

EAST AFR. PROT.

22073

REC'D
18 JUL 10

22078

Howard
Brooks
Cong

1910

16 June

Last previous Paper

Administration

Refers to his recent report. Complains of lack of Co support to his various proposals for it near regarding (a) Indian Question, (b) Railway rates (c) Shipping freight, (d) Cotton Commission (e) Abay set. to Coast Highlands & Orange Basin (f) Masai & native reserves, (g) Staff of Protectorate & its financial

His Inclusions

We must try to get in to Journal with a more cheerful frame of mind. I have humbled the point to be better. When he says that the lower (1) Indian reserves have been 'defeated' by the Treasury, I assume that is referring to the rates other than those on maize & beans. I understood that the latter articles were those to which he was mainly anxious to start an export trade, & the Treas^r agreed to the very low rate of 1/3 per ton. In the case of other articles he was anxious to be given permission to reduce rates, if necessary, to 1/2 per ton per mile, but the Treas^r opposed the concession by a money safeguard as to make it practically impossible so long as the Treas^r retain their antiquated ideas about these matters. I do not see that we can do anything more by official means. We have

Let a year or so pass - possibly by any!

Last previous Paper

21725

Official letter & so further progress seems
 probable unless the C. of the S. or Mr. Kobbhouse
 influenced positively by the S. P.S. or Col. Sel.
 (2) We have explained fully that we have
 no wish to settle matters of the kind
 now in hand, but that the S. P.S. cannot
 prevent people approaching him in these
 matters in the country & cannot refuse to
 consider their representations when they do so,
 & that, in these cases, we always consult him
 & keep in touch with him.

(3) The Wellesley concession is rather a bad one
 to quote in support of the view that all
 concessions should be settled locally. Had
 Wellesley & his colleagues, in withdrawing the
 concession from Capt. Dufferin, to whom
 the concession was granted by the late Sir D.
 Stewart, without consulting this office at
 all, "mess" headquarters & Dufferin originally
 applied for ---, but they eventually
 relinquished the letter & applied for 200
 square miles of the Muske forest. The
 whole matter appears to have been arranged
 verbally at an interview which Messrs.
 M. & D. had in August last with the
 late Sir D. Stewart ---

(4) The 57th Agreement for the lease of the
 land contains the customary clauses:-
 (a) Not to interfere with lands occupied by natives
 (b) No lands or animals to be sold to natives
 (c) No operations begun to be sold to natives
 (d) Right reserved to regard to natives
 (e) Saving of customary rights of natives,
 & in view of the uncertainty as to what the natives

100 square
 miles

Extract
 by J. Hayes
 Dufferin's copy
 1/25 Jan 3/91

prepared by
 the CA.

but we have told Mr. Wellesley that he
 must go on & settle the matter locally
 with the P.S. I do not think we have
 done anything more.

(5) See above under (3) This might be
 brought to the notice of the higher authorities
 at the time?

(6) I suppose that this refers to the same
 Ranger. The P.S. C. came to the attention
 that there was no promise that he should be
 given to Mr. Percival.

(7) It is waiting until we can move W.
 Jackson

(8) See note above.
 (9) The Treasury have now approved of the
 greater part of the scheme.

(10) The Treasury are obdurate at present, &
 we cannot appeal them again pending
 a reply from the P.S. to our tel. of 30th
 of June in Box 115. We had better ask
 him when for a reply to that tel.?

(11) The H.S. Ind. have now offered a
 1/8/6 rate, subject to a minimum
 shipment of 2000 tons.

(12) I thought that the P.S. was going to
 start his own lighter in concession with
 the Uganda R.S. If the present rates are
 maintained, it would pay to do this. If they
 are not, we can't complain of S. H. & Co.

(13) Nothing is known here of this tel. &
 we have asked the P.S. to send us a copy

(14) all the night & repeated to the
Treasurer that I do not suppose that it would
have much effect on them.

(15) see above under (9).

(16) Then why don't we get the formal
Treaty? This is all that we are writing
for.

(17) The Govt. plans to be under a
misimpression here, which we ought to put
right as soon as possible. He seems to
suppose that we intend him to have a
referendum to the whole treaty. What
Lord Curzon said in his speech of the
22nd of April was this:—

"The only proper method of procedure
would, in my opinion, be to abrogate
the Agreement of 1904 by means of a
document of equal formality prepared
by calling together a similar body of
Chiefs, explaining the matter to them
carefully, & getting their signatures, if
they are then willing to give them, to
an agreement similarly attested by
the interpreters & by the leading
British Chiefs."

