

PUBLIC CORD OFFICE

CO533/265

ORDER NO. ⇒721
CAMERA NO. ⇒19
OPERATOR. ⇒CE
REDUCTION. ⇒12
EMULSION NO.⇒311081
DATE. ⇒3/5/71

CROWN COPYRIGHT

THESE COPIES ARE SUPPLIED FOR INFORMATION

AND RESEARCH ONLY-NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE

MADE FOR PUBLICATION WITHOUT THE ASSENT OF

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

JAFFER DEWJEE!

deneral Import & Export Merchant. Telephone No. 29 P. O. Box 37 MOMBASA. able Address KEX."

KIRPARAM & SON

GENERAL MERCHANTS & MILLERS ial Dealers in country produce, etc.

P 0. But 72

NEW ICE FACTORY JUST OPENED

OPPOSITE G. P. O. SIN AVENUE. Ice always available from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Up

apply ABDULHUSSEIN MAMOOJI, Badier Street, NAIROBLE

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. Costumiers and Cloth Merchauts.

E most up to date Establishment in the rotestorate. Call and see our specious Rooms replets with new and varied

Woollens, Worsted and Cotton Piece Goods descriptions for the trade.

When you are suying, you should inspect

holesale Retail. &

UST **ARRIVED**

Small Consignment of TYRES

FROM LONDON.

od Opportunity for Taxis

SIZE:

3.00

B

"B

用 IN

ALE

IS.

From,

3 &c

ns.

kers

30 x 3 30 x 31

815 x 105 ARANTEEING 8,000 Miles

Apply Messrs.

THE KINABE SAW MIL

PROPRIETORS

Messrs. POPAT, GORDHAN & Co., Kijabe & Nairobi.

Alexan in stock!"
Cedar, Scantling of any size, podcearpus
doors windows, cedar poles and material for buildings

Flooring and Collings of Coder.
Freeh M. Meal always in stock at Kijaba. P.O. Box 35 . NAIROBI.

THE ADDRESS -HARDWARE P () Box No. 216.

F M BHALLEE INDIAN BAZAAR, NAIROBL

Building Material, Stationery, Hardware, Cutters, Paint, Varnish, Oil Lamps, Camout & Fancyware,

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

KANJEE NARANJEE

- MEBOHANT -

Provisions and Wines a speciality P.Q. Box 387. Phone 379. Government Road. NATROBI.

MUNSHIRAM KALASINGH & Or Oriental Building.

'Phone 229.

NATROBI.

General Suppliers of coment, C. I sheets, wire-nails iron, time, sand and all sorts of sountry produce

African Chronicle. East

All Subscription or Orders for Single Copies are Payable in Advance with Order

Subcription Rates.

One year, post free Overseas Fls. 18 or (£ 1-6-0.)

Uganda Fls. 15.

Kenya posted Fls. 15.

Delivery Fls. 12

Single copies 25 cents each.

SULEMAN VERJEE & SONS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Provisions, Groceries, Hardware, Building Materials, Oils, Paints, Blankets, Americani, Nails, Screws. Washers, Iron Wires, Cement, Corrugated Iron Sheets Salts, Soaps of all kinds, Axes, Hatchets, Bioycles, Beads. Cutlery, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Stationery, etc., etc.

MOMBASA. BOMBAY.

Teles, "IVORY" P. O. Bez 105 Phone 101 NAIROBI. KAMPALA

Teles "IVORY." P. O. Box 12 Phone 54 -

Teles. "IVORY " P. O. Box. 219 Phone

P. O. Box 308. TELEPHONE No. 101.

Teles "SULVISSONS"

Post No 3 KHADAK.

REDUCED PRICES. Cable Address : "IMTIAZALL"

It is to your advantage to try us, as we have considérable étabased our prinss

S. IMTIAZALI & SON.

General Merchants, Civil & Military Contractors, Commission Agents,

B. CHOYFERM.

The Eastern Bazzar

Dealers in High Class Jewellery, Curios. Carpets. Bilks, sto. ste.

P. O Box 342. Severement Road, MAIRCEL

IMPORT AND EXPORT. Buyers, and Exporters of all African Produce NAIROBI & MOMBASA.

THE ORIENTAL STORES.

DEALERS IN

All kinds of Oriental goods; Chinese, Japanese Aslatic & African Curios: Carpets, Mattings, etc., etc.

Tewellers

LALLCHAND MOOLCHAND BROS

Govt. Road P O. Box 37

NATROBI.

PIRBHOY CULAMHUSEIN & CO.

