

1911

EAST AFR. PROT.

C/O
226

226

Position of Evidence

Reads notes on statements made by the Jeevanjee
to the Daily Chronicle (articles enclosed). Reads
copy of Bishop Hall of the Church of England Bishop
Allypore of the R. C. Church & of Hall of the Church of
Scotland's statements on 2 with in the replies.

W. Hall

Mr. Jeevanjee asks for an
interview with Mr. Harcourt - see
letter attached. If Mr. Harcourt would
be unable to respond, then info
contained in these papers will be of
use to him in replying to Mr. Jeevanjee's
inquiries.

W. Hall
Mr. Harcourt

4/1/11

Scan for a review after 5 p.m.
or make any special effort then this paper
has important statements on fully developed
in the W. Harcourt: see also 50852 & 50854

Copy to (from nothing) 10/1/11
Copy copies 0-19 and will be 1/11

50856

I have a desire to see the gentleman
and to discuss at length the
subject of the same at my disposal of
the same as I desire any further
information.

to say
to Dr
his
will
some
very

167

Downing Street,
10th January, 1911.

Dear Sir,

Copy my copy to Mr. Harcourt

I am desired by Mr Harcourt to thank you for your letter of the 3rd instant, and to say that inasmuch as he will not be resident in London until the meeting of Parliament he fears that it will be impossible to grant you an interview. Mr Harcourt, however, sees no necessity for your delaying your departure as you kindly offer to do.

Yours faithfully,

L. G.

J. Curran, Esq.

Cannon Street Hotel, 163

London, E.C.

Jan. 3rd. 1911.

My Private Secretary to

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

Sir,

Urgent business matters call for my
return to East Africa at the earliest possi-
ble date; but in view of the fact that the
question of Indians in the Protectorate is
under the consideration of the Colonial
Office, I feel that I ought not to leave this
country without first placing myself at the
disposal of the Right Hon. the Secretary of
State should he wish to discuss any public
question with me.

I have arranged to leave London on the
14th Inst., and shall be gratified if the
Right Hon. Minister can see me before that

If, however, Mr. Harcourt should
re to fix the interview a day or two
I would postpone my departure.

I am, Sir,

Faithfully Yours,

Wm. Lawrence

C B
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3 JAN 11

Mr. Read,

With reference to the petition of the All London League, I beg to enclose copies of my notes upon the statements made by Mr. Jeevanjee to the "Daily Chronicle" (articles attached).

I passed the articles and my notes to the Right Revd. Bishop Peel of the Church of England, Right Revd. Bishop Allgeyer of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Revd. Dr. Scott, and head of the Church of Scotland Mission in British East Africa, and enclose their views upon the subject.

I am forwarding these papers in case there may be any question after my departure, when perhaps you may wish to refer to them.


Governor.

LONDON.

3rd Jan'y, 1911.

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 3 JAN 11

(copy)

KABETE, NEAR NAIROBI,

29th October 1910.

Your Excellency,

The recent communications of Mr Jeevanjee to the 'Daily Chronicle' writ, I deem, strongly rouse the members of Government circles, the white traders and settlers, and all the missionaries, in British East Africa to unitedly and uncompromisingly deal with the proposals, and ever claims, that Indians shall practically overrun the Protectorate and make it 'a second India', and thus become the dominating influence over the existing tribes, and controllers of commerce, and perhaps of administration. Undoubtedly there is now before the British community and the Government in E.A.A. the biggest question which has ever presented itself to them. The issue is of the highest importance to the Kikuyu, Arabs, Swahilis, Masai, the white traders and settlers, the missionaries, and the African Christians who have entered or shall enter into "the Church" of our Lord Jesus Christ / It must inevitably meet a contest to be strenuously undertaken by them and by the Government on their behalf

Mr Jeevanjee's statements, as disclosed in the columns of the 'Daily Chronicle' are altogether misleading. By a clever suppression, on the one hand, of the full facts of matters touched upon, and, on the other hand, by deliberate false assertions, he has been able to capture newspaper sympathy and home interest. E.A.A. would like to speak for themselves

selves and on the part of the African. The serious
 import of this can only be gauged rightly when taken
 in connection with the movement in India touching
 agitation of Indians to British Colonies in their
 privileged condition of being 'subjects of the
 British Crown', because indignation at this particular
 moment can easily be generated in the homeland
 against B.E.A. on the supposed ground that there the
Indian is being deprived of his rights and that there
an effort is being made to push him, a British subject,
out of the country

To all conversant with B.E.A. life and affairs it
 is surely a matter of grave moment that a man who
 has such a mark against him in the records of the
 Mombasa Law Courts, so illiterate, and so much spoken
 of in this country as one noted for trifling persons
 and for dishonesty, should have been lately before
 the Home public as one of our Legislative Councillors,
 and falsely proclaiming that he was a representative
 of our Agricultural Department.

