

EAST AFR. PROT.

C O

50423

Rec'd

B.M.C.

SEP 17

50428

1919

Aug

On previous Paper.

50427

Electric Pwr &amp; Cables.

In suggested letter to Nairobi  
electric light & power Co.

On subsequent Paper.

50429

341

DEAN LETTER TO THE COMPANY.

NAIROBI ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.

Rough Draft of suggested reply to the Company's  
letter of 7th April 1919.

Further, to my letter of the 14th April  
on the subject of your communication of the 7th  
April 1919.

In my letter referred to I intimated to  
you that Lord Milner approved of Sir Edward  
Northey's request that he should be allowed to en-  
deavour to arrive at a settlement with your  
representative in the Protectorate.

It also appears that your Mr Monkhouse,  
having informed Sir Edward Northey that he had some  
objections to make respecting the then proposed  
Electric Power Ordinance, was requested by His Ex-  
cellency to communicate his representations in  
writing, and promised to do so before Sir Edward  
left London for the Protectorate. As these were  
not received Sir Edward again communicated with Mr  
Monkhouse who then stated that he thought that the  
matters involved had better be dealt with in the  
Protectorate. With this Sir Edward Northey  
agreed.

You were of course aware that the venue  
in this matter lay in the Protectorate as the  
legislation referred to was before the Legislative  
Council, by whom you were invited, at a very early

date in the proceedings, to communicate to the special committee appointed to consider the Bill or the Ordinance, any representations you might have to make respecting its provisions. No such representations were made either by you or on your behalf. I may, however, add that in the absence of any communication from you, the position of your company was very fully debated and considered by both the Special Committee and by the Legislative Council, and that, with the sole exception of an amendment which concerned the rights of local authorities, both in the Committee stage and in the Legislative Council all of the provisions of the Ordinance were adopted unanimously.

In these circumstances the Protectorate Government wrote, under date 21st May, 1919, to your Chief Engineer and Manager, as follows:-

With reference to your letter of the 22nd April, I have the honour to inform you that as the negotiations for the Thika Concession have not been concluded and no agreement exists it would appear that neither a prior licence nor an ordinary licence under the Electric Power Bill will exist if the Ordinance is enacted forthwith.

Generally you are doubtless aware that the provisions of the Bill as passed by the Legislative Council make it incumbent on a prior licensee to apply under the Bill for a licence within six months after the Bill is in operation

and that all agreements made before the Bill comes into operation are prior licences.

As the Ordinance will be applied forthwith it will, of course be open to you to make application to the Governor in Council, as prescribed by its provisions, for such licence or licences as you may desire.

The Secretary of State has decided that it is desirable that this matter should now be concluded, so far as the Colonial Office is concerned. It is therefore appropriate that I should briefly review the reasons which have led to this decision.

Under the Electric Power Ordinance all business of this nature must be transacted with the Protectorate Government.

As you are aware the decision of any matter relating to your fulfilment or non-fulfilment of your obligations under the defunct agreement of 1906, or as to the continuance of any of your powers under that agreement lay entirely with the Governor of the Protectorate.

Prior to the departure of your Mr. Morris house for the Protectorate in 1915, in your letter of 23/2/15 you conveyed in effect an assurance to this office that the object of this visit was to remove sources of dissatisfaction.

The files of the Protectorate Government demonstrate that he made (if any) strictly limited efforts in this direction.

These

These files also establish that His Excellency Sir H. Belfield informed Mr. Monkhouse that any concession he might make as to the continuance or extension of your company's powers to operate would depend on their performance of the obligations incumbent on them under their agreement. This was confirmed by the Protectorate Government's letter No. 100/111 of 29/4/15 to Mr. Monkhouse, and acknowledged by him in his letter dated Nairobi 4/5/15, that Mr. Monkhouse was not under any misunderstanding as to what accepted the precise condition on which alone the Protectorate Government were willing to consider any renewal of your company's powers in the form or of the nature in which they had previously existed, is evident by his statement in para. 5 of his letter of 4/5/15, to the Protectorate Government in which he mentions: "The very stringent clause in the concession which deals with the question of an adequate supply of electricity."

