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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 4, No. 155

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1927.

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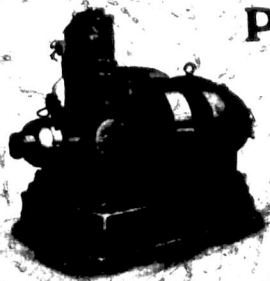
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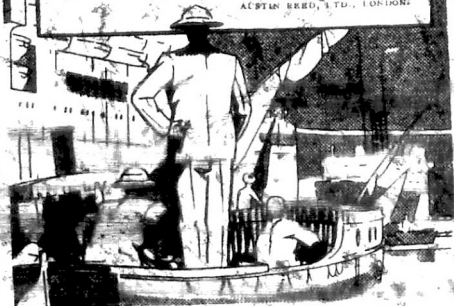
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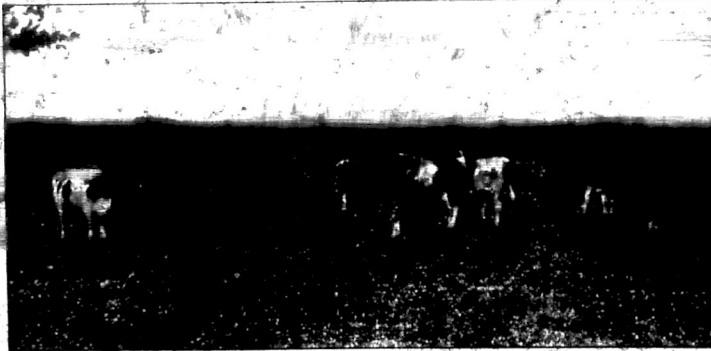
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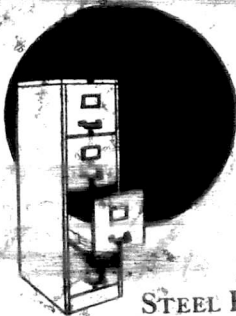
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Vol. 4, No. 160.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1927.

Annual Subscription

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Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

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## LORD OLIVIER REBUKED IN THE LORDS.

WHEN reviewing a recent bulky volume on Kenya, we wrote: "Many will hail the book as political ammunition, to be fired without investigation as to the process of manufacture: if it bring down the quarry which only the very zealous will even hope so much the better; at any rate it will go off with a bang." We had not thought that our prediction would be first fulfilled in the House of Lords, but Lord Olivier, evidently using that text-book when addressing last week the Upper House, whose members must have appreciated the capable way in which he was rebuked and rebuffed by Lord Cranworth and Lord Lovat, both of whom, speaking from personal East African experience, found it an easy and joyous task to expose the biased speech which brought them to their feet. It is unnecessary for us to retrace the ground again, but the points which escaped mention may perhaps be noted with advantage.

In the course of the debate Lord Olivier denied that he had stated that the ration of a Native working for an Englishman in Kenya was half a pound of corn meal and an occasional snipe and meat. Yet in a letter which he wrote to *The Times* less than three months ago we find the words "I wonder whether your correspondent does really believe that a wage of 12s. to 16s. per month; less hut tax, with a daily half-pound of corn meal and a stick of meat

once a week, is opulence for a Kenya labouring adult." An explanation is clearly called for from Lord Olivier, who was also shown by Lord Lovat to have quoted only those portions of the White Paper which suited his immediate purpose, and who was deservedly rebuked for not having spoken a single word to the credit of the settlers. His statement was partial in other ways. He made great play of the first Unofficial Conference at Tukuyu, which he described as a picnic party organised by and paid for by Lord Delamere—to whom credit for his public spirit is surely due—but he made no reference to the two later annual Conferences, held at Livingstone and Nairobi, funds for which were raised by public subscriptions in the territories represented, and which were the sequence of Lord Delamere's initiative. Moreover, instead of hinting that these Conferences had sprung from the desire of Kenya politicians to manipulate expressions of European opinion in the territories, Lord Olivier might have indicated that they had been convened at the suggestion of the East Africa Parliamentary Commission.