The 'Daily Chronicle' critic and Mr Masvanjee
 appear to ignore altogether the existence and para-
 mount claims of the many tribes known in this country
known as B.E.A.P. A reader of the outcome of the
 interviews granted by Mr Masvanjee would easily gather,
 for instance, that only European capital and Indian
 labour were needed to develop the country. That
 European capital is an imperative necessity to such
 an end is absolutely correct, but it is quite a false
 idea that only Indian labour is required to supplement
 the capital and directing efforts of the European,
 for bit by bit as the African is being trained he is

displacing the Indian clerk, the Indian servant and labourer, the Indian overseer, and the Indian artisan. The European with his capital, and the properly trained African labourer, clerk, artisan, and shop assistant, are best suited to all the economic needs of this developing Colony, and will be quite equal in efficiency to being without the presence of the Indian at all. Bishop Tucker (Lusaka) and I were comparing notes with regard to this only a month or so ago, and found much encouragement from the facts already known to us. (Not that we are desirous of pushing the independence of the colony, but we are glad that the well-to-do African has taken himself and begins to understand the use of road and trade to some purpose.)

The ignorance of the African and his powers and interests is to be detected in Mr. Jeevanjee's explicit revelation of the insignificant part which is being played by the white man in this Protectorate - "out of the trade of F.R.A. in the Union of India, Jeevanjee has built all the buildings of any consequence, Indian in Natal is, practically the whole of the trade of Indian goods in the country, Indian carry on the country, the whole of the business in Natal is carried on by Indians, the lake steamers are controlled by Indians, &c."

Taking these statements extremely for a single moment and we not constrained to applaud anyone in Government circles, or among the Colonists and Missionaries, who seeks to rectify such a wrong condition of things, who tries to establish a reasonable balance of position, of possession, and of influence for the Britisher and the

the African, and is determined to make a legitimate effort to secure for the people of the Country, the African treatment; a proper footing in their own land, and to the white settler, what is he has a right to expect under his flag? and may further say that the above words, as quoted by the 'Daily Chronicle', do not furnish such ground for concluding that an attempt has been hitherto made to debar Indians from any share in the commerce and agriculture of the Colony, but that they do afford suggestion that it is high time that Europeans and the protected tribes should have more say in the life and affairs of S.E.A.

In all the limited areas of S. Africa is not the native population rapidly increasing under the care and might of the British Government? The raiding and the intertribe strife are thoroughly checked. Disease of man and beast is being scientifically combated by European experts at the call of the Government. Already surplus population is coming in from Kafirland and Kikuyu in search of work and food. Large tracts of country will, in time, have to be set apart for these and other tribes, in regions suited to them and not to the European. What should Indians step in and make 'a second India' of what must be reserved for the African? Where will the natives go? It would be a crime to push out the African in order that the Indian might survive.

Were the British not in power and able 'to make' and 'to carry on' this country any Indians who might venture to travel into the interior, and settle in places

places distant from the Coast, would, I imagine, soon be attacked, robbed, and very likely killed by the spearmen of the tribes, because the Indians who have so far emigrated to E. Africa, with the exception of the better class, are accustomed to deceive, to cheat, and to ill-use the African, and would meet with rough vengeance.

From a religious point of view it would be deplorable to witness a widespread influence of Mohammedanism and Hinduism over people whom we are so earnestly seeking to bring under Christian civilization, to know that concubinage and its many accompanying evils would prevail so much more than now, and to see the present low standard of morality and honesty, and the low commercial tone of the Indian community, become more marked, year by year, until the European have to give place to the Indian, and the African come more and more under the grip of the Indian.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. G. MOMBASA.

To His Excellency

Sir Parkes Birkbeck, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.,

Governor of British East Africa.

Per Dr Seru

C O P Y.

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CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MISSION,
KIKUYU.

British East Africa.

H.E. Sir Percy Girouard,
R.E., K.C.M.G. etc.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Your Excellency,

I have read carefully what Mr. Jeevanjee is reported by the Daily Chronicle to have said in regard to the position of Indians in this Colony.

The impression left on my mind is that Mr. Jeevanjee deliberately misrepresents facts in such a way as to convey wholly erroneous impressions. If there is one feature of your policy and that of your councillors which has been more conspicuous than another, it is the absolute impartiality with which you have dealt with all the communities of this Colony, whether European or Indian, native or Dutch. It is this impartiality which Mr. Jeevanjee impeaches. In speaking so he is both unjust and untruthful in his opinion.

I have also read over your reply to Mr. Jeevanjee with care. I believe every statement made in your reply is according to fact, and with the opinions expressed I wholly agree, unless it be in quite a secondary matter where you state that the highlands are unsuited to the native population. Otherwise there is no argument I do not wholly agree with.

Looking at the whole matter from a missionary point of view, I regard Mr. Jeevanjee's proposal to encourage Indian immigration with serious anxiety

for

for the native races. I consider that the presence of the low class Indian in such large numbers as we have them to-day is one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of the native races. Not even Mr. Jeevanjee dare claim that the Indian's presence has bettered the condition of the native. All evidence points in the other direction.

The Indian trader - I do not mean the well-to-do trader of Nairobi of whom there are comparatively few - but the low class trader who is to be found all over the colony - has brought with him a low moral tone and a dishonesty in dealing with the natives which undoubtedly have a deteriorating effect upon the native character.

The fact to be most deplored is that all the half-skilled labour of the colony is in the hands of the low class Indians. The result is that the natives of this country, in whose hands such work should really be, are discouraged from learning and are not entrusted with the responsibility which is necessary to raise them into the positions which are rightly theirs. As long as the colony is full of Indian masons, carpenters, engineers and such, so long will the incentive to the native to rise to undertake these trades be wanting.