From the evidence of the Government files and from the repeated and contumacious outbreaks of public indignation, amounting in fact to desperation, at your callous neglect of your obvious duties in connection with the public service which had been entrusted to you, it is perfectly clear that you have signally failed to provide the "adequate supply of electricity," the provision of which was incumbent on you. It will be futile to contend that your London office has no knowledge of these matters.

matters. The place for their decision is, as I have mentioned above and as you are or ought to be aware, the Protectorate, where the technical officers of Government have throughout been in frequent communication with your Chief Engineer and Manager on the subject of your inadequate provisions for the fulfilment of your obligations.

His Excellency Sir Edward Northey satisfied himself by personal inquiry on the spot, that your company had not done what they ought to have done and could have done to meet their obligations, and so informed your manager.

It also appears from the records that the representations which you have at various times made or the implications contained in these representations that, in effect, you have been invited to spend money on auxiliary plant pending the removal of your generating works to Thika river, is incorrect. There has never existed any necessity for the Protectorate Government or the Secretary of State to "invite" you to provide auxiliary or other plant. The plain outstanding facts are that by the contract of 26 July 1906 you asked for the sole right of supply of electricity in the area comprised in a 15 miles radius from Nairobi. This was granted to you on the condition of your giving and maintaining an adequate supply on demand. That was the essence of your contract. You also asked for and obtained the right to use certain water powers. It was a further and specific

specific condition of your contract that:-

"The contractor shall from time to time provide and maintain such additional plant machinery and other things as may from time to time be necessary for the purpose of meeting and satisfying any increase in the requirements of the township."

The deliberate manner in which you have ignored your obligations in this matter from the year 1911, is aggravated by the facts relating to your denials.

It has been advanced by you that the moving of your works to Thika was considered under pressure or at least at the suggestion of Government in order that inter alia a number of small rivers on which you had been granted power rights, might be released for the use of the public. That this was not the case has been repeatedly pointed out to your Mr H.C. Bayldon and specifically so by Sir P. Gironard at an interview on Dec. 18th 1911.

The fact in connection with this matter is that it was originated entirely by yourselves, vide your letter to Government of the 14th Jan. 1909.

Two significant facts in connection with this letter, which the Secretary of State does not fail to note, are (1) that you commenced to importune Government with the object of securing the control of further important water powers before you had any means of knowing, and in fact did not even suggest that the water powers already secured to you, and which you had not yet used, might

prove insufficient for the requirements of the Nairobi area, and (2) obviously as the only condition on which it could be expected that Government could even consider the extension of your privileges, you stated:-

"If the obligations of the contractor  
have been carried out in the period mentioned  
in that clause."

While still failing to make use of substantially the major part of the water power granted to you under the agreement of 1906, and without having shown to Government any sufficient reason why important power rights on the Thika River should be granted to you, you continued importuning Government for these rights until in 1912 Sir P.Gironard appointed a Commission to consider your representations.

As you were well aware Government was not, at this time, electro-technically advised, and was not so advised on this matter, until the end of 1914, and the statements and figures submitted by you to this Commission were accepted by them as bona fide. On the strength of your representations the Commission recommended on the 5th July 1912, among other things, as follows:-

"We feel justified in reporting to Government that the total available flow in dry weather of all the streams available for use under the terms of the present concession of the Electric Power and Lighting Company

"will not allow of the generation of power sufficient to meet the demands of which the company has already received notification, and which will have to be met within the next two years. We therefore recommend that the Company should be permitted to institute a power station on the River Thika at falls existing at a point some nine miles to the East of the Fort Hall road."

From the Company's figures and statements the Commissioner were informed that the demand to be supplied by the Company within two years, i.e., by July 1914, amounted to 716.5 kilowatts (= 953 Horse Power). This figure was made up by superimposing on the then (stated) peak load of 224 K.W.