Lord Lovat's tribute to the British colonists and his typical story of the treatment of Natives by the Germans in East Africa was rendered necessary not only by Lord Olivier's studied failure to refer in his speech to the achievements of British civilisation in East Africa, but also by the charges which His Lordship is constantly raising in his communications to the Press. In his articles, reviews and letters, he poses as an expert in all things East African, presumably on the principle that his lack of personal information can be made up by an assumption of knowledge. Statements of Lord Olivier have been challenged in these pages without reply, and it is significant that he similarly failed to face the major criticisms made against him in the House of Lords. Our readers will naturally draw their own conclusions for a public man who makes declarations which he is unprepared to substantiate has only himself to thank if those acquainted with the subject refute him accordingly. Unfortunately, the vast majority of his audience, unable to recognise the weakness of his case, is prone to accept at its face value his misrepresentation of their kith and kin overseas, who, in East Africa, are as fine a set of Britons as can be found within the Empire.

# POSSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS OF SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

## I—THE NATIVES AND THE LAND

Specially written for "East Africa" by Frank Melland ("African").

*Mr. Melland recently retired after spending twenty-six years in the Government Service of Northern Rhodesia, having been latterly District Commissioner at Broken Hill and Mazabuka. He has always been known as a keen student of African problems, an interest in which has led him to visit all the East African Dependencies.*

In *East Africa* of November 3 I dealt with the uncertainty of the future of Northern Rhodesia—whether she would look to the south and amalgamate with Southern Rhodesia, to the east, federating with East Africa, or both ways, federating with an East African group which would include Southern Rhodesia.

This uncertainty, coupled with considerable doubt as to what each future may entail, acts as a deterrent to many, and perhaps especially to prospective settlers who have heard much of the so-called West African policy. Therefore, while debating, I find haste in making so important a decision, it is to be hoped that there will be no undue delay in deciding the country's future, for the destiny of the whole of Africa, from the Sudan to the Limpopo, depends largely on the policy that should be not only in the Sudan, as the late Major Stigand advocated, especially, as since the day the Sudan has been practically divorced from Egypt. It must also be remembered that Northern Rhodesia looks also north and west, north to the Belgian Congo as a market for her stock and produce, and west to Lobito Bay, her natural and most speedy and economical outlet to the Atlantic and Europe, once the new railway is through.

### Native Reserves.

First we must deal with the principal elements in all settlement, namely, the land and the Natives, including the question of Native Reserves. In 1926 the Native Reserves Commission laboured with the tangled problems involved on the railway belt—by which I mean the Luanshya District with Broken Hill as its capital, the Kafue District with Lusaka as its headquarters, and the Katoka District with Mazabuka as its district capital and containing the headquarters of the country, Livingstone. I have never been a settler, but I have had charge of these districts and have been on terms of delightful intimacy with the farmers and have, I think, visited more farms in the area than anyone else. Such a Commission had been urged by district officers, settlers, and missionaries for years. When are we to know the result of its investigation? The main idea was to reserve adequate suitable land for the Natives in perpetuity, while leaving for European settlement as much as possible of the line of existing or proposed railways, though the Natives were to have some few acres on these railway routes and also, in other parts, channels connecting the Reserves with the railways to give them access to markets and to eliminate future friction between white and black, risk of infection for stock, and so forth.

Several big problems arise in connection with this question of Reserves, and it is well that all settlers and prospective settlers should realise them, for so far the real thinking has been done by a very small minority.

First, the Natives emphatically do not want to be moved into the Reserves. They say they have always lived as such, and such a spot "always" being a relatively short time, but this does not affect what they think, and that they would die if they were moved. Some Europeans reply that this reluctance to move is only because they are so well off and thrive exceedingly well, by roguesy where they are. This, however, is immaterial, as everyone who has studied the subject knows that they must be moved. To give a concrete example, in one district, for instance, a large number of Natives voluntarily alienated much of their land, for which they were quite fairly paid. They were now left in a small area entirely surrounded by European farmers; they cannot go out or move stock or produce except by permission or trespass, and there is no room for a single generation's increase either in population or in stock. If they are not moved, they will either encroach on their white neighbours or die of disease.

At this point it should be made quite clear that there is not only room but need for both European and Natives in Northern Rhodesia, which has a population of only three to the square mile, and that many areas now alienated, such as the Kafue, e.g., the Kaleyva Valley, were uninhabited before the white man came, because they had no surface water.