I think that we ought to be
satisfied with the Govt. calling
his attention to this.

(18)

See above under (9).

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(19)

I have no doubt that the Govt. & their
few Colonial friends will be better fitted than
I should be to make up the treaty, if he will only
take things more quietly.

(20)

I must say that I think that the
grant by the Treasury of £160,000 for
the construction of the Jinja-Katanda
railway covers a multitude of other
lines. This railway must have a marked
effect on the develop^t of the S.S.P.

(21)

So far as I know, Mr. Ruffe has had
no say in the matter, & we should
therefore give P. S. of the idea at
once.

H. J. R.

21/IV

P. S.

Yes, act as proposed,
including sending a
telegram.

Probably it would be
a good thing if C.A.
could be signed & sent
through the
Office.

File

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|| N. B.

Lord Crewe

I certainly would not send a telegram about the Masai. Sir P. G. has our despatch, which is perfectly clear, and there is nothing more to be said.

I will draft a reply and send on to you

JJ.
26.7

I agree that it may be better not to telegraph about the Masai but Mr. Scott should send a telegram saying that he is writing at length on the subject mentioned in the letter. The length of this letter is becoming rather excessive & helps to discourage the rest of the Government.

C. 27



R

573
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
14th June 1910.

Private and Confidential.

My Dear Seely,

My report on the Protectorate has gone home, and I hope you will have time to peruse it.

You told me before I left that it would be your endeavour to give every support possible in smoothing out the somewhat tangled state of affairs. I must say quite frankly that I am not very happy in the support so far. All my extraordinary requests except one - that of lower railway rates - have been either refused or put off. The railway rates though conceded were defeated by the Treasury, and we are no farther ahead than we were before. I have appealed several times to ask that large agreements for concessions in land &c. should only be settled both in principle and detail by the Government of the Protectorate - of course always with the Secretary of State's knowledge. If this is not done Government here is looked upon as a nonentity which need not be consulted seriously. The concession to Waleran is, I think, a most unfortunate one. Our experience in the past of these large concessions has been deplorable. We have many small people with considerable means ready to develop to a much greater extent than that which is now promised by Waleran. Moreover, native rights upon which every one is so anxious to insist, have been very little considered



BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

(2)

14.6.10.

indeed I presume from the telegrams that indigenous rubber is one of the items which it is sought to develop. This rubber belongs to the people, and has been worked by them and small contractors for some years. Are we to deprive them of these rights?

Referring again to the railway rates, is it reasonable or possible to carry on Government under the conditions which exist to-day? When I propose to create new traffic on a rate which the Manager of the railway says will prove paying I am told that I must prove that a traffic which never existed is a paying one as compared with old conditions! Notwithstanding considerable financial depression, cattle disease of three different kinds which have disseminated many of our herds, quarantine and all its annoyances, a drought in the wheat belt and a failure of the wheat crops elsewhere by rust, the country has never been in the past in such a settled state of mind as it is at present, and this notwithstanding the fact that I have made no declaration whatever as to future policy except with regard to railway rates. Surely this is the very time when every support should be given in reasonable demands.

I make promises with regard to appointments upon understandings with you at home, and these are rejected. I ask for the assistance of a Colonial Secretary, I am told I am too insistent.



BRITISH EMERALD REICH

(3)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

14.6.10.

Railway proposals, upon which I can pretend to have some expert knowledge, are rejected by the Treasury, and we are tied down to the old system of trying to run a Government railway by referring every detail of a rate to people 5 thousand miles away. Men like Heatley and his partners, who have put over £15,000 into some 15,000/20,000 acres in the country, are refused other land available and highly necessary for carrying on their business. whereas 100,000 acres of land are alienated on a promise of development equal to £15,000 in 5 years, and this without any consultation with me. The Coast land settlement, upon which the success not only of the big men like Thomas and Lord Wateran but ^{of} all the small planters on the Coast depends, is still absolutely hanging up at home. I am dreading every day to hear that the £40,000 saved by my cutting down the Jinja-Kakindu estimates will not be allowed to me for the construction of the tramway. I assure you that I quite realise that it is not always easy to move the Treasury, nor always possible to meet exactly all our demands, but I submit that my demands have not been extraordinary up to date considering the past conditions which obtained here. Quarantine expenditure has been approved, but this of all others was naturally the most desirable.