New power demands of	136.5 K.W.
New lighting demands of	104 "
And Capt. Morrison's order of	<u>250</u>
	716.5 K.W.

Capt. Morrison's Order represented 250 K.W. of transformer capacity, the actual demand on which in May 1919, was about 50 Kilowatts.

Even omitting the circumstance of the figures given as Capt. Morrison's order, the submitting of such a statement as this to a Government or any Commission, is, I regret to say an unpardonable misrepresentation which would be somewhat difficult of explanation.

It should scarcely be necessary for me to remind you that in your letter to this office

"will not allow of the generation of power sufficient to meet the demands of which the company has already received notification, and which will have to be met within the next two years. We therefore recommend ... that the company should be permitted to institute a power station on the River Thika at falls existing at a point some nine miles to the East of the Fort Hall road."

From your Company's figures and statements the Commission were informed that the demand to be supplied by the Company within two years, i.e., by July 1914, amounted to 716.5 Kilowatts (= 950 Horse Power). This figure was made up by superimposing on the then (stated) peak load of 254 K.W.

New power demands of	138.5
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New lighting demands of	104
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And Capt. Morrison's order of	<u>250</u>
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716.5 K.W.
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It should scarcely be necessary for me to remind you that in your letter to this office

of the 7th April 1919, you remark:-

"..... That although the Company has steam and water driven plant capable of producing 800 H.P., to cope with a maximum demand of under 500 H.P. ...."

Reverting to the subject of the obligation to give an adequate supply of electricity which was compulsory under your contract, the Protectorate Government, in May 1911, gave you formal notice that you were making default. Certain steps were taken by you which appear to have been principally minor modifications for the rectifications of obvious defects in your works. Writing to the Protectorate Government on the 27th July 1912, you state, par. 3, on this matter:-

"These steps were completed before the shortage of water season of the next year (1912). The results anticipated were obtained, and no record can be found by the Company of any complaint of inadequate supply in that year."

In contradiction of the specific statement here made by you, I have before me three letters written by the Protectorate Government to yourselves as to the inadequacy of your supply, and dated respectively 7th June 1912, 27th August 1912, and 2nd Sept. 1912. In the last named letter it is stated:-

"I understand that representations have been made to you by the Director of Public Works

"works on the subject without result."

"His Excellency would be glad to know what steps you propose to take to provide a remedy. He would remind you that the interests of existing users of power and light must not be overlooked because a larger scheme for the supply of electricity is under consideration."

From the few facts recounted in the foregoing it is obvious that you have been continuously in default since 1911.

You may also observe from the letter last quoted that in contradistinction to your assertion as to being "invited" to provide auxiliary or other plant obviously necessary for the competent discharge of your obligations, you are reminded that some such provision should be made. A similar reminder was given you by the Commission previously referred to, and has been frequently repeated by the Protectorate Government.

Referring to (c) of your letter of 14/4/19, I quite agree, as, I may say, also do the technical officers of (and) the Protectorate Government that were your provisions, proposed or made, of a reasonable nature there would be no occasion for Government criticism. In view however of the actual occurrences in the Protectorate in the light of which the criticism of Mr McBlain is more than justified, it seems to be particularly unfortunate for yourselves that you should refer to this matter. The contention which, by implication you

raise in this par. viz. that your plant and its arrangement, being at the instance of the engineers mentioned in the 1906 agreement, would exonerate you from the consequences merited by default to its incompetence, is untenable. Your Consulting Engineers have repeatedly demonstrated that they are acting entirely ex parte, on your behalf. In any case in the absence of any agreement as desired by the Protectorate Government such a contention falls to the ground.

As it is undesirable that any incorrect impression might be drawn from the recent correspondence I may state that your reference to:

"Mr McBlain, a former employee of the Company who is now the Government's electrical Expert."

conveys such an incorrect impression as referred to and must be removed by putting the facts on record. You are aware that before making your acquaintance Mr McBlain was retained professionally by Government to advise on certain matters, which are not dealt with in this letter. In consequence of his Interim Report to Government, the Matunga Estate Company decided on alterations being made in some work which you were effecting for them.