### To Alleviate Inevitable Discontent

But to alleviate the inevitable discontent when the Natives are moved into Reserves, a comprehensive Native policy should be simultaneous with its operation, not merely be fore-shadowed by it. It should provide not only farms and dwelling houses, schools and itinerant teachers—all admirable in their way—but should embrace a systematic effort to raise Native standards of life and especially to establish Native Councils. Real education must start at indirect rule, such as has been partially but unsuccessfully established in Tanganyika Territory, is essential as an effort to lay the foundations of permanent Native content. It will be an uphill task, full of natural and Native raised obstacles, but it is not an impossible one.

Any settler who says that these problems of Native administration do not concern him, and that the affair of Government, must think again, and must realise that he is regarding the day when the unofficial repre-



representatives of the territories will be in a majority on the Legislative Council. These problems must be understood by all.

The best example for Northern Rhodesia to study probably lies in the Transkei, where Native Councils have succeeded so well and where intelligent Native farmers speak authoritatively on such subjects as dipping tanks, stock inspectors, and so on. When we look at the Hatonga and Balenjo to-day, such a state of affairs seems far ahead, but we must look far ahead, and Northern Rhodesia must profit by the lessons learnt in South Africa.

To build up in the Reserves self-respecting and progressive Native communities in both pastoral and agricultural tribes should be the main aim, but there will also be the urban and semi-urban Native, the Native on alienated land (farms, mines, towns), the individualist as opposed to the tribalist or communalist. The work that must be done inside the Reserves is really the most important from the settler's point of view, as well as from that of the Government, for a statesmanlike policy will ward off Native dissatisfaction and unrest and lead ultimately to Native prosperity and greater efficiency, thereby producing a class of more economical and willing agricultural and pastoral labourers; secondly, it will provide the bulwark that is bound to be needed sooner or later between the settler and the urban or detribalised Native.

#### The Detribalised Native.

It is with this type that the country's second problem lies, and the Native Reserves Commission were not blind to it. Their plans included suggestions for technical schools and welfare centres at places like Broken Hill (with some 13,000 urban Natives) and model townships or locations at places like Mazabuka. Both are imperatively needed, but nothing seems to have been done towards bringing them into existence, and such centres as exist are merely breeding places for vice, mainly due to the constant ingress and egress of Natives from outside, spread throughout the country.

Properly organised, they could become distributing centres for good, especially if coupled with a newspaper for Natives which could deal with such topics as the Mwanalasa trials, the trial and acquittal of Edmund Yata Kewanika, the reasons for Reserves, the aims of Government towards Native advancement, the elements of hygiene, the principles of agriculture, including rotation of crops, the market problems of cotton and tobacco, the elements of stock-raising, and the respective market values of sheep and decent stock. Such a newspaper would even be the road along by capita and teacher at every Native store and school in the country and later would have a big personal circulation, a circulation, too, among Natives who attach much importance to the printed word. If we are to help the Native, propaganda is essential, especially as we have to counteract such influences as those of the Watch Tower, which are at the least subversive of all interests of European settlement.

#### Africa's "Greatest" Asset.

Cecil Rhodes once said, "People do not yet realise the value of the Native. He is a great asset of the country, but he wants to be developed." Later on, about 1919, the Hon. S. Alarks said: "If the people only knew it, they have a far greater asset in South Africa than gold, diamonds, or any other valuable mineral, and that is the Native. He is the wealth of the country." Rhodes's "get" is a long time back, but still most people do not realise the fundamental truth of what he said.

The Native is the greatest asset Africa possesses, and we are taking hardly any steps to develop this

asset. I do not say that our administration in Tropical Africa has been all wrong. It has not. On the contrary, it has been

good, but it is futile as an end in itself, passing a milestone or two, not reaching a goal. Unconsciously, but instinctively, I believe, has the finest testimonial to British rule we have made, a right beginning, and have established law and order and created discipline. The trouble is that most of our African Governors (I use the word generically and do not refer to the species) H.E.'s exclusively seem so pleased with this that they think they have done all that is necessary and need only to keep this state of affairs going to be able to pat themselves on the back for ever. Having got a first-class ship on the stocks, they cannot see the necessity for proceeding to launch and use it. (Besides, it would mean a ton of work and would cost something.)

Any statesman can see that we have taken only the first step towards developing this asset. Having prepared the ground, the real development must follow. How? By preserving the asset, increasing production, and facilitating distribution. A considerable amount of European settlement is a splendid thing for Tropical Africa, but to attempt to develop the country by that alone would be to ignore the principal asset. Yet this is the present policy pursued, and, except for a few doles, nothing is spent on the development of the Native. (I am referring to Northern Rhodesia and to East-Central Africa generally, and not to West Africa, which has had different treatment for different reasons with gratifying results.) All the money (little enough) goes to opening up European centres and to providing improved communications to such centres because those concerns have clamoured for it and because clamour seems to be the only thing that is immediately productive. It is a fatal policy.