Produce & General Merchants.

BUROBA.

Dealers in piecegoods; Buyers of Coffee uraire, beans, groundnuts, hides, skins wi Rhino horns, Hippo teeth and ivory, butis hides, etc. etc.

Special and prompt attention to a order given.

A trial order will satisfy.

Go to the "E A. Chronicle" Works

All Kinds of Commercial Printing Letter Heads etc.

Printed and Published by The "E A. CHRONICLE" Co. Ltd NAMOBI.

THE EAST

African Chronicle.

REGISTERED AT THE GESERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NATROBI. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1921. 4 Price 25 Cts.

"We do not ask for concessions, we seem concessions;

We do not ask for generosity, generosity is for the weak;

We ask for no newards, rewards are for slaves;

We ask only for our fights as human beings, we ask only for justice,

Because it is our immemorial birthright, that is not the gift

Of time Government to man, but of God to his creatures."

Mrs. Sarolini Naidu

EDITORIAL

LACE OF TORALIBM. semetiled, although there appears to be reason to doubt mis) gave atterance to one striking phrase. He dwelt on "Britain's treatment of Irish probienis, namely paying undue attention to materisi things and not recognising the things which were idealistic and sentimental." These words of Lord Birkenhead represent the feelings. sias of many Britons who are more actuated by mercenary motives than by motives of idealism or septiment. We are afraid that the extremist section of anti-Indian opinion in Kenya Colony for example are influenced purely by such considerations. Their objections, under the guise of loyalty to the Crown, are so far as we have been able to discover, for the most part purely selfish and commercial. The idealism of a great British congerie of nations. irrespective of colour, race or creed, does not seemingly enter into their calculations. Of late, true the European extremists have suddenly discovered an intense interest in the welfare of the pative and this would appear to infer a belief in a "mixed" imperialism. But this simple scheme is easily seen through. As a matter of expediency, playing the black

man's cause against the Indians, it serves a

temporary purpose. At does not read solid.

however, and may be accepted at its face value.

Lord Sirkenhead in the course of his speech. On the other hand, this real idealism, the real on the settlement of the Irish sentiment, is paintuily conspicuous by its abquestion (let on hope it really sence. The recent scurritous document published by the Convention of Associations proves this. Sentiment does not really enter into the calculations of these extremist leaders if alleged political thought in Kenya Colony. This lack of idealism and sentiment in Irish affairs was the rock upon which British Lope risliem almost eplit. Will a similar lack of imagination and idealism, maofar as Kenya is concerned, be responsible for an endless fend in these parts?

> There are lengths to which secredy in any public agitation may not wo. SECRECY I We convider that the limit has been passed in this respect by the Convention of Associations in their recent canvas for subscriptions for the Delamere Delegation. Following the famous "secret session "there was a secret cauvas for money to defray the passage to England of Lord Dela mere and Col. Griffiths, and beyond the fact that it is more of ess public knowledge that such a can was did take place no one appears to know how much money was subscribed nor has any adequate guarantee been given that such money is being used for the purpose for which it was intended. In saying this we are not, of course, impugning the honesty of any

vention of Associations occupying five days

of secret debate (typical of this talking of

which the Governor complained | culminating

in this Delamere delegation and this secret

collection of halpence towards the fund to

defray the holiday Home of these two estimable

gentlemen. The whole position must appeal to the ordinary man as being very stupid and lacking is common sense, quite apart from the question of its inexpediency. However, such as the way of these slieged leaders of European (farmer) opinion. We may let it go at that and hope that those who contributed (we have

resent to believe that the response was not entirely bearty and that the intelligent anticir Dation of this probably constrained the Conwention Committee to essay to keep the proceedings dark) will be satisfied that their

money is being utilised to a really profitable purpose.

Our friend "Cynicus" last week commented upon the proposed call SUCCESSIUL! of the Delamere delegation apon General Smats en route London where it is apparently the intention

