika as above mentioned it has dried up considerably and the great north road between Mbeya and Iringa is in excellent condition with the exception of the bad 50 miles near Iringa which is extremely rough. It is raining hard at Mbeya, Bukoba and Tabora, and the road between Mwanza and Musoma is now reported impassable.

In Uganda they have fairly heavy storms in the central and western province though these are still very patchy.

The following is the state of country roads:—

Nairobi-Voi (direct).—Impassable.

Nairobi-Voi (via Kajiado and Namanga).—Passable.

Nairobi-Mombasa.—Passable.

Mombasa-Malindi.—Fair.

Mombasa-Tanga—Bad.

Tanga-Dar es Salaam — Impassable.

Korogwe-Morogoro—Bad. (lorries forbidden.)

Nairobi-Kajiado—Passable.

Nairobi-Athi River-Kajiado—Bad.

Longido-Moshi—Bad.

Longido-Arusha-Passable.

Nairobi-Thika.—Good.

Fort Hall-Nyeri.—Good.

Nyeri-Rumuruti—Fair.

Thomsons Falls-Gilgil (east road)—Fair.

Thomson's Falls-Gilgil (west road)—Fair.

Thomsons Falls-Nakuru—Fair.

Nyeri-Naivasha—Fair.

Naivasha-Nakuru—Fair.

Meru-Embu—Fair.

Nairobi-Nakuru—Good.

Nairobi-Kisumu—Fair.

Lumbwa-Kericho—Fair.

Kisumu - Kakamega - Eldoret — Fair.

Nakuru-Londiani-Eldoret—Fair.

Nakuru-Ravine-Eldoret—Fair.

Eldoret-Tororo—Fair.

Timboroa-Kakamega—Fair.

Tororo-Jinja.—Good, Corrugated in parts.

Jinja-Kampala.—Good.

Kampala-Masaka.—Good.

Masaka-Kitabi.—Good.

Masaka-Bukoba—Passable.

Kabale-Lake Kivu.—Good.

NATIVE CURIOS AND HANDICRAFTS
(S. M. FICHAT).
UNIQUE GIFTS
Figures modelled in Wood and Clay, Kisii Stonework, Uganda Bark Cloth, Drums, Stools, Spears, Shields, Arabian Copper and Brasswars, Silver and Amber Bead Necklaces, Armlets, Leather work from Morocco, Bags, Pouffes, Hand-made Rugs and Carpets. Tanganyika Hyrax Coat Lengths, Coats, Stoles, Muffs, Chokers, Dik Dik Skins and Karosses, Golden Fox Furs, etc., at most reasonable prices.
Commissions for Collectors and Museums Undertaken.
Derby House, Govt. Rd., Nairobi, Box 1042, 'Phone 370

HARVEY BOOED OUT OF RING.

An Unwarranted Demonstration.

GEORGES CARPENTIER'S "COMEBACK."

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
London, April 16.
(By air mail.)

Len Harvey, the British heavyweight champion, who was acclaimed a hero when he defeated Larry Gains at the Albert Hall, was booed out of the ring there this week when he was declared the winner on a foul in the fifth round against Jimmy Tarante, a coloured American. It was an unkind demonstration as Tarante merited disqualification. The coloured fighter, a stocky, comparatively short-armed man for his weight, was swinging punches dangerously near the safety-line from early in the fight.

It was an uninteresting fight with holding and hitting in holds or on the breakaway most of the time. The kindest thing to say about the affair would be that one scarcely saw either man at his best. Harvey sprang into action every now and then with a stiff left to the head, not that the negro minded that very much. At close quarters, on the other hand, which it nearly always was, Harvey seemed glad enough to exert a masterly inactivity when he was not hitting back on the periodic breakaway called for by the referee. Tarante's body punching always threatened the more, and yet, somehow, the really drastic blow never came about—that is, except twice. The first case happened in the fourth round, when a penetrating left drive to the stomach by Tarante hit the black band at the top of Harvey's shorts. It was a blow to the stomach, as low as could be but not foul. The pain felt by Harvey as every boxer knows, was felt low and Harvey held himself low as he walked round the ring, and the referee and his opponent very patiently waited for him to recover from that shock. One could not help imagining what might have occurred if the scene had been an American ring instead of the Albert Hall in London. Then, in the fifth and last round, Tarante hooked another blow to the hip, and Harvey this time sank to one knee. There he remained, as it were, indefinitely, and the contest ended. The actual decision was announced some minutes later, and Harvey left the ring.