In Uganda the native is capable of filling important places as half-skilled workers. In Nyasaland the native has been trained to perform the whole of the skilled labour of the colony under European supervision. He is in fact taking his part in the development of the colony. In both of these cases the advancement of the

- 3 -

native in the skilled work of the country is because of the demands made upon him. There are practically no skilled Indians in either of these countries. But here it is different. I am perfectly satisfied that if the Indian had not been in this colony, the training of the natives to fill the position of the skilled labours of their own country would have been much more advanced than it is today. I therefore consider that industrially as well as morally Mr. Jeevanjee's plea for a freer Indian immigration is a permissible one as far as the welfare of the native races is concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sgd) HENRY E. SCOTT.

Head of the Church of Scotland Mission.

(COPY)

ZANZIBAR,

29th October 1910.

Your Excellency,

A man reading the column which an English newspaper has published about Mr Jeevanjee is inclined to ask himself whether he is not dreaming.

1. I notice that B.E.A. and Uganda are both spoken of in the same breath, as if the same statements were applicable to both, and the same conditions of life were prevalent in both. Mr Jeevanjee calls them 'his country', as if Indians were as much at home here as a Londoner on the banks of the Thames. The blacks are nowhere here, and Mr Jeevanjee, or they have no right to be anywhere. Hence the whole tone sounds false.

2. I notice Mr Jeevanjee has succeeded in pushing his personal qualities and achievements very much into evidence before the British public: 'I made the country.' How did he make it? Not with his means. He came 20 years ago to Mombasa, like a common Indian, with but little capital. His actual fortune is very great indeed, but he made it at the expense of the Imperial Treasury - that is, the Home Treasury, and not the Indian Treasury - by taking up Government contracts, as he said himself. He did not make it in agricultural pursuits, and I do not see that even now he spends much of it in that line of business, to the good of the soil and the natives.

3. 'His countrymen are the backbone of this country.'

In

2.

In agriculture, on the Coast, they have bought out some Arabs, ruined by the abolition of the slave trade, but they have not increased the extent of surface under cultivation, nor have they improved on the methods of former owners. In this field at least they have not justified the assertion of Mr Jeevanjee that Indians alone can in this country perform constant, hard, personal labour. They mostly act in the plantations as superintendents; they are at best but sorry ones, and yet that is the argument they put forward to claim absolute freedom of settlement in the whole country.

Indians are not owners, except on speculation, of any great portion of soil, nor its tillers. They own in the country mostly a small shop with sundry cheap goods; sometimes not even two shirts for a change, no solid interest; in short, they are birds of passage making their harvest here while the season lasts, with one foot always lifted to wing back their flight to India at the shortest notice. They are in the country, not of the country.

4. For minor trades, such as masonry, carpentry, &c., they claim to be indispensable. In truth, most of them are very inferior workmen. Their work is slipshod, never solid; their taste and ingenuity very small if we judge by the uniformity of their ornaments in building and joinery, their tools and methods antiquated. They apply every effort to deter the native from becoming a workman in 'his own country' in these crafts so useful and necessary to build up a new country.

3.

3. Indians exist in the country chiefly as small merchants. They are unscrupulous in cheating the simple, in extorting from the timid, natives. As merchants they are not the pioneers they boast to be. They are not to be found in the interior, except under the sheltering influence of military, or missionary establishments (e.g. Mangu, Bura).

6. In morality they are on a level with the natives, and, contrarily to the latter, they give no promise of ever becoming better here.

7. For the whole country they are a perpetual danger of plague and infectious disease, their religion forbidding them absolutely to cause the death of any animal, obliging them therefore to make their houses the home of all sorts of small and big vermin - propagators of disease.

In German East Africa, where Indians are but an insignificant minority, the traveller is agreeably surprised to see the progress made by the natives in good manners, cleanliness, intelligence, and technical. This can only be attributed to the constant and immediate contact of the native with his white masters, to the absence of that inferior go-between which is such a plague in this country.

As a missionary I could not but think it a great mistake to give over the country to Indians. Peace is our message, and we have enough elements of discord without them; and then the natives, being now no longer decimated by slave raids, by constant war between tribes, villages, and even families, and being no longer exposed to such famines as have in the past swept away whole countries, are beginning to

3.

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6. In morality they are on a level with the natives, and, contrarily to the latter, they give no promise of ever becoming better men.

7. For the whole country they are a perpetual danger of plague and infectious disease, their religion forbidding them absolutely to cause the death of any animal, obliging them therefore to make their houses the home of all sorts of small and big vermin - propagators of disease.

In German East Africa, where Indians are but an insignificant minority, the traveller is agreeably surprised to see the progress made by the natives in good manners, cleanliness, intelligence, and technical. This can only be attributed to the constant and immediate contact of the native with his white masters, to the absence of that inferior go-between which is such a plague in this country.

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fill the deserted places 'in their own country.'
Families and plantations increasing with public
security, where is the outlet for surplus population
of blacks in 25, let us even say 50 years, hence?
For what are 25 or even 50 years in the life of a
nation of a continent ?

This is, in a few words, my personal appreciation
and view as well as that of my missionary staff.

(Signed) EMIL ALLENBY

Bishop.