#### Developing that Asset.

A fair proportion of money must be spent as follows on the Natives—

(1) *Preservation.* Care for Native health and an attempt to stop the appalling waste of life.

(2) *Production.* Educate the Natives agriculturally, technically, and industrially. Show them new ways of doing things and new things to do; give them seed of profitable new crops and improve that of their own crops; give them free service of stud animals and grade up the stock throughout the country; start new industries and reorganise existing ones. The wealth of Africa will by this means be increased at a rate that European settlement could never approach.

(3) *Distribution.* Spend money on opening up Native areas by rail, road and river, to enable doctors, instructors, etc. to move about and to assist the marketing of the increased production. All this will lead to ever-expanding trade, bringing greater local revenue, more industries, more industries, better shipping facilities, etc., besides giving local prosperity and meeting the world's supply of necessities.

A little statesmanship, mutual capital, and sound management are needed. Side by side with this European development can proceed, for there are no things which the Native cannot do. But we must no longer neglect our chief asset. Without the good beginning which we have made, this development could not be undertaken now, but unless we take such steps we shall waste the patient work of the past few decades, which, though admirable as a stepping-stone, is useless in itself. Except by teaching the Native to make the most of his country, we can never accomplish anything worth doing in Africa. With the untold wealth of the continent in

sight, are we to be content to follow a policy which is aimless, foolishly wrong, and stupidly selfish?

#### Our Moral Duty.

Besides the material side, there is our moral duty to the Natives, for whom we call ourselves trustees. That should prevent us from continuing a policy which looks upon docile obedience as the whole objective of administration. There is also the question of safety for ourselves and our already invested capital. The African is getting restive and will not tamely submit much longer to suppression. He is thinking a good deal for the War has opened his eyes, and if we do not lead his thoughts into safe channels, we are not merely taking a risk, but we are incurring the certainty of unrest and revolution. Since our duty and our safety point in the same direction as our material benefit, why not make a start?

One point often overlooked—but the relevance of which any student of South African affairs can corroborate—is the ever-growing influence of the detribalised urban Native on the still tribalised Native of the Reserve. The Native workers are moving steadily towards trades-unionism, startlingly proved by the history of the I.C.U. (the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union) in South Africa under Clements Kadalie. What is happening to-day in South Africa will happen to-morrow in Northern Rhodesia and its sister States unless we start a sound Native policy.

Now the I.C.U. is essentially a Black employees' organisation aiming at improved wages and conditions among the detribalised Natives, but of necessity also work actively in the Reserves, otherwise the Reserve Natives going in as casual labourers would accept lower wages and undo the work of the regular members of the I.C.U.

Native labour is next to land the foundation of the whole agrarian system in a country like Northern Rhodesia, and it is therefore the intimate concern of every settler to insist on a sound Native policy. He should argue about it with his neighbours and discuss it with his Member. He should urge his Member to get the Government to hurry up the decision as to the Reserves and couple with this an active and live Native policy. It is useless to legislate, as the Member for Zululand, Mr. Heaton Nicholls, says South Africa is still doing, "without knowing for which part one is sailing."

Let Government decide its policy and take into its confidence the white men who have staked their all in the country, and enlighten by judicious propaganda the Natives themselves. These are the primary crying needs towards a policy of settlement; such a policy must have a permanent solid foundation, which cannot be built on Native races kept in poverty and subjection, but only on a stable society.

(To be continued.)

## LORD OLIVIER ON EAST AFRICAN POLICY.

### REBUKED BY LORD CRANWORTH AND LORD LOVAT.

*East week's Home of Lords debate on East Africa was of such interest and importance that we give very considerable space in this issue to a report of the salient passages of the speeches. Our leading article deals with the same subject. See also Lord Denbigh's letter.*