Foord's Victory.

The other events of the evening were, happily, more interesting. Ben Foord, the young South African heavy weight, gained a splendidly thrilling victory over Eddie Phillips, of Bow. He won by a knockout in the last round of an 8-rounds contest. There could have been only a few seconds to go, and in actual scoring there could have been precious little to choose, but Foord made the result safe by a right hand blow to the chin which was as powerful as any he has delivered. Phillips crashed like a falling tree, and his head struck the floor with such a resounding bang that there was never any possibility of him besting the count.

Perhaps'.

Earlier in the evening there had been the promised reappearance of Georges Carpentier, whose agility and physical fitness must have surprised the crowd even more than his usual gallant demeanour and good looks must have delighted it. Apart from the thinness of his face there was nothing outwardly to reveal the fact, the sad fact from a boxing point of view at any rate, that he is now in his 41st year. The display opened with some floor exercises, after which came the shadow boxing and skipping, which always made a visit to Carpentier's boxing quarters worth while. Finally there were two rounds of sparring with a French partner—not very realistic on the part of the latter, but full of the old swift passes with either hand that used to make slower thinking men gasp and flounder and fall. At the end one felt tempted to believe that for one gloriously brilliant round Carpentier might again prove as good as the best.

LINGFIELD PARK RACE MEETING.

Spring Handicap and Stakes.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston, the Nairobi Turf Accountant, advises the following results to races run at Lingfield:—

Victoria Spring Handicap. 1½ Miles.

Major J. B. Walker's b.g. BACCHUS Bhuidhaonach-Merry Making, 6-7 (D. Smith) 1
Mr. H. Gregory's ch.c. BON SOLDAT Tolgus-Trechic, 7-9 (J. Sirett) 2
Mr. F. D. Pirie's ch.g. GROUND SWELL Duke of Buckingham-Mollusca, 6-13 (—) 3

Winner trained by Sneyd.
20/1 Bacchus; 9/2 Bon Soldat; 7/1 Ground Swell.
Also ran: Armagnac (Gordon Richards), Partner (E. Quick), False Point (C. Richards), Roseate (H. Foster), Bouble (F. Hunter), Plantaganet (R. Perryman), Mellifont (J. Crouch), Silver Jubilee (F. Rickaby), Ganga Singh (—), Burnside (—), Sankate (—).

Lingfield Park Spring Stakes 1 Mile.

Lord Astor's br.c. CARACOL Kantar-Popingaol (F. Fox)... 1
Mr. G. Lambton's bl.G. PRICKET Twelve Pointer-Picardel (B. Carslake) 2
Mr. Hayes ch.c. BENEFICIAL Salmon Trout-Benevente (—) 3

Winner trained by J. Lawson.
5/1 Caracol; 13/8 Pricket; 100/7 Beneficial.
Also ran: Meadow Rhu (Gordon Richards), Earlston (S. Donoghue), Jack (F. Lane), New Era (F. Holmes), Blandtonah (J. Dines).

Leigh Memorial Handicap 1 Mile.

Mr. J. A. Dewar's ch.c. LO-ZINGARO Solario-Love In Idleness, 9-6 (Gordon Richards) 1
Lord Abergavenny's br.g. UNCLE OOJAH Oojah-Fortlet, 7-0 (—) 2
Mrs. F. O. Bezner's b.f. NISONA Son in Law-Nina, 7-10 (—) 3

Winner trained by F. Darling.
13/8 Lo Zingaro; 100/6 Uncle Oojah; 100/6 Nisona.
Also ran: Farmer Giles (H. Wragg); Millrock (A. Smirke), Tom Bowling (R. Perryman), Puss Moth (F. Fox), Fir Park (J. Dines), Le Balafre (W. Rickaby).

CHERANGANI WEATHER.

Coffee Plantations Full of Bud.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Cherangani, April 24.