I have sent home a Report, I think fully detailed, and if the general and even the detailed recommendations are to be the



BRITISH EMERALD PITCH

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, -
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

(4)

14.6.10.

the subject of vast correspondence I think it would be infinitely better to allow me to come home, explain them, and compromise so as to be able to go forward.

(11) The shipping companies, too, must be brought to heel. It is somewhat extraordinary that the British India Co. say that they cannot give a rate of less than 24/- on small lots of maize, and yet recently when pressure is put upon them through a fairly powerful combination in Scotland they are able to agree to re-ship the maize from London to the Scotch ports at their own expense - a proceeding which would entail an expenditure of at least 9/- a ton. This would point to the possibility of their granting us a rate of 16/- from Mombasa to London, and it is such a rate that I have contended for. The Union-Castle is merely a farce and will not in any way help this Colony until they go through the Suez Canal. The British India Co., with Smith Mackenzie & Co., are not half far-seeing enough and are going to lose the very certain development trade we are going to witness in Maize. I have every confidence that we will see 3000/4000 tons go out of this Colony as soon as we secure our market and arrange to pay the farmers on the nail in this country for their product. I must say on the soundest expert advice from home that our maize is second to none and far superior to either American or South American for manufacturing purposes.

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purposes

BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

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We have lately had here an expert from the manufacturing side, and I think there is every probability of their erecting a grain elevator at Kilindini provided our farmers get a market and make their own arrangements for shipping. But Smith Mackenzie are at last waking up to the fact that the business will slip through their fingers is evidenced by their offer, which I have been privately informed of, of £20,000 to this combination to take a share in the business. Smith Mackenzie & Co. have fairly throttled the whole of the port work for years by their monopoly lighterage charges - no less than Rs. 5 a ton. In talking to me they never mention anything less than Rs. 3 or 4, but I am informed that they have privately told these same people that £1185 is all that they will exact. If the B. I. Co. and S. M. & Co. - synonymous terms I believe - would only come boldly forward and help the Colony I am quite sure they would secure good business.

I have had Powys Cobb down here, and I do not think there will be any difficulty in arranging matters with him. You will remember the many letters and conferences held with him in the past. In a confidential despatch which I received last January I was informed of his approaching arrival in the country and that he had been requested to place himself in communication with the Land Office. This he failed to do, and I therefore waited patiently



BRITISH CROWN OFFICE

(6)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

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for this event to transpire or for him to come and see me personally. Nothing happened until May when he addressed a letter to me personally asking for replies to his letters to the Colonial Office of last November and December which he stated the Colonial Department had promised should be forwarded to him through the Governor. I saw there was some misunderstanding, and so asked him down to stay. I told him that the Secretary of State had forwarded no replies to his letters but had intimated that he had been advised to place himself in communication with the Land Office on arrival. He thereupon produced a telegram, addressed to him by the Secretary of State, and a copy of which I had never seen before, which stated that replies to his letters would be furnished to him through the Governor of the Colony. It was fortunate I asked him down because otherwise further misunderstandings would most certainly have arisen. I now think that it will be quite easy to settle up everything with him.

In Northern Nigeria I was left pretty well to my own devices in deciding local matters, even such important ones as the delimitation of native lands, and the settling of such important questions as the granting of tin mining areas. There I had an extremely good staff inherited from Lugard. Here, on the contrary, the staff cannot compare. Here we have a country torn with con-



BRITISH EAST AFRICA

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

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licting interests, weighed down by anomalous laws, possessing no clear policy, and yet capable of great progress if sympathetically dealt with. I think I can very fairly say that I have secured the confidence of the various communities and of the missionary bodies. How long that confidence or support can or should remain with me, if they find that effective support is not given, is not easy to determine, but the position would rapidly become an intolerable one. I wish indeed that you could come out and satisfy yourself as to the past, the present, and the future.

Our self-governing Colonies get on best when least interfered with. I know it is impossible to think of this as a self-governing Colony, and I do not think anyone in his sane senses here thinks of it for one moment. I know that so long as we are dependant upon the Imperial Exchequer, and even afterwards so long as we remain a Crown Colony, there must be necessary and stringent supervision from home. At the same time if it is a fact that our Colonies get on better under self-government surely it is wise to give all liberty consonant and possible to an embryo British Colony like this one. I believe as matters stand to-day that the more thoughtful people here would be quite prepared to see the Legislative Council abolished - at least I am assured so on many sides. I think however that such an excellent safety-valve and fire escape should not be tampered with in any way.