To His Excellency

Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G.,

Governor of British East Africa,

Nairobi.

will be handed down in their own country.
 families and plantations throughout the world
 known, when in the United States population
 of blacks is 25, 100,000, and 50 years hence
 the number will be 50 or even 100 times as
 many as at present.
 This is a law which, in personal application
 to a view as well as that of an individual state.

SYDNEY LILLY (signed)

London

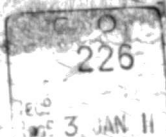
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(COPY)

ZANZIBAR.

25th October 1910.

Your Excellency,

It is not without the deepest feelings of indignation that I have read Mr Jeevanjee's statements to a London journalist. It is really a great pity that a man like Jeevanjee, who came to East Africa as a common Indian and who made his fortune in this country, is believed implicitly when he says: 'I made the country' - i.e. B.E.A.

His contracts with the Railway brought him in plenty of money. Were his dealings always correct?

The only true statement in the article is the fact that B.E.A. is 'one of the most wonderful countries in the world.' I suppose that is the reason Jeevanjee covets it for his countrymen.

It would be a crime to give to the Indians any greater influence than they have already. In my opinion they have already too much. I think the Indians the blight of the British East Africa Protectorate.

Yours very sincerely,

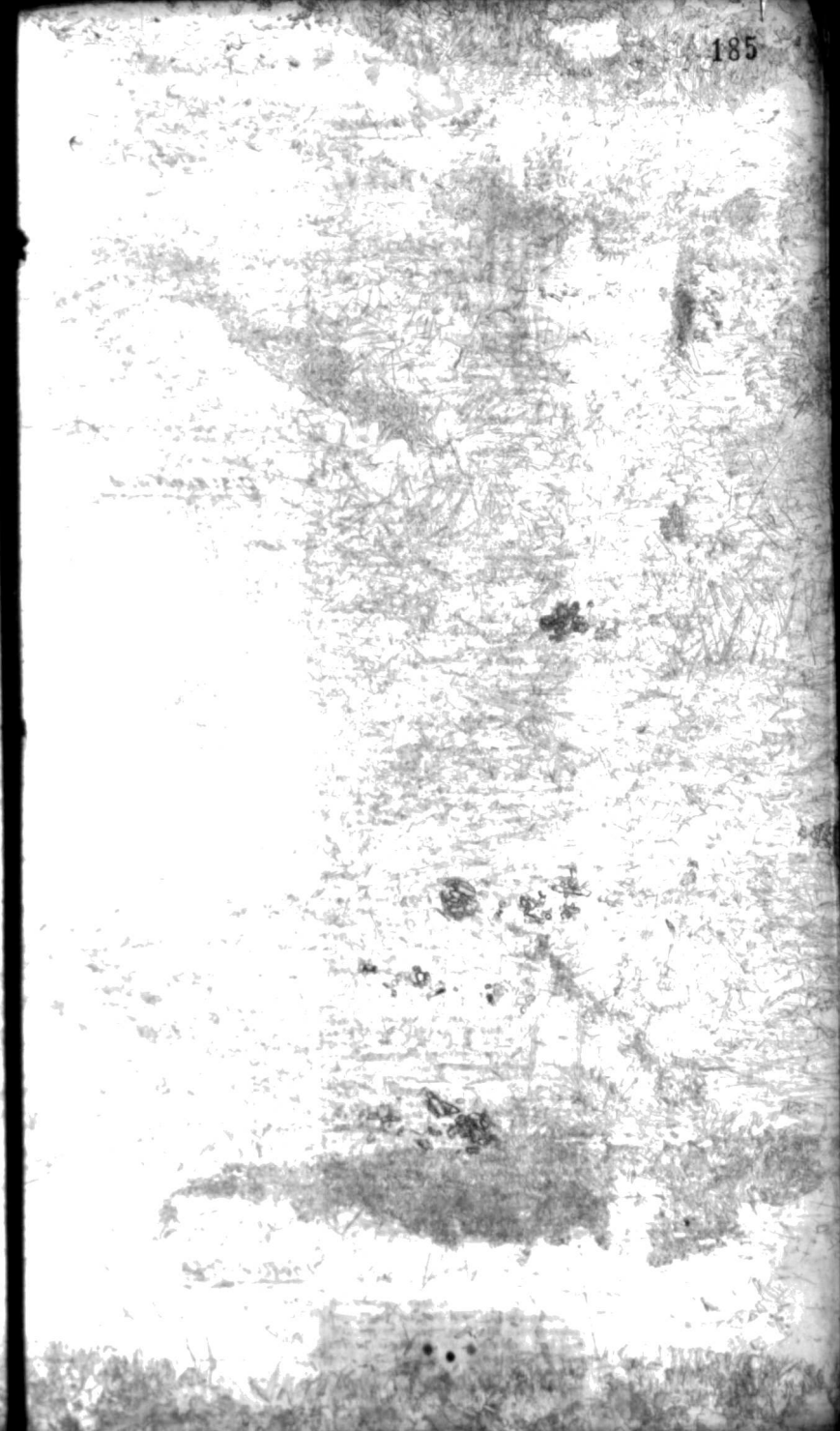
(Signed) EMILE ALLGAYER

Bishop of Zanzibar and
part of B.E.A.

To His Excellency,

Sir Percy Girouard, K.C.M.G.

Governor of British East Africa.