You approached Mr McBlain with the request that he would supervise the work of the alterations referred to. As his work for Government in this matter was not completed he obviously could not undertake your work without the consent of Government. This he requested

requested and obtained. Mr. McBlain, as you are also aware, was continuously under Government's retainer until he was appointed to the permanent staff of the Protectorate Government Service. It is appropriate that I should add that until this appointment was taken up no mention was made to him of any of the matters in Government records concerning your Company's concession.

Coming to the matters dealt with under (d) of your letter. The Protectorate Government have, as I have already explained, ruled that no agreement exists. In any case the Legislature have decided that it is necessary in the public interest that where any agreement does exist, application shall be made for a licence under the Electric Power Ordinance within six months of its being enforced.

In this connection I must refer to your remarks in par. (b) of your letter under review. Before doing so however I must call your attention to the fact that both under your now expired agreement, and by the draft of that which was proposed, subject as mentioned to Sir H. Belfield's ruling as per the Protectorate Government's letter of 29/4/15, you undertook and were prepared to again undertake that you would be subject to any future legislation which might be enacted. In the first draft on the then proposed new concession the Government's Electrical Engineer inserted as amendments practically all of the conditions which

which you would necessarily be subject under any future competent legislation, relying on your Home Rides relating to the interpretation of the clause making the proposed agreement subject to any future legislation Government did not demur to the deletion of these amendments at the instance of Mr Monkhouse. It was well within the ability of this gentleman to have at this time ascertained the nature of the legislation which was proposed for the Protectorate as he was informed, personally by the Government's Electrical Engineer, that the draft of the proposed Ordinance was available for his inspection at the office of the Director of Public Works. Mr Monkhouse did not avail himself of the invitation extended.

I will here digress to remark that the statement made in para. 16 of your letter to the Protectorate Government of 27/7/16, that:

"It was only through the illness of the Director of Public Works which occurred while he was in Nairobi that he was prevented from dealing on behalf of the Company with this matter as with others, so it had to be postponed."

is distinctly incorrect. Mr Monkhouse was in Nairobi nearly three weeks before the Director of Public Works went to Hospital. Excepting his P.P.C. visit Mr Monkhouse only asked for and obtained, one interview with the Director of Public Works. Concerning this interview the latter made no minute

minuted:-

"He (Mr Monkhouse) reiterated that the Thika Concession was finally concluded and in his hands and appeared to exhibit an attitude of complete disregard of fiscal control. His remarks as to Government control of Electricity undertakings under existing English Acts and Rules either indicated complete ignorance of the subject or were stupid misrepresentations which anyone in possession of a printed copy of Board of Trade Rules could not fail to recognise as such immediately. He deliberately stated that he was not prepared to admit that Government had any right to claim an advance description of the Company's proposals with regard to a possible installation at Thika. Government he informed me, would be able to see the station when it was equipped."

Also in connection with Mr Monkhouse's visit to the Protectorate the Government's Electrical Engineer notes:-

"Mr Monkhouse appeared studiously to avoid contact with the technical officers of Government, probably because he had no case with which to meet them. He certainly evinced not the slightest interest to know the injury which he had inflicted on the public. When at the interview at Government House on the 14th inst. (April 1915) he

"seemed

" seemed quite injured when admitting that he had heard hard things said about the Company, and appeared to resent His Excellency saying "in reply that the hard things were quite justified as the Company's light had been just good enough to prevent him walking into "the edge of a bog".

The indifference exhibited by Mr Monkhouse in 1915, to the legislation which concurrently he was in effect assuring Government you would accept has characterised your attitude towards this legislation up to within the last few months.

Additional to the early opportunity afforded to Mr Monkhouse of inspecting this legislation and of the invitation given to you by the Legislative Council Committee, it is the case that you have been supplied more liberally and prior to anyone else with copies of the Bill of the Ordinance and of proposed amendments. In fact many of the provisions were discussed with your Manager before being drafted. A few suggestions were made by that gentleman some of which were reluctantly accepted and others it was pointed out to him had already been provided for. He has on various occasions expressed himself in eulogistic terms on the Ordinance and as being eager for its application.