(8)

 GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 BRITISH EAST AFRICA

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What must be realized here with regard to this Colony is that there are three problems :-

(1) The Coast which on the action of the Colonial Department is becoming converted into a planters' country, similar to Ceylon and the East. Here immense tracts have been sold off with practically no consideration for native interests, and it has even been suggested that the concessionaires might themselves arrange with the natives as to the possession of land. The whole position is most anomalous and impossible. I have done my utmost to try and get some reply with regard to the £5,000 for the settlement of these titles, but so far have failed.

(2) The Highlands which will resemble Natal in its highlands, a farming and pastoral country for whites and large native reserves.

(3) The Nyanza Basin where the whole conditions resemble those of West Africa.

What one must dismiss from one's mind at once here is that this is not a Negro Protectorate. The Governor must be the Manager for the Colonial Office and not merely the Agent. If this had been the case in the past we would not have had half the difficulties which are present to-day. Surely the whole Liberal policy in the past with regard to Colonies is to try and give them



BRITISH CONSUL OFFICE

(9)

COVERSTREET HOUSE
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

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freedom compatible with their development. If your Manager is placed in such a position that if he ever makes an announcement, even on the smallest matter, he is in dread that it may be unjust, he therefore really becomes, as I have said, an agent, never doing anything even of minor importance without consulting the Home authorities, who certainly cannot have as good a grasp of the question as the people on the spot.

Now for one final matter, the Masai. I do not think it has been clearly realised at home that these people are not agriculturists at all and that therefore the moving of them if they desire it - provided always that they get an equal amount of good territory - is no hardship as compared with any moving of an agricultural tribe. They have no houses, no permanent improvements, - in fact, only their flocks and herds. Again consider the very difficult problem which this tribe gives us. They will not sell their cattle, i.e. they keep their wealth locked up in that currency. The consequence is that if they have a certain number of good years ^{free} ~~free~~ from disease their herds and flocks increase enormously, and if this process went on ad infinitum they would spread over the whole country. They are therefore of no economic value whatever to-day and will not become so until we persuade them to become cattle dealers as well as cattle owners. They

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Were given a Northern and Southern reserve, certainly with the idea of the introduction of white settlers. These reserves were made by treaty, which was immediately broken some years ago in so far as inter-communication was concerned. In so far as the Northern reserve is concerned, freedom from disease has increased the flocks very materially, and they have constantly overstepped their boundaries for great distances, frequently without any reason. The separation of this tribe of cattle owners into two distinct sections is a menace to the whole country. They will not or cannot understand the necessity for quarantine in the face of disease. They have the strongest objections to the branding of their cattle. The consequence is that surreptitious movement between the two sections takes place, thus providing a very serious factor in the spread of disease. In addition to this, they keep up the 'warrior' class who are real loafers. They are not allowed to marry until they are 30 years of age, with results which you can imagine. This class of people must disappear before we either improve the morality of the tribe or begin any civilising influences. The circumcision ceremonies which take place for these warriors, &c., involve the movement of huge bodies of cattle every year. On the last occasion, 1905, the country was not so settled up as it is today, and there were apparently

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no difficulties. In 1910 it has been otherwise. At the outset there were no objections to the movement of large bodies of cattle and every facility was given for proceeding with the ceremonies. I had no intention whatever of moving these people, unless at their own wish, but it was the chief himself on his own who came to me and advised it, as he said that their native national customs and the whole coherence of the tribe were being broken down by the separation. With him I saw the chiefs of the North, who were of the same opinion provided always that sufficient land was given to them. Then the matter was reported home, and by your wires the whole move was stopped. You asked for a formal treaty, and this has been readily assented to by the whole of the elders.

Now I would point out a further difficulty which perhaps does not present itself to your mind. On the one hand you ask me to observe the sanctity of native reserves and to keep up the power of the native chiefs and councils. With this I am entirely in sympathy; but when it comes to making a treaty with people who are working under a communal system can you conceive it possible to have a referendum? The only way we can deal on such occasions in any part of Africa is through the chiefs and elders. The people themselves would absolutely misunderstand any idea of every



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 GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

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single individual being consulted, and even the minor chiefs themselves invariably follow their senior or paramount chiefs.

