

E. AFRICA
GERMAN E. AFRICA
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26 AUG 14

Foreign
1914
18th July
Last previous Paper.
21574

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Sends report from Consul at Daressalam as to current events.

Col. Hartman
S. J. Fiddes

Sir - E. Bannow + map W. Sen
might like to glance at this
There are figures regarding the white
population (5338) A. J. R.

27/8/14
Could not be useful to Mr. Hobley too?
A. J. R. 27.8.14

There is nothing here of wide interest
There

Put by atome P. 27.8.14

Keep
with captions
A. J. R.

In any further communication on this subject, please quote
No. 41238/14
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

C O
32339
96 AUG 14

419

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the
Colonies — and, by direction of the Secretary
of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned
paper.

Foreign Office,

August 26th 1914

Reference to previous correspondence.

Letter to Foreign Office

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date	Subject
Am Consul Naxosalam N ^o 75 July 28	Current Events in German East Africa

(Similar letter sent to

C O
32339
26 AUG 14

HIS MAJESTY'S CONSULATE,
DARESSALAM,

July 28th, 1914.

420

15.
38)
Sir:-

I have the honour to transmit herewith a short record of current events in German East Africa of which I have sent copies to the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate and the Resident in Zanzibar.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) Norman King.

His Majesty's
Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Office.

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Record of current events in
German East Africa.

Crops in 1914.

Owing to the scanty rainfall this year it is anticipated that the crops will be under the average. The Districts which have suffered most are Rufiji and Kilwa. It is too early to form an exact estimate of the cotton crop expected but it is certain that it will be affected by the unfavourable conditions.

Proposed Branch Railway Line to Nyassa.

The Colonial Office and Reichstag have turned their attention to the possibility of opening up the districts bordering on lake Nyassa with a railway line (presumably a branch line from some point near Kilossa on the central line) and a sum of 150,000 marks (£7,500) has been proposed for a detailed survey by experts of the country to be traversed. The first instalment of this sum viz: 100,000 marks (£5,000) has been included in the 1914 budget.

Native Cotton Crop.

The Kolonial-Wirtschaftliche Komitee has announced

that

that it is prepared to guarantee to natives the price of 8 to 10 heller per lb. for unginmed cotton of Egyptian character and 5 to 6 heller for American Uplands sorts delivered at the nearest railway station or sea port where ever no private purchasers can be found or where the latter offer a lower price than the above.

Rumoured change of Governor.

It is rumoured that the present Governor, Dr. Schnee, who will go on leave in November or December of this year, will probably not return to German East Africa, but will remain in the Colonial Office in Berlin as Under Secretary or even Secretary of State for the Colonies. As his successor the Herzog zu Mecklenburg, at present Governor of Togoland, is named. The rumour, though it is confirmed by a source usually well-informed, is of course entirely unofficial.

Cost of Colonial Administration.

An interesting article appeared in a recent issue of the Deutsche Kolonialzeitung with a statistical table illustrating the comparative costs of administration in various colonies. The figures for German East Africa

and

and the neighbouring countries are:-

	Area in 1,000 sq. km.	Population in 1,000.			Cost of admini- stration in marks.		
		Total.	White.	Native.	in 1000 m.	per sq. km.	per head of pop.
an E. Africa.	995	7,666	5,336	7,660.6	4,114	4.13	0.53
ish E. Africa	518	4,000	3,500	3,996	5,175	9.9	1.29
da	304	2,843	0,610	2,842	3,013	9.9	1.05
eland	103	1,000	0,773	999.9	1,327	12.88	1.32
an Congo	2,380	15,000	4,000	14,996	16,008	6.81	1.06
ambique	761	2,300	6,219	2,294	6,515	8.56	2.83

Government Council.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Government Council which met in June was a unanimous one in favour of raising the head tax. Three items in the budget providing for the contribution of the Protectorate towards the expense of the Colonial troops were not accepted. An increase in the number of judges was suggested. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the Army Constabulary. Attention was drawn to the danger caused by the delay in re-arming the troops owing to the insufficiency of the Imperial subsidy. The overworking of officials was also commented on and attributed to the centralisation of the system of government. The questions of labour recruiting and house slavery were discussed in detail. With regard to the latter further proposals were made to ensure its

gradual abolition.

Postal Savings Bank.

A postal savings bank is to be introduced in German East Africa on October 1st next. Deposits may be made at all Post Offices in charge of a postal official by profession, that is at seventeen places in the Protectorate. It is hoped that the institution will be very beneficial to the work people on the coast plantations who have been recruited in the interior and who will thus be able to forward their savings to their homes not only with absolute safety and free of charge, but will even gain a small interest on the transaction (2%). The maximum deposit on which interest will be paid is 1500 rupees. Any amount up to 100 rupees can be withdrawn without notice and for amounts in excess of 100 rupees a notice of from one to three months may be required.