In the light of these facts and of the publicity acknowledged and commended publicity which the Protectorate Government have throughout given

given to its proposals and objects in this legislation, it is impossible to construe your conduct in any other way than that your pretensions in negotiating the proposed new agreement that you would be subject to future legislation, were not plausible. Many other facts which are completely established by Government records, but which need not now be recounted, confirm this opinion.

It should be needless for me to point out that after the publicity which has been given to this matter and the direct invitation extended to you by the Special Committee on the Bill, your indifference or studied silence on the subject of the proposed legislation, coupled with your present protests, when the Ordinance has taken a form which precludes the possibility of the evasion by you or others, of its provisions, amounts in a most pronounced measure to discourtesy (at least) to the Legislature of the Protectorate.

Your allegation that this legislation inflicts a grave injustice on your company, is not in accordance with the facts. The only and inestimably great and grave injustice connected with this matter is that which has been and is still being inflicted by your company on the long suffering public who have been vainly depending on you not only for light but for the power required by them, and which you have variously contracted to deliver, for the purposes of their businesses. The legislation in question would be useless if it did not preclude

the possibility of this scandalous state of affairs being continued.

In concluding this matter I may say that this legislation was aptly described by Mr J.H.Rider when in conversation with your Manager Mr. [redacted] the latter admitted that Mr Rider was correct in saying that, with good behaviour on the part of the licensee its provisions were vastly more generous and comprehensive than anything you had ever contemplated in your agreement. Also that your statement as to:-

"Those we allow to have been great"

"the cause of the trouble" by which you obviously refer to the technical officers of Government is as unjust as it is incorrect. The records, some only of which I have referred to in this letter, fully establish the fact that the "trouble" is of entirely your own making by the incompetent conduct of your agreement almost from its inception, i.e., from a time much anterior to the advent to Government's assistance of competent technical analysis of your conduct. Further that notwithstanding your defaults which that analysis exhibited the records also demonstrate that the technical officers of the Protectorate Government have made every endeavour to keep you informed of all matters in which you were interested and which would be of assistance to the correct performance of your obligations. They have also given you

service, which has been acted upon by you - without acknowledgement - and have also advised you and performed other services which if acted upon and followed up would have largely rescued you from the public opprobrium under which your Company now rests.

Shawnee Electric Power Co.

original copy to

Sp. 6, 1919.

Dear Sirs: In answer to your letter of Jan. 21, 1919, I would like to advise you that we have no record of any such transaction.

Very truly yours,  
John C. Moore  
General Manager  
Shawnee Electric Power Co.

Enclosed find a copy of the "Shawnee Electric Power Co." letter to you dated Jan. 21, 1919.

Very truly yours,  
John C. Moore  
General Manager  
Shawnee Electric Power Co.

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John C. Moore  
General Manager  
Shawnee Electric Power Co.

the lower right side of the page.

the upper left side of the page.

the middle left side of the page.

succession of the bill goes forward by the  
legislative council make it unanimous  
as a minor bill. It applies under the  
Bill of Rights, which it cannot  
affect.

It is now agreed

The bill will be agreed  
and may be opened  
to the public to the

1000 feet of water

600

1000 feet of water

Grand total is therefore 1000 feet  
of water available

provisions of the Bill as passed by the Legislative Council make it incumbent on a prior licensee to apply under the Bill for a license in New South Wales after the expiration of his existing

The new law will be applied  
and no longer be granted  
any license to the

of every power officially, including the  
so-called "legally" made "Navy"  
Governor of the Island.

Prior to the

order of the Governor of the Island,  
1/1/1945, you were 23/24 days in  
the care of the Japanese.

You were held captive by the  
Japanese for 10 months and 2 weeks.

On 1/1/1946, you were released  
from the custody of the Japanese.

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from the custody of the Japanese.

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from the custody of the Japanese.