I spoke to all the missionaries concerning these people as to the advisability of any such move. Mr Hulbert, of the American Mission, said that in 8/10 years he had made practically no impression whatever upon them by his mission work. He believes this to be largely due to the maintenance of the 'warrior' system. He was convinced that the only sound policy with these people was to bring them together and to gradually elevate them by both missionary and administrative effort. The head of the Scotch Mission, Dr Scott, was present at our last meeting with the chiefs, and you will see a copy of his letter when the correspondence goes home. He shares the opinion of Mr Hulbert (who could not be present at the meeting as he had gone home, where I asked him to go and see Read).

I could quite see the difficulty from your point of view, and I have not hesitated to loyally follow out the instructions, but might I point out that very much more awkward questions could be asked with regard to our proceedings at the Coast as to Lord Waleran's concession. Here you tell me that we are committed to granting 100,000 acres. Personally I protested. Within this area the most valuable agricultural land is in the hands of



BRITISH CROWN EMPRESS

(13)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

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(8) natives who have cultivated it for at least a century. It is impossible to believe that you intend that this should be expropriated. To find compensating land elsewhere in this area is impossible, except on dry land almost useless for cultivation. The natives have been collecting vine rubber for several years. I gather from your cable which enquires as to whether the vines are still intact, and the despatch which does not allow of Lord Waterman's interviewing the Deputy Conservator of Forests, that it is intended to hand over this rubber to the concessionaire.

Now I submit, my dear Seely, that there is much more room for criticism in the way we have dealt with these native people than with regard to the Masai and that if the matter came up at home some very awkward questions might be asked. It must be however that you do not intend to give away either their agricultural land or their rubber, for such a proceeding would be to my mind monstrous, and would very certainly lead to representations by some of the mission bodies. In the case of the Masai the missions are entirely with us.

It may be suggested to you that this latter set of interests in the country has secured preponderating influence with us. You may rest perfectly assured that I will balance all interests, and will more particularly not lose sight of those of



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 GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 BRITISH EAST AFRICA

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the natives, as I have not failed to do with regard to this particular concession to Lord Valeran. The policy which I have outlined in respect to natives in my Report will not be an easy one to make some people swallow but they will do it.

I hope you will not think I am exaggerating difficulties or making the worst of things in my Report. I have given an unvarnished description of affairs, as closely gauged as can lie in my power after nine months' residence. I repeat that there is an enormous amount of leeway to make up and that this will not be effected in a moment nor even completed by the reforms I have outlined. It may be that some of them must be a matter for compromise, but I repeat again that if there must be compromise do not let it take the form of a protracted correspondence.

Matters are, as I have said, quiet to-day here - for the first time perhaps in the history of the country, but because this position is attained it would be madness indeed to suppose that it will continue without radical reform. I think that I have secured the trust of the country, and if I can secure that of the Colonial Department you will witness an era of change and prosperity both to the planter, the settler, and the native, which will quite surprise you. I am sure that all three interests I have mentioned would desire me to go home and explain their dis-



BRITISH CONSUL OFFICE

(15)

 GOVERNMENT HOUSE
 BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

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abilities in person to the Secretary of State. Matters which may seem to be of little moment to you at such a distance might assume a different aspect if they could be further discussed.

(20) The refusal of so many of the few requests put forward already is certainly very depressing in a country like this, but you may be assured that notwithstanding any such refusals of what I judge to be best, or any setbacks which may be considered necessary, I will act with the greatest loyalty upon any orders which may be issued; but I can only call to mind the dictum of one of our greatest Colonial Statesmen that 'to rule in such Dependencies as this upon the antiquated bureaucratic system of rescripts from Downing Street, and upon the hopeless hypothesis that the Governor may be influenced by this or that section of the population, is one fraught with great evil to the population and only produces for the Colonial Department difficult situations which never should arise.' You may like any public company control your manager, but if you give him no real authority to leave the Colony he is no manager but merely an agent and the local shareholders in the concern become somewhat ungovernable.

One last point in what I fear you will consider already a very long epistle. In your telegrams on the subject of the Masai you mention that from information you have gained at home &c.