one. We are merely laying it down as a come, of the two doughts champions of the extremist monly recognised principle of public decency farmer cancus to turn the Empire apside down. that when a fund is contributed to, the press "Cyulens" was of the opinion that if any of the community concerned will be utilised, proof of the failure of the previous delegation that when a fund is contributed to, the press as a median through which to acknowledge the convisting of Messre Cobb and Co., were contributions. It is no argument to say that wanted, this were proof indeed. He argued receipts have been samed one understand that if the siliuppin he South advens Pronier such is the case) the fact temping that whatever, of the previous groweness were all that it had a total amount of money has been enbersited is silleged to be, there should be no necessity for receipts have been saged one understand that anknown to anyone except, presumably, the the present delegates to linear further expense Delegates themselves and certain of the Conthese hard times by duplicating that call and vention Executive. This may or may not be that alleged success. The reasoning of quite in order according to Convention ideas. Cynicus appears to us to be perfectly fogical of conducting a public deal, but we consider and quire sound. General Smuts has quite that it is quite out of order as regards the enough to do without troubling with calls from canone of ordinary public expediency. We doubtless otherwise quite estimable gentlemen, onreelves should certainly most atreounnely with the affairs of their own little parish pump worrying them. The South African Premier probably spoke in honeyed accents to Mesers. Cobb and Co., without giving anything official effair is conducted in a sort of hole-and-corner sway, in order to get rid of them. Politicians fashion and only referred to with bated breath," and statemen have been known to do this sort of thing. In facts an evastre and eleverly worded sentence has saved many a public man from endissa trouble General Suitus is quite equal to any streation that any amareur politicians from Kenya might have Created, and we may take it, that he disposed of the Cabb situation with the maint assurance of that " sympathetic consularation," Wileli any manufable man knows, generally means absolutely nothing. That is just what it is meant to mean! The point is, however, that the Convention gentlemen appear to have been eminently satisfied with the result of their delegates little holiday South, and appear to imagine that General Smuts would, if they considered it necessary, put a charge of T.N.T. under Kenya Mountain and remove it as a blot on the landscape. That being so we cannot the life of us understand why Lord Delamere and Col. Griffithe should be called upon in such anseemly haste to give a repeat performance of the Cobb and Co., act on the stage of South Africa. The only conclusion we can arrive at is that the Convention Executive, somewhat wher in their generation perhaps than the more optimistic and no doubt less sophisticated Cobb and Co., have realised the true state of affairs and wish to barrass the South African Premier into a promise of some sort. We think they may save their time and the people's money. General Smuts is not the man to be badgered into a shaurs with which he has nothing to do and no inclination to have anything to do with! Some people never know when they are not wanted. The Convention of Associations gentlemen appear to be made of that stuff. They will learn all in good time. Meanwhile, we wish His Lordship and his military companion in hope and glory bon voyage and a real good holiday to the centre of the Empire. We trust they will not be overcome with mal de mer on the way or on the way back.

We may turn for a moment from the eternal possie of local and world politics is reflect briefly PASSING OF upon the passing of a great SIR ARTHUR.

SATURDAY December, 17 1921,

journalist and great person.
We refer to the death of Sir C. Arthur Pearson: The passing of the blind knight will ome as a blow to thousands of those labouring under the greatest infliction to which human desh is hear. Than Sir Arthur Pearson no usn has done more in the cause of helping the blind, and St. Dunstan's will stand for all time as a monument and as a memorial to his great and beneficent work. The deceased knight was not always blind and time was when, as a journalist, he performed work that made his name famous throughout the civilised world. His cruel affliction, which gradually overtook him and ultimately deprived him entirely of his sight, by no means reduced his energy and activity and in a few years time or Arthur was capable of doing most things that people with their sight customarily do-Through the agency of the various journals which he was interested, Sir Arthur commenced his campaign to help the blind, and, from the time he began to interest himself in in afficient of others, he never halted in his off rea to improve their lot and to help make fo at least bearable for all those coming into contact with the schemes. To the last Sir Action Pearson would not have it that blindwas an affliction but staunchly characterisof it we a "handicap" only. Thus bravely be struggled or, against his awful "handicap" and at the time of his tragic end he maintained panyant and cheerful spirits always eager to neit those similarly suffering. We reverently offer this last tribute to a really great man and e s great journalist. It is in this last reapect that we pay particular homage to one whom we are proud to refer to as a colleague however infinitely far above our humble selves he may have been, and we feel that the world will be the poorer for the death of one who suffered so much and who helped others so much in their struggle against a grael fate and an awful affliction.

What this country wants is peace in order to restore its industries, PRACE WANTED This much desired condition of affairs canalot berealised as long as the people of the country

are kept in a ferment by political experiments mitested in Britain.

