

DESPATCH

EAST AFR. PROT.

No.

74931

47937

REG 31 DE 1881

No.
Letter, Tel.

1908

20 Dec

Last previous Paper.

(Subject.)

Foot and others

Reproduced assertion of "Times" leader (26 Dec)
 of first week of sympathy with others. at
 no time has such good feeling existed
 between all classes as at present.

(Minutes.)

Mr. Read

Re the article herewith, which
 made the dissatisfaction of the
 settlers with the Land Board
 the Rarkege incident a two-bladed
 engine for attacking H.M. Govt.

I don't think Sir J. Sadler
 is a very good administrator,
 but it is hard to charge him
 with lack of sympathy.

He is fulfilling our will of
 fully, and his fight on this
 aspect, if any, is clear.
 He shows his sympathies
 feelings to us in words & do-

causing the settlers to think they
will get all that they want.

Then comes a despatch from the P. of S.
telling the Govt. not to grant
return of the settlers demands.
This, logically adopted by the
Govt. without pointing out, is
some help towards our object
you will do, that little Govt.
was desirous of meeting their
wishes but was prevented by
the folly of Downing St. Thus
his action acquires an appearance
of unwillingness & want of sym-
pathy and wholly justified.

Can indeed be telegraphed
Tupper's article is fully attack
on H.M.'s Govt. of usual
coffee. Don't doubt your
sympathy with settlers

W.C. 4/1

60. "The Times" and the settlers

is about in Great Britain
and the settlers
are not fair to the settlers.

784

In the course of time we
will have to do so
that must be avoided - we
do not care to notice
such articles -

785

As I think we must let it alone. For though
^{on the other side} it will be given in the Spectator will be read
by quite as many people.

786

31 DEC 08

TELEGRAM. The Governor of the East Africa Protectorate to the
Secretary of State for the Colonies,

(Received Colonial Office 8.35 a.m. 31st December,
1908.)

Separate Camp Kijabe.

December 30th. I at once repudiate on behalf of my
Government assertion of "Times" leader communicated
by Reuters of want of sympathy with settlers.

Personally am now near completion of my fifth tour (?)
within the last three months in the settlement areas
anti-silently to most settlers ascertain wishes and study
their interests at no time has such good feeling
existed between all classes as at present.

SADLER.



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REMARKS

190

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From Mr. J. R. Green via "Eastern."
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to the city of Pará
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by forest and water
the city is spruce and
the people are friendly
and the country is rich
and well cultivated

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No.

31 DECEMBER

REMARKS

The following TELEGRAM Received at

From

Foreign

No

No. of
Words

Dated

Tide

Chaps,

transferred last - ^{two months}
to the ^{to be signed} ~~country~~
minister ~~for~~ settlement
areas ~~for~~ entirely to
west settlers ascertain
wishes and study ^{other}
their interests of ~~countries~~
has such ^{not fully} ~~friendly~~ ~~hostile~~
~~between~~ ^{all class} ~~present~~
~~countries~~ ~~of~~ ~~lesions~~
~~sadder~~

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the East Africa Protectorate.

Till quite recently the impression has prevailed—strong official support, that the following troubles of our East Africa Protectorate have been due to the surly tendencies of a few unofficial European residents, whose respect for law and order was not quite equal to their propensity for doing as they pleased. Although the circumstances of the case were not entirely clear, public opinion naturally ranged itself with the Government in condemning, for example, the public flogging of three natives. Native in March of last year. But the most events since that time has not been of a character to sustain an unwavering faith in the soundness of the official theory. It is hardly for native accounts quite adequately for the now well-known popular dissatisfaction on the part of the Massai when their grievances of wrong to you the official recognized in the courts of Government House. A gathering of native chieftains at Embabek, after a hard day's work around the court, approached me, and said that they had evidence to the effect that the Governor had given a certain chief a sum of money to buy him off. That chief, when questioned, denied it, but the men who approached me clearly believed that he had done so. The result of this was a general discontent, which culminated in the native 25th Regiment, under the command of Mr. Macleod with the assistance of the 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, in a series of armed parades of these units in the streets, the deliberate disappearance of the native recruiting officers. No wide or lever was given, which distinguished the official and

unofficial, or a majority might be easily led to believe even of the official. The following week and so to accord with the first lot of unofficial opinion in the country, my unfortunate no sign of agreement. On the contrary, the majority of the men endorsing the general policy of the administration, the white community in the Protectorate, regards your increasing stamp and power. There seems to be a feeling abroad that the welfare of the white nation induced by Government to incalculable energies and their expense in East Africa is no longer a worthy consideration in the official mind, it is even doubtful whether the extension of white settlement is honestly desired.