Daily Chronicle

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

Amazing Action of the Colonial Office.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

Our English rulers are not all of one mind as to colour or creed. Take the man who has practically founded the Colony of British East Africa. He is a Mohammedan, from Bombay and Karachi, who has built up an enormous business in this country, yet he is a loyal subject of King George, and an enthusiastic and important as you would feel to a day's march.

Mr. Jeevanjee has developed in a remarkable degree the talents of the Colonial Office for business organization, and for adapting itself to one's surroundings. The firm of J. M. Jeevanjee and Co. knows all down the East Coast of Africa as to shipping, the shipping, and general merchants. He controls two lines of steamships, one providing a regular service between the Mauritius and Bombay, and the other the Bombay-Hadras Company — which carries passengers from Bombay to Jeddah.

It is a British East Africa man, Mr. Jeevanjee's chief interest is to be found, and it is there that his heart evidently is. It is one of the most wonderful countries in the world," he said, "and there is not a single product of commercial value that cannot be obtained there. Our system follows the highest price in the market — is equal to the best European — and the export of it is commercial temptation. We produce the best rubber in the world. There are sulphuric, plenty waiting to be developed. Large deposits of manganese have just been discovered. On the coast the man can grow all kinds of tropical fruits, which on the islands wheat, maize, beans, and potatoes will yield."

The country is there, and it is only waiting for two things to bring about its full development. And these are European capital and Indian labour. It is not a white man's country in the sense that white men can perform hard and essential manual labour. But for our Indian fellow-citizens in other spheres, possibilities."

Then Mr. Jeevanjee went on to unfold a story to our incredulity which would be indubitably incredible, were it not that it was told by a man who has the best possible means of knowing the truth, and who could support it by documentary evidence.

INDIANS MARKED DOWN.

A deliberate attempt is being made to drive us from any share in the commerce and agriculture of the country," he said. "We are marked down because of our race and colour."

"Yet it must be remembered that no less than 20 per cent. of the trade of British East Africa is in the hands of Indians. I have been in the country for twenty years. I may also say I have made the country. All the best property in Nairobi belongs to me. I built all the Government buildings and leased them to the Administration. I built all the hospitals and post offices between Mombasa and Port Florence. I was the sole contractor on the Uganda Railway while it was building, and provided labour for the 25,000 coolies engaged in making the line."

Just now he is over in Europe acting as a sort of commercial adviser for his adopted country, at the request of the Nairobi Agricultural Department. Yesterday he was kind enough to talk over the position and prospects of the country with one of our representatives.

DISCRIMINATION

Shri Allahy Kulla Jeevanjee has just been made a member of the Legislative Council of British East Africa. He thoroughly deserves, and has thoroughly earned, that position.

Mr. Jeevanjee was made a member of Council in September 1902. He can neither read nor write. Why the coloured Indian population should have a representative on Council in preference to the individualised, and in cases highly civilized, Arab and Swahili population is difficult to fathom.

Discrimination against Indians. It is stated that a deliberate attempt is being made to drive Indians from the share in the commerce and agriculture of the country.

Mr. Jeevanjee's chief interest is to be found, and it is there that his heart evidently is. It is one of the most wonderful countries in the world," he said, "and there is not a single product of commercial value that cannot be obtained there. Our system follows the highest price in the market — is equal to the best European — and the export of it is commercial temptation. We produce the best rubber in the world. There are sulphuric, plenty waiting to be developed. Large deposits of manganese have just been discovered. On the coast the man can grow all kinds of tropical fruits, which on the islands wheat, maize, beans, and potatoes will yield."

Mr. Jeevanjee is a member of the Agricultural Department. He went to England in 1902 and made a study of the country and its people.

Our cotton exports in 1902 amounted to 1,337 cwt., valued at 45,900, or a 17 1/2 per cent. per acre. At the present rate of planting, Mr. Jeevanjee is producing 100,000 cwt. of cotton per year.

As a matter of fact, many of our best plantations have reached the producing stage.

It is well to note that no Indian has developed

AGRICULTURE

Not to be copied

Daily Chronicle

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

AMERICAN AGENTS of the
Colonial Office,
GENERAL POLICY.

Our English business has not all of its
own and is not. This is the main
reason why the British Empire of the
East is a failure. It is a failure
because of the policy of the
British Government in that country.
It is a failure because of the
policy of the British Government in
that country.

The Government has followed a course
which is the cause of the financial
collapse of the British Empire in the
East. The Government has followed a
course which is the cause of the
financial collapse of the British Empire
in the East. The Government has
followed a course which is the cause
of the financial collapse of the British
Empire in the East. The Government
has followed a course which is the
cause of the financial collapse of the
British Empire in the East.

The country is there and it is well
known to the world. It is well known
to the world. It is well known to the
world. It is well known to the world.
It is well known to the world. It is
well known to the world. It is well
known to the world. It is well known
to the world. It is well known to the
world.

Then Mr. Jeevanjee went on to unfold
a story so full of contradictions which
could be hardly believed. He said that
he had seen a man who had been
killed by a lion. He said that he
had seen a man who had been killed
by a lion. He said that he had seen
a man who had been killed by a lion.

INDIANS MARKED DOWN.
"A deliberate attempt is being made to
debar us from any share in the commerce
and agriculture of the country," he said.
"We are marked down because of our race
and colour."