(10)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

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you very much fear that I have not entirely considered the question I should, if possible, like very much to be told the nature and source of such information. In West Africa, although many of my advisers had been 10 and even 30 years in the country, it was always assumed by the G. O. that I had weighed the various opinions very carefully. Lugard's officers had not acquired the habit of making communications outside the Government. Officers in this Protectorate certainly had, and as you know I protested in this matter to the Secretary of State some time ago and he quite agreed with me. I think it would be fairer to me and make matters go more smoothly if the source of such information were disclosed. In this particular instance I might surmise that Bagge, who had an intimate knowledge of the Masai, might have advanced some views. I was very sorry to lose his services, as he was an upright and fearless gentleman and most popular with everyone. I have only this week heard however that he unfortunately misconstrued some remarks of mine, when he visited me on his way home, and that he is therefore rather inclined to opposition. The remarks in question were quite harmless and occurred in a discussion as to staff. I am given to understand that I told him that I thought the time had passed when we should recruit our staff from so-called pioneers or cow punchers. You will know that

14.6.10

I have supported in the last few years the recruiting of the staff from the Universities, and so far I have no reason whatever to regret that recommendation. Unfortunately however Bagge, I understand, was at one time in his career a cattle rancher, and I understand took great offence at my remark. Of course he may not be one of your sources of information but nevertheless I think it wise to explain. I remain of the opinion however that it is unwise for officers of Government to make representations on their own and that such actions in the past have led to many of the difficulties which have arisen here. Like 'the family compact' in Canada there was here a somewhat analogous body, commonly known as 'the old gang,' and it was confidently asserted - my information is not from unofficial sources - that they felt their position to be unassailable. The country so utterly lacked policy or administrative direction in the past that the situation had grown up to consider Jones or Brown or Robinson as the true exponent of policy on a particular line. I have no doubt whatever of the loyalty and ability of the majority of the heads of departments of the Secretariat. The Provincial administrations however I am convinced to be less competent and less inclined to give assistance. There are individuals amongst them of undoubted ability, but owing to the past they have become stereotyped in



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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

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their views, and it will take all the assistance possible from
home to improve this staff, upon the success of which the whole
success of our general administration so largely depends.

With all kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature

The Right Hon.

Col. J. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P.,

Colonial Office,

LONDON.

Copy of a telegram sent by
 Colonel Seely's instructions.
 2 pm. 20 July.

Guernard
 Nairobi

Many thanks for your most
 interesting letter. Am
 sending you full reply on all
 points by mail
 Seely

Substance appended & sent
 all.

30/7

DRAFT

Sir P. Fremont

Private &
Confidential
Gangneung

My dear friend,
I acknowledge

MINUTE.

- Mr. Read 5 Aug.
- Mr.
- Mr. Fiddes
- Mr. Jubb
- Mr. Cox
- Sir C. Lucas
- Sir F. Hopwood
- * Col. Saaly 7/8 1855
- Lord Crewe 6/8

of my telegram of the
30th of July. I will now
reply to the rest of my
correspondence & the various
points raised in your
letter of the 14th of

June
When you say that the
subject is the thing
concerning the matter
of the [illegible]

He will not further discuss
the subject before
I come that you are
referring to the rates
other than those on
merchandise & beans. I understood
that these were the
articles to which you
were mainly anxious to
start an export trade,
& as you know the
Government have sanctioned for them
the highest rates of
10% & the ineffectiveness
of duties. In the
case of other articles I
know that you were
anxious to have them
at a low rate.

593
favored the accession by
a many safeguards, you
will be practically my
personally I regret this
decision, but I hope that
as they have not yet
very liberally on the
merchandise & beans they will
eventually agree to your
other proposals. I think
that you will at any
rate admit that we
backed up these proposals
to the utmost of our
power.
With regard to what
you say about currencies,
I think that you have
already said all that
is to be said on the
subject. We will see
you later.

(d) To respect continuing
rights of water —
while right is used to
water have been reserved.

In view however of the
uncertainty as to what
are the native rights,
we have told Walker
that to meet for it
& settle the matter locally
with you, & I really do
not see what else we
could do.

You say that you
make promises with regard
to appointments upon
understanding with you
at L. & there are
expected. I think that
you must be

James Rangesley. The Dollar
595
has completely convinced by the
Petition of C. & Co who come
to the conclusion that there
was no promise from here
that the app^{ts} should be
given to Percival. You
shall still have a first
rate man in the new
James Ranges and I find
that the Secretary of State
has approved of your
proposal to place Percival
in the Northern Reserve, so
that I hope that
the matter is now happily
ended.

