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Previous Paper
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Disturbances in German East Africa

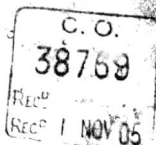
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Subsequent Paper
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The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents
his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,
and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits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

Foreign Office.

October 21, 1905.

Reference to previous letter

Description of Inclosure

Name and Date

Subject

27 - Cas
N^o 104
September 20, 1905

Disturbances in German
East Africa

C. O.
38769
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ZANZIBAR,

September 20th, 1905.

My Lord:-

I have the honour to report, in confirmation of my telegram No. 43 of the 6th instant, that the members of the Universities Mission to Central Africa who were stationed at Masasi in German East Africa have arrived in safety at Zanzibar.

It appears, from information which has been supplied to me by the missionaries, that the first intimation of any possible danger which they received was early on the 27th August when a letter reached them from the District Officer warning them to be careful and offering to supply arms to trustworthy native Christians under their charge.

The warning was not a very urgent one and they did not therefore take much notice of it, but late the same evening two members of a German Benedictine Mission, some four hours distant, brought news that

Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,
Ac., Ac., Ac.

that their station had been attacked and that the raiders would shortly be on their way to Masasi. The missionaries thereupon very wisely made up their minds to seek safety at the Coast, and the whole party consisting of three priests, two laymen and three ladies, in addition to the two Benedictines, set out an hour later and, taking a circuitous route, reached Mikindani, after a trying march of over 100 miles on the afternoon of August 31st. A German Government steamer conveyed them thence to Dar-es-Salaam, and they reached Zanzibar on the 18th instant by the Steamship "Kilwa" which the Sultan's Government had sent over for that purpose.

The insurgents arrived at Masasi two days after the missionaries had left and succeeded in burning the mission buildings, but they were subsequently attacked and driven off by the native Christians, who, with the loss of only two men, are reported to have killed twenty-eight of the enemy. The members of another German Benedictine station, however, situated half way between Masasi and Mikindani, did not

not escape so easily, one European being killed and two wounded, whilst one of the sisters was lost in the darkness and has not since been heard of. The escort which I mentioned in my despatch No. 94 of the 25th ultimo as being on its way to relieve the mission stations did not reach them until five days after they had been evacuated.

It is extremely difficult to obtain authentic information as to the progress of the rising, and it has become even more so since the outbreak of plague at Zanzibar, and the stringent regulations which the German authorities have put in force against this port, have interrupted our communications with the mainland. It is certain, however, that, even if, as the official reports tell us, the movement has been checked in the Matumbi country, where it first started, it has been taken up by the natives of the Donda and Mwera districts, farther South and by a section of the Makuas, whilst it is reported that other tribes are disaffected against the Government and would join in the rising if they thought that there was any chance

that their station had been attacked and that the raiders would shortly be on their way to Masasi. The missionaries themselves very wisely made up their minds to seek safety at the Coast, and the whole party consisting of three priests, two laymen and three ladies, in addition to the two Benedictines, set out on their journey, leaving a detachment of 100 men to guard the station. They reached Masasi on the afternoon of the 10th, and were met by the German Government messenger, conveyed them to the station, and they returned to the station on the 11th. The German Government had sent over for that purpose the steamer "Kilwa" which the German Government had sent over for that purpose. The steamer arrived at Masasi two days after the missionaries had left and succeeded in reaching the mission buildings, but they were subsequently attacked and driven off by the native tribes, who, with the loss of only two men, are reported to have killed twenty-eight of the enemy. The messenger, however, returned to Masasi and reported the details of the attack and the loss of the missionaries. The German Government had sent over for that purpose the steamer "Kilwa" which the German Government had sent over for that purpose.

chance of its being successful. On the other hand, a section of the Wanyamwezi, one of the most numerous tribes in the Protectorate, are said to have taken up arms on behalf of the Government in consequence of a few of their number having been killed by the insurgents.

It can, moreover, no longer be believed that predatory instincts and fanaticism are the only causes of the rising. In the Matumbi country it is possible that the movement may to some extent be so accounted for, but it is evident from what the missionaries have told me that, in the southern portion of the Protectorate, at any rate, much dissatisfaction and restlessness have been occasioned by the forced labour which has been exacted from the natives. It appears that not only are they obliged, in addition to the payment of a hut-tax of three rupees per annum, to work on the Government roads without remuneration, but that they have also either to assist in the cultivation of the Government cotton plantations on a very small wage, the greater part of

not escape so easily and the bodies of the killed and wounded, whilst one of the latter was left in the bushes and has not since been seen. The report which I mentioned in my despatch of the 24th of the 1905 is confirmed on the way to the hills. The action was a decided one and the result has been a complete success. It is extremely difficult to obtain information as to the progress of the rising, and it has become even more so since the outbreak of plague at Taita, and the stringent regulations which the German authorities have put in force against this port, and I regretted our communications with the Matumbi. It is certain, however, that even if the official reports tell us, the movement has been checked in the Matumbi country, where it has been taken up by the natives of the district, further south and in the Matumbi, whilst it is reported that the Government are disaffected against the Government and would join in the rising if they thought that there was any chance

of which finds its way into the pockets of the Arab overseers, or to hand over to the administration a considerable portion of the cotton which they grow on their own land.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

Hasil S. Cave.

change of its being successful. On the other hand, a section of the Government, and of the most numerous tribes in the Protectorate, are said to have taken up arms on behalf of the Government in consequence of a law of their number having been killed by the Government.

It can, moreover, no longer be believed that predatory incursions and ransoms are the only causes of the fighting. In the Somali country it is possible that the movement may to some extent be connected with the movement from which the mission-aries have told me that, in the southern portion of the Protectorate, at any rate, much dissatisfaction and restlessness have been occasioned by the forced labour which has been exacted from the natives. It appears that not only are they obliged, in addition to the payment of a hut-tax of three pounds annually, to work on the Government roads and other Government works, but that they have also either to assist in the cultivation of the Government cotton plantations on a very small scale, the greater part

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I have etc.

Heath S. Cave.

(Signed)

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