Let it be remembered that in
the East we are not the only people
of the East. We are not the only
people of the East. We are not the
only people of the East. We are not
the only people of the East. We are
not the only people of the East. We
are not the only people of the East.
We are not the only people of the East.
We are not the only people of the East.

It is well to note that no Indian has developed
either

DISCRIMINATION

Mr. Jeevanjee was made a member of Council in
September 1909. He can neither read nor write. Why
the coloured Indian population should have a represent-
ative on Council in preference to the individualised,
and in cases highly civilised, Arab and Swahili
population is difficult to fathom.

Discrimination against Indians.

It is stated that a deliberate
attempt is being made to debar Indians from any share
in the commerce and agriculture of the Colony.

The above statement is hardly consistent with its
author's further dictum that no less than 80% of the
trade of British East Africa is in the hands of
Indians. No distinct mention is made by Mr Jeevanjee
of particular restrictions placed upon Indian trade,
for the simple reason that they are non-existent.
There is no single spot in the country where Indians
are not permitted equal rights of trading with
Europeans. Can Mr Jeevanjee mention a single one?

Agriculture. Mr Jeevanjee did not represent the Agricultural
Department on his visit to England. In this regard his
statement to the contrary is false.

Our Cotton exports in 1909 amounted to 2,230 cwt.,
valued at 25,900, or a little under 6d per lb., or
about the price of Uplands American, Mr Jeevanjee is
wrong in stating we get the highest price in the
world.

He says we produce the best rubber in the world.
As a matter of fact none of our rubber plantations
have reached the producing stage.

It is well to note that no Indian has developed
either

AGRICULTURE

2.

either rubber or cotton farms. The plantations are entirely European. The attempt to get the Arab or Swahili to grow Cotton has failed. Indians have resided on the Coast for centuries, but have never taken up agriculture.

With the construction of the Uganda Railway, large numbers of Indian coolies were imported - a fact ever to be regretted. They were of low caste; many remained but have not taken up agriculture, the bulk have become traders, and have given a low commercial tone to the whole up-country and had the worst of influences on the vast native populations with which they have come in contact. This opinion is held, not only by administrative officers, but by every missionary in the country; - the former allege cheating and extortion in commercial matters, constant conviction for using false weights, debasement of coinage, and even pillage of the simpler natives; the latter deplore the moral condition of the Indians, his concubinage with the native, his entire lack of sanitary precautions.

The Soda and Mineral Water Trade. This trade, in so far as the sale to the public generally is concerned, is entirely in the hands of Indian firms. The only factory under European control is that which supplies the Uganda Railway Catering Department. This establishment is worked under the direction of the manager of the Uganda Railway Workshops.

Shortly after my arrival, several cases of typhoid fever occurred - one in my own household. I was informed that the soda water factories from

which

3.

which I purchased were worked in an insanitary way. I personally visited one or two and found them to be in an extremely filthy condition.

The Medical Officers of Health, both in Mombasa and Nairobi, were requested to analyse and report upon the soda waters sold by the Indian firms. Their reports were uniformly bad. In every case pollution existed, and the sodas were stated not to be fit for human consumption. One factory in Mombasa was stated to be manufacturing polluted sewage.

In consequence of the above, the Medical Officer of Health closed down one factory, and called upon all the others to remedy their conditions of manufacture, calling their attention to the fact that the Uganda Railway factory was worked in a cleanly fashion, and the waters produced quite potable. Owing to the state of the factories the Principal Medical Officer recommended that the general public should be allowed to purchase mineral waters from the Railway Department; but as he was able, in consequence of the measures taken under the directions of the Medical Officers of Health, to report that the Indian factories were clean and producing satisfactory waters, I did not care to have Government coming into competition with private enterprise and therefore refused permission for general sale to the public on the part of the railway.

Had there been any general discrimination against Indian traders this would certainly have afforded an opportunity upon which to show it. The Indian Soda Water factories are now being inspected quarterly

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During the week of August 1, I should like to say that they probably carry on the country. In fact, they are practically the whole of the State, and they are very rich.

Have Mr. Jeevanjee been to any other country? He has been to the United States, Canada, and Europe. He is a very successful businessman and has a large fortune.

It seems that Mr. Jeevanjee, "that" he has not to be allowed to purchase land in our country. Any man who is not a citizen of the Government or an Indian is not allowed to purchase land in this country.

The market is a very important thing, and the Government should not allow it to be in the hands of a few men.

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These things are taken in a very short period of time by the business community. Can you imagine anything more absurd? Have you seen the market for the purchase of land in this country? It is a very important thing, and the Government should not allow it to be in the hands of a few men.

consider it a duty to allow the Railway Department to sell to Europeans.

All the best property in Barrow is in the hands of the Indians, and they are very rich.

In spite of these statements Mr. Jeevanjee has been very successful in reference to land in Barrow. He has not been allowed to purchase land in his own country. Is it unfair to keep a large part of the country for Europeans in view of the fact that epidemics are constant with the Indians owing to the fact that they are very rich? The one serious outbreak in Barrow cost the town £20,000 and was entirely due to the Indian population. If Mr. Jeevanjee were all the land, and his country were the whole of the town, does any hardship appear to have been imposed?