These words were uttered by Lord Delamere at the recent St. Andrew's dinner of Nakuro, according to the newspaper reports of same. We would take the opportunity of correcting his Lordship. The "experiment" as he rather facetiously refers to the claims of Indians in Keuya Colony, was not initiated in London Kenya Indiana themselves initiate whatever

144 " experiments" may be embraced in their fair and equitable demands, and the Imperial Government has backed them up in these reasonable aims. There is, therefore, a distinction and a difference. Lord Delamere is however, perfectly correct when he says that "what this country wants is peace. Nowhere perhaps in all the world is peace more needed then in Kenya Colony. But it is unlikely that this peace will ever be achieved so long as a narrow-minded policy, based on racial grounds is advocated by the supposed leaders of European opinion in these parts. What is, at the moment, even more urgently needed than peace is the honest desire to achieve peace and to live in harmony with one's neighbour irrespective of colour The supposedly European leaders have themselves raised the barrier which is proving so difficult to climb over. And it is quite certain that this barrier will prove unscaleable until those who were primarily responsible for its erection are prepared to help in the task of getting over it or removing it. While the present atmosphere of distrust and recial animosity, is perpetuated, there can be no hope of an amicable settlement of these differences between Indian and European and Lord Delamere and his fellow anti-indiane have only themselves to blame if that peace for which they say they yearn is denied Kenya Celony. Let us hope that with the coming of a new year a different atmosphere will prevail and that honest and earness efforts to arrive at a better understanding as between European and Indian will characterise European anti-Indian feelings.

The plea made on behalf of the Indian ricksha owners by Mr. M. A. Desai is one that no fairminded HARD ON body of men would refuse to RICKSHA entertain. The history of the OWNERS. imposition of these high license

fees on the owners of rickshas is brief enough About a couple of years ago, the Municipal Council considered that a fine additional source of revenue was to be tapped by putting up the licensing fees for rickshas plying for public hire from Fis. 5 to Fis. 30. This very considerable increase was sanctioned on the grounds that ricksha owners were more or less making fortunes and that it was only fair that they should contribute a bigger share towards the revenue of the town. Moreover the decision was arrived at only as a temporary measure, liable to be withdrawn or altered should times prove less remunerative. At no time was the ricksha owner a capitalist controlling a huge amount of money and netting colossal profits. In fact those who know what running a service of public rickshas means, could suswer to the contrary. However, whatever conditions may have obtained in the past it is perfectly obvious that the position has vastly aftered of late months. Most ricksha proprietors find it difficult enough to make both ends meet and, to make matters worse, the native ricksha boys are clamouring for an eyen further

Buropean friends here in this Council to say which have not always treated European ladies with great respect and even reverence.

If the honou of an Ruglish woman issue is a country where the population of English and Indian is 1 to 500, there is no reason to be lafraid of indians in a country where the population is hardly more than I to 4, and we do not in the least want to encreach upon the rights or privileges of European population. But this argument and the appear made in the unanc of white women to Her the say the Geen's Empress can be vinder atood only as showing that the European actilers (sel that they have no case based on reason and that they are no their last legs

I hope I have convinced the Council that Indiana are asking nothing more than more equality of status, when they ask for franchise on a common electoral roll and the right of acquiring land in open competition in any part of the Colony, including of course the so-called H.chlands, and right to five in any part of the town, and that to talk of these as asking for domination is will and perverse misrepresentation. The Council must have also seen that the aspersions cast against the Indians in Rast Africa have no justification, and to take the most charitable view the present uncompromising attitude of the white settlers may be attributed to a sincers but a mistaken misunderstanding of the demands of the Indians On this hyporhesis I appeal to my British friends in this Council and to non-official Regulab friends outside in this grantry, to do their level best to remove all misunderstandings and to assure the Europeans there that the Indiane de mot want domination of any sort esther over them or over the Arab settlers or the matives of the land of the really a pleasure to see that many eminent Englishmen; like Sir George Bushanen, and others, are endeavouring sheir level best to remove the as sanderstandings that exist between the two races. In the too much, Sir, to expect that my Enhapean friends here in this Council and putside will appreciate the motives of ta. Indian actions! They do not want to bake away any . I 'he rights of the native population I kepe therefore. that afforts will be made on both sides to bring about a Lagrant and botter understanding lartween these to classes if people"

As I raid my countrymen would be prepared to give franchise to the Arab settlers who are most more evillated that the matire magnes. It has been said that we have not twee able to manage our affeirs in India. and that is shown as one of the reasons why we should not get any franchise. Fortunately, we have got our Beforms, and with them, if not full repensible selfgovern ment for which we are trying and which we hope to get in the near future, at least we have got the first instal sment of self government, and as such we can assure them that we can manage our affairs as well as any others