The name of Alouatta palliata  
is often used in referring to  
the Pitheciidae, which  
includes the Callicebidae.  
The Callicebidae are  
represented by two genera  
and three species, all of which  
are found in South America.  
The first genus is Callicebus,  
which includes the Red-faced,  
Yellow-faced, and White-faced  
Monkeys. The second genus  
is Alouatta, which includes  
the Howler and Spider Monkeys.  
The Callicebidae are  
represented in the collection  
by the Red-faced Monkey,  
which is represented by  
two skins, one of which  
was obtained from the  
Amazon River, and the  
other from the Andes.  
The Red-faced Monkey  
is a small monkey, about  
the size of a squirrel, with  
a dark brown body and  
a reddish face. It has  
long hair on its head and  
body, and a long tail.  
The Red-faced Monkey  
is found in the forests  
of South America, particularly  
in the Amazon Basin.  
It feeds on fruit, leaves,  
and other vegetation.  
The Red-faced Monkey  
is a very active animal,  
and is often seen climbing  
trees and swinging from  
branch to branch.

I have to tell you

you have done

so many things

the world has not seen

to thank you for your

work and your

devotion to your

country and your

people.

The playing field between

May 1906 you will find

the play of children

and the young

and the old

and the young

for being so well educated by you think the  
value of your work to the poor con-

tinues to increase. I have been  
told since by our friends that you  
are to be pleased for we were in the same place  
when it was made the case when that happened  
and went to you with Mr. R. C. Taylor and  
you told us to go to Dr. Gurney and he at

first said no but when we told him we had  
been to you he said yes.

Yours ever truly J. W. 1869

John W. 1869

John W. 1869

John W. 1869

John W. 1869

of 17906° does not follow shown  
that many negotiations carried out by the  
importer to see whether the price  
would be

done by the 1st of January 1942. Mr. T. G. Maran  
and his son, Mr. C. G. Maran, to consider  
your suggestion.

Mr. Maran agrees well with me. He was  
with me at this time and I am officially advised  
that he has been ~~advised~~ by the

Ministry of Trade and Industry  
that he can do so.

After the discussion  
it has been agreed  
to proceed as follows:

1. Mr. Maran to go to  
the Ministry of Trade and Industry  
on the 1st of January 1942  
and discuss the matter with them.

2. Mr. Maran to go to  
the Ministry of Trade and Industry  
on the 1st of January 1942  
and discuss the matter with them.

3. Mr. Maran to go to  
the Ministry of Trade and Industry  
on the 1st of January 1942  
and discuss the matter with them.

4. Mr. Maran to go to  
the Ministry of Trade and Industry  
on the 1st of January 1942  
and discuss the matter with them.

5. Mr. Maran to go to  
the Ministry of Trade and Industry  
on the 1st of January 1942  
and discuss the matter with them.

6. Mr. Maran to go to  
the Ministry of Trade and Industry  
on the 1st of January 1942  
and discuss the matter with them.

7. Mr. Maran to go to  
the Ministry of Trade and Industry  
on the 1st of January 1942  
and discuss the matter with them.

from the Committee House and  
the Board of Trade.

and the Committee to be present  
in the session house by 1 P.M.

16th October 1869 (29th November 1868)

(acted) in the Board Room at 1 P.M.

new frontier dimensions of 100

and a lighting circumference of 800

and a height of 150

and a weight of 2500 lbs

and a diameter of 100 ft

and a circumference of 314 ft

and a height of 150 ft

and a weight of 2500 lbs

and a diameter of 100 ft

and a circumference of 314 ft

and a height of 150 ft

and a weight of 2500 lbs

and a diameter of 100 ft

and a circumference of 314 ft

and a height of 150 ft

and a weight of 2500 lbs

and a diameter of 100 ft

and a circumference of 314 ft

and a height of 150 ft

and a weight of 2500 lbs

363

Collected near Lake  
Tahoe, California

selected collection

Cremona 120

To be good like other stocks I expect to be  
in force over half its life. Most years  
there will be a

dividend 19%

and a profit of 10% on capital invested.  
I would like to have a  
large part of my money invested  
in stocks. I would like to have  
a large part of my money invested  
in stocks.