New Building Decree for Darassalam.

A new decree regulating the construction of buildings in the suburbs of Darassalam, that is between Msimbazi and Gerezabi (west) and between Kurasini and Magagoni (south) has been published. This plan provides for the division of the districts into three zones. The first two zones

are

are to include dwelling houses for Europeans and business houses and between them and the third zone a free space of from 150 to 200 metres is to be left, which is to be laid out ultimately as a public garden. The third zone will form the native quarter. Building plans will have to be submitted to a commission composed of representatives of the District Office and the Public Works Office, a Health Officer and two members of the town council. The order also lays down general principles for the construction of houses adapted to tropical conditions for preventing the breeding of mosquitos, keeping down the numbers of rats and preventing the infection of wells.

Traffic on Tanganyika.

According to a report in the "Deutsche Kolonialzeitung" a Belgian Company will place a steamer of 752 tons on lake Tanganyika before the end of 1914. There will thus be a connexion between Kigoma and Albertville three times monthly, as in addition to this Belgian steamer, the German vessels will sail from Kigoma in connexion with the mails which arrive from Europe and South Africa in Darassalam on or about the 2nd and 17th of each month. The German

steamer

steamer "Graf von Götzen" now in course of construction is reported to be 67 metres long, with a beam of 11 metres and a draught of 2½ metres.

Disbandment of Volunteer Corps.

The "Usambara Post" reports that the local branch of the Volunteer Corps at Ngomeni (near Tanga) has been disbanded.

Wharfrage Decree.

Several modifications have been proposed in the new wharfrage decree by the Government in response to the protests made in the local press and at the Government Council in June. These modifications have been sanctioned by cable by the Colonial Office and the tone even of the "Usambara Post" is more moderate. This paper reports that since the introduction of the decree the dhow traffic in Tanga has been practically at a standstill.

Treatment of Foreigners.

A recent issue of the "Usambara Post" the tone of which is as a rule by no means very friendly to foreigners contained a leading article on the subject of the treatment of foreigners in the Protectorate in which the alleged utterances of a District Judge and a lawyer in Arusha

were sharply criticised.

An action has been brought by a German against a Boer for using the insulting epithet "swark" = pig (Schwein). The Boer, who was one of the best and most respectable in the district apologised and expressed his readiness to pay the costs of the case and suitable compensation if the case were withdrawn. The German refused and the Boer was accordingly fined. "The judge remarked in delivering judgment that he was punishing the man to show him how he had to behave towards a German. The lawyer said in his plaidoyer:- Boers and other non-Germans should bear in mind that they were guests in the country and pay proper respect to their hosts".

The article concludes by remarking that there are some undesirable of German nationality in the Protectorate than foreigners and points out that Germans have much to learn from foreigners of the nationality to which the Boer belonged.

Report of the Deutsch Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft.

The annual report of this Company was published recently and is interesting because this Company is the largest of all the trading and plantation companies in the country

country and may be regarded therefore as a kind of barometer of the general economic conditions prevailing. The report shows a dividend of 9% for 1913 as for 1912. The capital of the company was increased by 2,000,000 marks in 1913 the shareholders of which received interest for the last six months.

The large companies which pursue a very cautious policy and have various branches of activity have not been very seriously affected by the rubber crisis. Most of the English companies have unfortunately put all their eggs into one basket and have accordingly suffered severely from the low price of rubber.

The average number of work-people employed on the plantations of the company was 4378, the total number engaged being about 9,000. Of these 9,000 eighty died during the year, the cause of death being in 76% of the cases attributed to worm disease which is usually brought by the natives from the interior so that only 24% of the deaths were due to causes contracted on the plantations.

The critical situation between Austria and Servia has caused much excitement in Dar'essalam as the possibility of a general European war is regarded as imminent. The

comments in official and military circles indicate an almost unlimited confidence in the German army and very little confidence in German foreign policy. Should Germany be involved a feeling akin to that of relief after long tension would arise. There would be an end to her "vacillating policy of the last few years".

The feeling towards England appears to be very friendly.

Ruanda Branch Line and Lukuga Railway.

The Ruanda branch line from Taborah has been begun and is being extended at the rate of two kilometres per day i.e. about twice as fast as the main line. I learn from the Belgian Trading Consul here that of the 272 kilometres from Kabolo to the mouth of the Lukuga on Tanganyika 235 kilometres have been completed. In the last nine months only 25 kilometres have been constructed. Owing to strict regulations it is difficult for the engineers to obtain hands and very low wages are paid - 8 francs per month i.e. less than half paid to labour on German railroad construction.