After four months of almost continuous drought, the rains appear definitely to have come, and maize planting is in progress on most Estates. Owing to the continued dry weather the working oxen on some farms are not yet fit enough to resume work, and maize-planting is being carried out by hand.

Coffee plantations are full of bud, and if the trees can carry the blossom there should be an excellent crop this year. Most of last year's blossom fell off, without the fruit setting, as a result of that long dry spell, but the coffee trees in general have stood up very well throughout this year's long dry season.

THE CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY FUND.

Closing on April 30.

The Children's Holiday Fund will be closed on April 30.

The response to the Appeal from all over the country has greatly gratified the "East African Standard" and it is hoped that in addition to providing an excellent holiday this year, there will be a balance in hand towards the expenses of the next annual Holiday.

It is, of course, necessary to emphasise that donations will still be welcomed because the burden on the Committee both this year and next is likely to be abnormally heavy and the more generous the public are the less is it likely that any deserving cases will be rejected on the grounds of inadequate finance.

Late subscriptions will be acknowledged, especially from country districts, but the published appeal will cease, as stated, at the end of the month.

As many people are merely forgetful in these matters—and business firms too—it is hoped that during this last week there will be a real effort made to swell the already excellent total.

Already acknowledged	3,974 50
Mrs. M. Thackeray	20 00
Mr. and Mrs. L. Gorringe	20 00
Capt. and Mrs. Ritchie	60 00
H. Thompson Wells	20 00
Col. Thomas W. Wilson	10 00
The Bradford Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	50 00
Anonymous	10 00
Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Dodington	20 00
Children's Lantern Service, St. Mark's	40 00
" Sweetness "	20 00
Total	Shs. 4,244 50

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Provision for Associate Members.

Less than five minutes was required on Thursday afternoon for the disposal of the business on the agenda of the special general meeting of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya held in the New Stanley Hotel. The President, Lt.-Col. W. K. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., presided over an attendance of 14 members.

At the outset of the proceedings the chairman explained that at the last annual general meeting of the Society, a resolution was passed instructing the Council of the Society to take the necessary steps to institute a further class of membership paying a subscription of Shs. 10/- per annum, and with privileges on a lesser scale than those enjoyed by the 'district members.'

Associate Members.

The Council, he said, referred the resolution to a special subcommittee, which, among its recommendations, suggested that no time should be lost in making provision for this new form of membership. It was the intention that this should be the principal feature in the propaganda campaign it was proposed to carry out on behalf of the Society.

The Secretary, Mr. M. F. Hill, stated that the object of the first alteration suggested was merely to provide for this new class of member which it had been proposed should be called 'associate members'. It would consist of persons, partnership firms or corporations paying an annual subscription of Shs. 10/-. The second amendment defined the privileges which it was suggested such 'associate members' should enjoy.

Director of Agriculture.

The remaining recomme[illegible] tion, he said, was that the [illegible] ing sentence should be ad[illegible] the rules and constitution of the Society: "The Director of Agriculture shall be a member of the Council, ex-officio and an honorary member of the Society."

All three proposals were unanimously adopted.

Before declaring the meeting closed, the chairman thanked Lt.-Col. R. B. Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O., for deputising for him during his absence on holiday, and for presiding in his stead at the annual general meeting of the Society.

MIDWEEK FOOTBALL RESULTS.

Huddersfield Gather Two More Points.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
London, April 25.

Huddersfield gained two valuable points to-day, when they beat Everton at home by the only goal of the match.

In none of the matches played this afternoon did the result throw any light on the promotion question.

The following are the results:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Huddersfield 1, Everton 0.

Division III.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Cardiff City 1, Aldershot 2.
Crystal Palace 4, Torquay Un. 1.
(Southern Section).
Gateshead 1, Chester 3.

THE WEATHER.

Rainfall Returns for the Week.

The following is the B.E.A. Meteorological Service weather report for the week ending April 24, 1934, at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and other E. African territories.