With regard to
the Secretary of State
is waiting until we can
have Jackson. He will
most anxious to be

I hope that some
pending change will
give us the opportunity.

But you know that it
is no easy matter to
find a new billet for
a man of his standing
& with his somewhat
special qualifications.

The Healthly income
has now been settled
to his satisfaction &
there is no necessity for me
to go further into that
question.

I fully sympathize
with your irritation
at the delay & settling
the question of the Coast
titles. But the Treasury's feelings
are also well known as
they!

They think they will have
it acted up to our
original professions. We
have however pressed you
near & then to the
point & I think that
before this reaches you,
you will have received

DRAFT.

MINUTE

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Piddar
- Mr. Jast
- Mr. Cox
- Sir C. Lucas
- Sir F. Hopwood
- Col. Seely
- Lord Crewe.

a telegram giving you
precisely what you
want.

We have now got your
telegram of the 2nd of
August regarding the
Nairobi Fort Hall
tramway & we will ^{on my} per-
sonal trouble against the
Treasury.
With regard to the
service I have been looking

with the matter but
actually doing the best
I can. I would
ask you to wait
patiently for a little
longer. Meanwhile the
Hansen. Ellerman line,
as I understand, has started
running a regular
service through the
Canal, which ought
to be of advantage
to the Port.

With respect to the
lightship at anchor
I thought that you had
some idea of starting you
own lightship in connection
with the Railway. If
you want to see me
I will be glad to see you.

to do so. If they will
not, will you kindly
complain.

An explanatory dispatch
has been sent
by the telegraph
which seems to have
made so deep an impression
on Mr. Poyry's Col. Co.
To one and to what
perhaps the most
serious and important
question raised in your
letter - namely, that of
the income, I wish
that you say. You
expect for a formal
treaty, and this has
been recently initiated
by the State of the
Union. I am
thinking that as still

shilly shally...
treaty...
to proceed...
the whole question...
am, however, puzzled by
the following passage
which occurs later in
your letter :- "but when
it comes to making a
treaty with people who
are working under a
communal system can
you conceive it possible
to have a referendum?"
You seem to suggest here
that we asked you to
have a referendum at
the whole table. What
Lord Curzon said to him
deep of the...
What...
the very paper...

DRAFT.

MINUTE

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Piddoo.
- Mr. Just.
- Mr. Coo.
- Sir C. Lucas.
- Sir R. Hopwood.
- Col. Seely.
- Lord Crewe.

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Of procedure would, in
my opinion, be to
abolish the Agreement
of 1904 by means of a
document of equal
formality procured by
calling together a similar
body of Chiefs, explaining
the matter to them
carefully, & getting their
signatures if they are
then willing to give them.
As a agreement similarly
attested by the
interpreters & by the
leading local officials.
This is what we have
asked for and I
am confident that
nothing less than this
will satisfy the

Secretary of State
Wright

I see that in p. 14
your letter you say that
the Public has an
enormous amount of
money to make up.

Then I am readily believing
that and I am confident
that there are few people
who are better fitted to
run it up than

yourself. You speak
of the depressing effect
of the refusal of to
many of your requests,
but I must say that

I think that we are
just about to the
beginning of a new
era.

Secretary. The railway
ought to naturally limit
the develop^t of the S.N.P.
as well as of the Ryanda &
in view of the heavy
debt charges & increase
with the Ryanda Railway,
we never expected to
get the money so quickly

Finally with regard to
Baffle. This officer,
who assumes ^{all} the
things which you say
of him, has not to
our knowledge interfered
in any way with the
Indian question.

And finally, my dear General

I beg you to rest assured
that all of us here are
anxious to help you and
not to hinder you in your
difficult but most interesting
task. One cannot expect
from the nature of the case,
that things will always
go smoothly, but I am
persuaded that difficulties
will tend to disappear as
time goes on.

I saw Lady Fremont
at the Solomons the other
evening, she seems particularly
well.

Write to me often. Fully

Yours affectionately

Wm. Brewster



PUBLIC

RECORD

OFFICE

END

PUBLIC

RECORD

OFFICE

15

CO

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THE WRITING IN THIS
VOLUME IS TO CLOSELY
BOUND INTO THE VOLUME
REPRODUCE IN ENTIRETY

E. A. P. 1942

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