Barrow Market. In his statements here Mr. Jeevanjee is guilty of deliberate deceit and falsehood whereby he completely pulled a very ingenious rascal. It would appear from his statements that he had not been in the market without the authority of a European. The facts are as follows: Ten years ago Mr. Jeevanjee was given the right to sell in a market, and he has called to this day the Barrow Market (above attached). It was the monopoly of Mr. Jeevanjee, and he has made very handsome profits out of it. He has attempted to contend that he had the sole monopoly of the market in a town of 1,000 white people.

object

object to buying vegetables, milk, and dairy produce from this Indian market owing to danger of contamination, only the well founded and vouched for by the Medical staff.

The European farmers in 1910 opened a small produce market (photo attached) for sale to Europeans. It is to this market that Mr Jeevanjee objects; but he entirely failed to expose the fact that 9/10ths of all produce sold in Nairobi is in his hands in his own market. When he says that he may not send a pound of rubber or a bale of cotton from his farms to the market, he implies that he cannot send them to any market, which is a deliberate falsehood. It is to be noted that not a pound of rubber or cotton is grown within one hundred miles of Nairobi or is ever sold in it.

The country is not tropical, but grows wheat, maize, beans, potatoes, vegetables, &c. Mr Jeevanjee is, moreover, not the worker of an acre of agricultural land in the Protectorate. He does own considerable land near Nairobi, and on this land and on that of his fellow subjects are to be found the bulk of the Brothels in Nairobi. It is greatly to be regretted that the number of prostitutes attains the figure of 300 or more; but it is equally discreditable to find most of them on lands leased to Mr Jeevanjee and his compatriots.

General Development. Mr Jeevanjee says he made the country

Such a wild statement is pitiable in the extreme when one considers the work of Lugard, Macdonald, Johnston, Hardinge, Mackinnon, Portal, and the hundreds of

devoted missionaries and civil servants who penetrated the interior before the construction of the railway. It may be safely said that no Indian ever penetrated the interior except under the protection of an Englishman. The Indian trader of the Coast, prior to our administration, would not go five miles away from a Coast town.

Mr. Jeyanjee did not make the country, but the Uganda Railway did, the decision for the construction of which was not in his hands, though he says he was the sole contractor on it while it was building. He implies that he was the sole contractor for it, as a matter of fact he was the sole contractor for providing rations to the Coolies. He took other contracts, one of which stood in the Law Courts, and the Government dismissed his action as a conspiracy to defraud the Railway Department of large sums of money. The record of the Uganda Railway is no criterion of Mr. Jeyanjee's ability as an empire builder, but it did include a fortune for himself.

He is stated to have built all the Government buildings and leased them to Government. (A photo of these buildings is attached.) If he had said he had built some of the temporary offices and hospitals 10 years ago he would have been correct. The permanent offices and hospitals for Government have not been entrusted to him.

Mr. Jeyanjee says that the country should be opened up to Indians only and that it cannot be colonised by Europeans. What about the native population of 3,000,000 now rapidly expanding? He

never

never mentions them, though they are our principal charge and the means whereby his countrymen have enriched themselves. Mr Jeevanjee personally stated to me that he did not believe the Highlands were suited to Indian agriculturists. Does he now deny this? In these Highlands and in the Nyanga Basin we have huge numbers of natives - the Vaitkuyu around Kenya alone number a million. There is no doubt that these people would be better off at lower altitudes. The whole of the Coast Highlands are being developed by their aid, and this Coast strip will form an outlet for the surplus population on the Coast and Grey among and so in a most remarkable manner. To-day, after 100 years or more of Indians on the Coast, Mr Jeevanjee cannot point to a single collection of 50 Indian agriculturists, though they were able to freely deal in land. The Highlands, on his own admission and certainly to our knowledge, are unsuited to them. Why should we give away over the Coast to found 'a second India and a source of strength to the Empire?' The original one is hardly such a tower of strength as to encourage the experiment. Why not consider the results of our native inhabitants our first charge?

Lastly, a word for the man himself - and, may I say, maligned - settler. He is no interloper or land-grabber, and he is of our own kind and kin. His presence is due to the deliberate policy of the East African and Imperial Governments. He has settled on lands with no hardship to the natives. The country is suited to him, and he is developing it in a way no Indian

Indian ever will. Is he to be dispossessed by the Indian? If there is anything monstrous in Mr Jeevanjee's rarrage it is his proposal, and I may repeat that he was guilty of deliberate falsehood when he made the proposal.

I do not know of a single case of an Indian being driven out of the country, his immigration is unrestricted, and he enjoys as much liberty in trade and person as he does in his own country.

When Mr Jeevanjee says he loves the country, that he intends to reside in it, and that his whole heart is in it, he is again guilty of falsehood. He informed me emphatically that after an absence of three years he returned merely because Bryanston was put upon him by certain bodies in India to accept his seat on the Council, for it was feared if he refused that Government would appoint another. He stated most emphatically that it was an great personal inconvenience that he returned to the country as the bulk of his business interests were now centred in India.