The provisions of the Land Bill recently introduced under precise directions from the Colonial Office have given considerable offence to those fears. Detained criticism of the Bill is hardly possible without an intimate knowledge of local conditions; but the recommendations of the Land Board, the Director of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of Lands, upon which the Colonial Office has presumably relied, have all been made public in the correspondence (cf. 4117) issued last June, and these supply an adequate basis for a judgment of its main purpose. The immediate need of the country is men and capital. According to the statistics confirmed by the provisions—*at least into the intended purpose*—of this Bill, there is no question of allowing any competition in the plains between the two foreign settlements. The original plan of the new buildings of the King George V. barracks of

the Agricultural Department is to settle a limited area in the low-lying parts of the marshes, exclusively European settlers, in the proclaimed policy of the Government. At the present moment the influx of white settlers appears to be at a standstill, and capitalists, in the words of the Director of Agriculture, are "shying at the Protectorate." The essential point in any fresh legislation is to enact a system of land tenure calculated to encourage the settler and the man with capital by giving him security that his labour and his expenditure will be paid. The King George V. system hardly offers this encouragement. The suggestion of a system of perpetual quit-rent, put forward by the suggestion of AGENT LEVY, has had a certain popularity—which has been granted, for most favourable conditions in the past. It is not generally mentioned, and is certainly not in the future to be obtained; and, while a thirty-nine years lease has been adopted in accordance with local practice, it is qualified by a clause of renunciation at thirty-nine and forty-six years, under conditions when no further security can possibly except. The outline of the proposed joint lease has, in fact, been kept; but there are now bound by conditions which render them almost, if not entirely, valueless for the declared purpose of the Government. The official policy is made clear in a published Appendix to Agent Levy's setting out the intention of the Bill. It was necessary, he declared, to encourage white settlement; but it was also necessary to guard against the dangers of speculative acquisition of land, exemplified in the history of the Australasian colonies. The Director of Agriculture, whose knowledge and experience in land questions is very much greater than that of any other official represented in the published report, had already pointed out how these two necessities could be met. But the present Ministry has a series about the unmet requirements which must be upheld at any cost. The result of such academic figures is apparent in practice, for the future and valuation of land, which goes as effectively as it. The dangers begin when that no one can help it is likely to take up an acre on the Government's land.

In these circumstances it is no unusual that the European community in the Protectorate should be showing a certain amount of dissatisfaction with their policy of the Government. The desire regarding the conduct of agricultural life among the two native girls, made in these columns by Mr. Scott, suggests the desire of the European community that holding of the plantation should be a man and woman to their wife who spoke of British name and origin closely. In this, the research of native character is necessary to know. The result of the official policy is to give the name suggested by Mr. Scott, in which Mr. Scott's desire, of holding the plantation, in the subsequent handling of observation arranged by his demand for a proper tract of land reflects more seriously upon the responsibility of those responsible for the administration of the Protectorate. COLONEL BURKE's reply upon his visit to Plymouth have by no means dispelled public anxiety, which will demand infinite answers—that each offence will in future be rigorously put down. The episode illustrates a characteristic of the administration to which

we have already drawn attention—its tendency to make a gulf between the official and the unofficial class. The Government of the Protectorate seems to be animated by an inveterate suspicion of all the European residents not in its own employ. The new Land Bill is characterized from end to end by evidences of this most regrettable trait. The nominated Land Board, for instance, seems in its present form too independent and representative a body to be compatible with administration on East African principles, and it is therefore provided in the Bill that its members shall be re-appointed every year. We venture to say that in a white community of scarcely more than two thousand ~~adults~~, all told—of which very nearly one-half ~~reside~~ in Government service—administration in that spirit is an indefensible and even dangerous anomaly. The majority of the white settlers have staked their lives and their fortunes in the country on the strength of official promises, and are even more deeply concerned in its peace and welfare than the servants of Government, who ~~serve~~ their masters, serve their time, and ultimately go. It is essential for the peace and progress of the colony that the Government should be more closely in touch with the ideas and aspirations of the white settlers who are trying to make the country their own. "The best means of encouraging a healthy flow of new settlers is to secure the success of those who have already come." This admirable establishment, expressed by Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL during his visit to the Protectorate, ~~should~~ we hope bear fruit to Downing-street soon. The principles of its author, with whom we ~~are~~ in contact, might perhaps have been in his ~~mind~~—as far as the rest of the ~~people~~—and will, we hope, be carefully observed in the future ~~course~~ of the African affairs. A re-examination of the land question in that spirit and from this point of view would lead, we believe, to some considerable simplification of the Bill.