	Over a period of 7 days April 18/24	Total for Jan./April 24.
Fort Hall	0.67	5.83
Kabete	0.09	5.78
Kericho	0.65	
Kiambu	0.32	6[illegible]
Kiambu, Kigwa	0.40	6.[illegible]
Kilifi	1.24	3.86
Kipkarren River, Kipkarren Estates	0.82	4.82
Kisumu	0.77	
Kitale	2.12	4.30
Koru, Ngirimori	0.85	5.98
Lamu	2.16	4.45
Limuru, Mabroukie	0.79	6.05
Limuru, Togi	0.66	5.98
Lumbwa, Mtaragon	0.14	3.37
Machakos	0.15	11.58
Mackinnon Road	2.90	10.85
Malindi	3.10	3.53
Moiben, Spring Valley	0.93	
Mombasa	1.48	4.10
Nairobi	0.10	4.67
Naivasha, Sterndale	1.47	4.14
Nakuru	0.13	1.71
Nanyuki, Silverbeck Hotel	0.42	0.90
Narok,	0.24	7.74
Ngong	0.59	3.28
Njoro, Plant Breeder	0.00	2.99
Nyeri	0.46	
Rumuruti	0.03	
Simba	0.00	5.40
Soy, Soy Estate	1.05	4.38
Thika, Avontuur	0.00	
Thika	0.00	5.63
Tsavo	0.00	0.30
Voi.	0.06	2.24
Broken Hill	0.00	
Kampala	1.23	14.67

Note:—The above figures are records taken at certain raingauges throughout the Colony and received by telegram. When a monthly return is received from the recorder, the figures are adjusted if a slight variation from the telegraphic information is shown.

Visitors to or interested persons in Great Britain may be regularly furnished with the above information, upon application being made to the Commissioner, East African Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Light Sussex's Two Lengths' Victory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, April 25.

Fourteen runners went for the City and Suburban race to-day, over 1¼ miles. The result was as follows:—

Major C. Behren's B.C. LIGHT SUSSEX, Galloper Light—Wyandotte, 8.6 (W. Wragg) 1
Mr. M. I. Simon's Ch.G. PLAY ON, Weisdorn—Hows That, 8-1 (J. Dines) 2
Mr. A. C. Bostwick's MATE, Man of War, (American Bred), 9-4 (F. Fox) ... 3

Winner trained by Elsey.
Won by 2 lengths; three.
Betting: 100 to 7 against Light Sussex; 9 to 1 Play On; 100 to 9 Mate.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston, the Nairobi turf accountant, advises the following as also run:

Montrose (Gordon Richards): Alluvial (B. Carslake): Galapas (W. Nevett): Abbots Worthy (W. Johnstone): Beneficial (M. Beary): Nitsichin (R. Perryman): Pomamme (S. Donoghue): Young Native (C. Richards): Highlander (T. Weston): St. Oswald (G. Nicoll): Unlikely (J. Sirett).

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From		Mombasa.	Nairobi.
Europe	s.s. Usaramo	Apr. 28	Apr. 29 9.45 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Chantilly	Apr. 28	Apr. 29 9.45 a.m.
India	s.s. Kenya	Apr. 28	Apr. 29 9.45 a.m.
Aden	s.s. Mantola	May 4	May 5 9.45 a.m.
South	s.s. Takliwa	May 8	May 9 9.45 a.m.
India	s.s. Tairea	May 11	May 12 9.45 a.m.
Aden	s.s. Llangibby Castle	May 13	May 14 9.45 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Compeigne	May 13	May 14 9.45 a.m.

Steamers—OUTWARD.

For		Nairobi.	Mombasa.
Far East	s.s. Africa Maru	Apr. 28 3.15 p.m.	Apr. 29
South	s.s. Kenya	Apr 28 3.15 p.m.	Apr. 29
Europe	s.s. G. Mazzini	Apr. 30 3.15 p.m.	May 1
Europe	s.s. Leconte De Lisle	May 7 3.15 p.m.	May 9
India	s.s. Takliwa	May 8 3.15 p.m.	May 9
South	s.s. Tairea	May 11 3.15 p.m.	May 12
Europe	s.s. Matiana	May 11 3.15 p.m.	May 12
Europe	s.s. Amboise	May 21 3.15 p.m.	May 22

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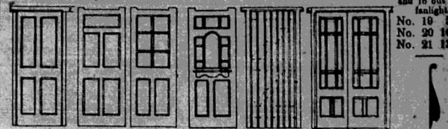

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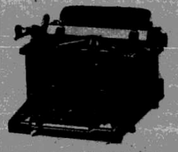

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