Sir, the European settlers have in one of their meet ange wald that if England has to choose between losing India or East Africa, she should not mind 'osing India because East Africa will provide greater facilities of a much better kind than India for British immigration British statemen are the best judges of what is good for their country, but it is because I do not want the British connection to cease, and because I believe there is a bright future for my country as an equal partner the British Empire, that I ask the Government of India so support my countrymen's demand for equality of status, so that the strain on Ladia's loyalty may but reach the breaking point. If the Colonial Office is not

able to do Justice between Theren. Bost Afrea, let shem transfer the government Colony to the Government of India under administration see Englishmen and Indiana and Indiane. administration and partefully for more than been living americally and partefully for more than security and where the best members of each comman try to take a disparsionate view even of racial proble coming up for speir consideration. That British F That British L. Africa should be administered by the Gavernment India was the opinion of my iste pate Erishus Cokhale, and if I mistake Morrison has practically endorsed the same view. If the delites Government will not agree to the transfer of Colonies to the Government of India, the Cabinet is whole, must use all their inducace with the Secretary State for the Colonies to see that There is no tinker. with the claims of the Judians)u Rast Africa.
not want to press may demand diddr any threat In its o herwise may be lost to the Empire, per do I be it on the strength of the service rendered by my count men during the war. I been my demand on the equital rights of Indians as the free cottens of the Brilish Emp. tright reorganised by the Imperial Conference and the right of India as a Member of the Luague of National

One word more and I have done. It seems from telegram in the Pioneer that the Kuropean cettlers be taken up a very uncompromising stifteds, and have a chart they look upon Lord Miner's Despatch as if minimum. This attitude is to be very much regret The Bight Honographs deinivast Sastel who is in love. tough with the whole movement both in Engine Best Africa, at the last Sunday's meeting of the Around of the Longue of Nations said, I do not want 1, 91 the whole of his councils, because is will sake discbe said was "class above about in an enthur mandated testimores as min. Attenty as begges, if they d and the lime by the forelook, and need the regular to be seen of the street time. leids and Japan yould find it necessary to sell a Trusteen than under the Germans, and his recommends that there should be no others has should be applica-to Bant Africa also." Les she theresament of fol-foliow my Right thomographic collegues, emainple of Resolution for acceptance.

[So be Constance]

TO LET

6 roomed bungalow with three kitchens bath rooms pantry, in River Road,

Long or short term if desired. Immediate possession.

S. T. THARORE.

P. O. Box 110, Nairebi.

ALIBHAI, AMMED & CO... P. O. Box (201.

NAIROBI, B. E A.

Tailors, Tent Makers. Upholsterers, General Outfitters and Contractors.

Lud

Gov. 2739 21/22 Kenya.

pe

DOWNING STREET, 1922.

DRAFT.

Under Sec. of State

INDIA OFFICE.

MINUTE.

Mr. Seel. 5.2.

Mr. Sollowly 13

Mr. Grands,

sw. H. Laudert.

Sir II. Rendi

Mr. Wood.

31.7 (7.100)

Mr. Churchill.

With reference to your letter [We.L.& O.1827/21) of the 20th of October

Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Sovernment of Kenya to investigate the claims for losses incurred owing to the Comman invasion of the South Kavarondo

District in September, 1914, I am etc. to transmitter the information of the

Secretary of State for India, the adoespanying copy of correspondence eath

the Covernor of Kenya on the subject.

I am, etc.,

(Stated) H. J. (ZAD

TO GOY! When to her selection.



DOWNING STREET,

February, 1922.

Sir,

I have etc. to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No.1634 of the 24th of Movember, 1921, regarding protests which have been made against the adjudication of the claims of Indian Merchants by the Commission of Enquiry appointed in 1915 to investigate the claims for losses owing to the German invasion of the South Kavirondo District in September, 1914.

- 2. I have carefully considered the whole question and have decided to approve your recommendation that payment of compensation should follow the lines of thes Commission's Report. It arriving at this decision I have been guided by the following considerations:-
 - (1) The practical impossibility, at this stage of re-opening investigation of the claims.
 - (2) The fact that no substantial grounds have been disclosed for supposing that the Report of the Commission was other than fair to the various claimants. It would appear, or the contrary, that the Commission made every effort to obtain detailed confirmation of the claims submitted to them.
 - (3) The fact that the payment of compensation is purely anact of grace, and that no repail obligation to pay reets upon the Government of Kenya.

 (Signed) WINSTON'S CHURCHILL

T.
A NO. 269
ENOR NORTHRY.

NUTE.

ലാർത്ത

integ!

I.