Re printing of your letter

Enclosed please find further information  
on the subject of -

The 1906 accident in the library  
would seem to point from the evidence  
inferred above definitely to the conclusion  
that by consideration of the circumstances  
involved there would be  
little or no chance of  
any serious damage.

It is felt that the present plan of  
protection might be adequate.

It is recommended that  
the present plan be adopted.

It is recommended that  
the present plan be adopted.

It is recommended that  
the present plan be adopted.

to the maximum  
and to the letter.

Concerning your telegram, explained, take  
back my telegram of 11/14/45, for example,  
as it was a mistake.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter.

The letter is enclosed.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter.

Complaints have been received from the public  
regarding one or two recent incidents relating to the  
interference with the freedom of movement of people.  
In particular, it has been reported that a number of persons  
have been stopped and questioned by police officers  
and asked to show their documents to prove their  
right to be in the country.

The Home Office has issued a statement which says:  
"The Home Secretary has been advised that there is no proposal to impose any new restrictions on the movement of people within the United Kingdom. The Government's policy is to maintain a free and open society where people can move about as they please. However, the police have a duty to ensure that public order is maintained and that the law is enforced. If there is any suspicion that someone is breaking the law or causing disorder, the police will take appropriate action. This is a normal part of law enforcement and is not intended to discriminate against any particular group of people. The police will always act fairly and impartially, and will respect the rights and freedoms of all individuals."

The Home Office also states that the police will continue to work closely with other law enforcement agencies to combat crime and maintain public safety. The police will always strive to maintain a positive relationship with the public and to serve and protect the community.

North Carolina (see colored map).  
To the south of the mountains, the  
soil is more or less yellowish, and  
the vegetation consists of a  
mix of subtropical and temperate  
plants. The subtropical plants  
are represented by palm trees,  
bamboo, and various tropical  
fruits. The temperate plants  
are represented by pine trees,  
oak, hickory, and other  
temperate forest trees.  
The climate of the region  
is subtropical, with warm  
summers and cool winters.  
The soil is very fertile, and  
the vegetation is lush and  
abundant. The region is  
rich in mineral resources,  
including gold, silver,  
copper, and lead.  
The people of the region  
are mostly of African  
descent, and they have  
developed a unique  
culture and way of life.  
They are known for their  
handicrafts, particularly  
textiles and pottery.  
The region is also known  
for its music, particularly  
the blues and jazz.  
The region is a popular  
tourist destination, with  
many scenic spots and  
historical sites. The  
region is also known  
for its food, particularly  
barbecue and soul food.

Wage at the interview at Govt. House on  
the 14<sup>th</sup> inst. (April 1915) the second  
cycle opened with nothing having been  
done towards the same.

Estimated for

edges. Some of the old dead  
trees stand up like great  
pillars.

In 1892 highest elevation  
was about 1000 ft. above sea level.

Now it is about 1000 ft. above sea level.  
The trees are all gone.

The ground is covered with grass  
and shrubs.

The soil is very poor and  
the vegetation is sparse.

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Grand Central Station - December 20  
1911  
has been seen in the city.  
the same day he  
leaving New York and  
traveling westward  
and will be in Chicago  
on Saturday evening before  
returning to Canada. He  
will be in Canada about  
December 25th.

Regarding the meeting between  
that local football was up by  
one to the Michigan when  
they were in the middle of the game. They  
had a good time and the  
game was a good one.

Yesterdays letter

that you will

be here

by vehicle from about

the 10th or 11th

of December.

Cold weather

and roads

Conduct of  
group; especially of application  
of force, a fine example  
of which is to be seen

in the  
particulars  
of all  
the  
various  
methods  
and  
means  
of  
assistance  
to  
the  
poor.

The  
conduct  
of  
the  
various  
methods  
and  
means  
of  
assistance  
to  
the  
poor.