His appointment to Council, though successful, is hardly justified. In a country where his countrymen were receiving most fair and humane treatment he has sown seeds of discord and racialism which will not be eradicated for years. Much may be forgiven and put down to his illiteracy, but it should once and for all time be widely known that this West African Colony is going to be controlled by our own with and kin, and that their view on the subject of the civilisation, expansion of the native millions, which is not incompatible with their own progress, though it is

Yours sincerely

dramatically opposed by the introduction of the Indian agriculturist, if he does not succumb to some, and very adversely affected by the contact with the inland Indian trader introduced by Mr. Jeevanjee.

There is not one administrator, trader, settler, missionary in favor of the Indification of British East Africa, nor one who would not predict great and rapid strife between Indian and Native if the former were given any administrative control over our native populations.

Finally, it is to be noted that I have thus no declaration of policy whatever with regard to British Indians. I am prepared to hazard the prediction that, if any such declaration contained the announcement of grant of agricultural lands to them in the Highlands, Mr. Jeevanjee would be in Zomba within 24 hours. In every respect, excepting one, I have continued without comment my predecessor's treatment of British Indians. The exception is in Education. I have laid it down that we will teach English, Swahili (the lingua franca of E. A.), and native languages in Public Schools. Many Coast Indians only speak Swahili. I was faced with a desire on the part of Dutch South Africans and Portuguese Indians for the teaching of their respective vernaculars; this proposal I have resisted.

Mr. Jeevanjee, before he proceeded home, had every opportunity of placing his views before Council and had several interviews with me. He did not utter a single word on any subject in Council, and in his interviews made only one complaint - the non-issue of bedding to Indians on the Wake steamers. The Manager

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of the Railway was his in the matter and explained that there were two reasons against the issue: (1) the fear of contagion; (2) the fact that Indians prepare and eat their meals on the bedding. In spite of these objections the Manager has arranged for issue. Mr Jeevanjee mentioned in conversation with me a desire for India, J. P., and Surmen. He did not say he would take it up in Council. His remarks to me as to his new position in British East Africa were so impressive and amazing that I forwarded the gist of them to the Secretary of State.

JUDGMENT

Plaintiffs sue the Uganda Railway for Rs. 40,000 for woods supplied. The Railway seeks to set this off as price of castor oil bought from Jeevanjee & Co. who held the contract prior to July 1900. Palmer and Grey then met it and transferred it to plaintiffs. It is conclusive that no terms or conditions formed part of the contract. Palmer and Grey tendered twice for different periods. First unsuccessfully. They received the printed terms of the first auction only. Palmer's positive evidence of this fact must be accepted as conclusive. He was witness for the defence but was not cross-examined. In none of the Chief Engineer's letters accepting their tender does he refer to any conditions. The railway approved the transfer of the contract to the plaintiffs, who manager tried to buy Jeevanjee and Company's whole stock. Negotiations falling through, an order was sent to Bombay. Plaintiffs still being shut out by the B.F. July boat, they, after trying to beat down Jeevanjee's price of Rs. 1 a gallon, finally agreed to purchase 2,000 gallons. But Jeevanjee sent a quibbling excuse for breaking his agreement, which the Court thinks would not only have been no justification at law, but which it is quite certain that any respectable tradesman would have ever put forward. Jeevanjee's intentions were known to the Acting Chief Stockkeeper before they were communicated to the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs allege there was a conspiracy between Jeevanjee and Mr. Reid and some person

or persons in the railway service whereby oil should be demanded when they had no stock, and Jevanjee could claim all there was in the country, this compelling purchase at any price Jevanjee quoted. I have come to the conclusion, as I think any reasonable man who heard the evidence would have done, that there was such a conspiracy between Jevanjee and some person or persons in the employ of the Railway, but in my opinion Mr. Field was not privy to it. Probably one of his clerks was the active mover, and I think there was one at Nairobi, though I am not in a position to suggest the names or the guilty individuals. The extent of this conspiracy is however irrelevant to the issues raised. Should a principal agent be fraud and therefore the other party his principal would be answerable, but Jevanjee were in this case to be benefited and the Railway must suffer as well as the Plaintiffs. It is all one whether this is due to the acts of Mr. Field or some one subordinate to him. As to rights and liabilities of the parties, the whole case is contained in three letters and a schedule of prices. The Court concludes that the schedule is bidding up to 3,500 gallons a month at 28 a gallon but no more. Plaintiffs supplied 899 gallons in July. Defendants were entitled to the balance, 2121. The Railway had to purchase this elsewhere and paid Jevanjee Rs. 10 a gallon. The Court should have been asked to rule under section 84 of the Contract Act. I am unable to adopt the view that no price was fixed. I take no account of Ibrahimjee Jevanjee's statement. I look upon his evidence as quite worthless unless corroborated, but it is on evidence that Field knew that Jevanjee

wanted for 10 a gallon, and with this knowledge he ordered 3,000 gallons. He is remarked to have been preposterous but he was aware of Jeevanjee's terms. Jeevanjee was therefore entitled to the price he named. He did garner the oil and was able to dictate his own terms, and the railway had perforce to accept them. The plaintiffs succeed in part, but the defendants establish their right to set off a very substantial sum. Considering the question of fraud, as which so much attention was devoted, it is irrelevant to this case. The court directs defendants to pay plaintiffs costs upon the sum they actually recover. 5% interest is allowed, in view of the charges made against Railway Service. The court records that the authorities so far from hindering plaintiffs from obtaining information afforded every facility to them.

(Signed) H. J. P. JUDGE