LORD OLIVIER, who admitted that he did not know whether Tanganyika Territory could be made subject to Imperial Preference, expressed the conviction that Indian rights in East Africa would be thoroughly safeguarded by the Hilton Young Commission. The Unofficial Conferences, from which the settler demand for federation was supposed to spring, were, he said, ill-organised and paid for by Lord Delamere. There was no sign of any general movement in favour of federation. Some people wanted to see a British Dominion stretching from Zanzibar to the Sudan, though that struck him as contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations, which had already been strained by the British Government procuring the insertion in the Tanganyika Mandate of a provision that it might be constituted into a nation. Then there was the idea of the very enterprising and spirited leader of the Settlers' Party in Kenya that by establishing a Federal Government with a seat at Nairobi, and with the delegates of that Party in a Federal Legislature on the basis of a proportional representation of Europeans, he would put the European landowners of Kenya in a position to dictate international policy, including Native policy, throughout East Africa, as they have largely been able to do hitherto in Kenya, but not elsewhere. His Lordship said further—

"I desire to ask whether His Majesty's Government, whilst modifying their view that trusteeship for Africans must be administered by themselves and

their agents alone, still adhere to the considered opinion that in the purposes of that trust the interests of African Natives must be paramount and, if and when those interests and the interests of immigrant races conflict, that the former should prevail and not merely be safeguarded. In Kenya Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia the same trusteeship is at liberty to interpret its self-assigned duties of trusteeship as Parliament may allow, but the position in Uganda and Zanzibar is very different, while as regards Tanganyika the British Government is under its Mandate the sole trustee. I desire to know if it is considered that a trustee of any territory can share the responsibility of its trust with immigrant settlers and, if so, whether discrimination can be made between settlers of different origin. The Duke of Devonshire's Declaration that the interests of the Natives must be paramount is openly derided in Kenya, not only as unsound in principle, but as a profession which no one has ever taken seriously or attempted to put into practice.

#### Oppression of the Natives.

"The Government of Kenya are still being pressed to push the Natives about in the interest of the European settlers. The Kikuyu, the Gikama, the Masai, the Nandi, the Wakamba and the Tharapi have all suffered in this way. The Masai, who have been the favourite subjects of these attentions, are now again threatened with the alienation of lands

along the railway on which their cattle now graze which can hardly fail to cause trouble. The Commission of which Mr. Feetham was recently Chairman has recommended the inclusion of part of the Samburu Reserve in a district for white settlers. Only yesterday I heard that the project of evicting the Samburu tribes had been dropped, and I hope that there will be no question of further molesting or troubling them.

The two cardinal institutions of Kenya economic policy are the Native hut and poll tax and the finger print law for the registration of Natives. The intention was to force Natives into employment and to fix them in that position. Speaking at a dinner of the African Society, Sir Edward Grigg said:—

There is no indirect competition by tax in Kenya. Every Native can earn his tax quite easily in his own Reserve. If he goes outside to earn his tax it is because he can do so more easily, because he likes the adventure and the new life. The idea that labour is driven out of the Reserves by taxation is a gross misrepresentation. The most heavily taxed tribes are the Masai, who pay £17. They send out practically no labour at all.

I find those statements entirely unconvincing. They are in direct conflict with the considered judgment of the East African Commission, which said:—

The motives which impel the African Natives to leave their settlements may be said to be firstly, the necessity of obtaining money with which to pay their taxes, which Sir Edward Grigg said they did not need to do—

secondly, the desire for money with which to purchase clothes and other articles of import; thirdly, the desire for money with which to buy cattle or wives; and, fourthly, the desire to see the world, which Sir Edward Grigg said is their principal motive.

**A Policy of Increasing Pressure.**

The policy of exercising increasing pressure on Natives remains continuously active. The latest proposed turn of the screw is the recommendation of the Labour Commission that the working month in all labour contracts should be increased from a term of one calendar month to a term of thirty working days. The increased employment of children is also urged, and it is recommended that the school holidays should be fixed in the holiday season so that the children may help the planters in their harvest. Further, a new law is being framed under which not only male employees, but female and other domestic servants are all to be registered under the Immigration Act.

What is the sense in which the idea of trusteeship is now interpreted? Is it to be exercised directly through a general social policy, or indirectly in the promotion of employment on white estates? With what fidelity has this trust in either sense been hitherto discharged by the Colonial Government in the spirit of regarding the interest of the Natives as paramount, or even as having an equal claim with those of Europeans? Assuming for a moment that the policy of trusteeship may be exercised through the indirect pressure to work on white estates, which is still in actual practice the dominant policy, any Commission which is to report on future provision for trusteeship ought to begin by examining what reaction the present policy is actually having on Native agriculture, on social conditions, and Native feeling.

I would like to have an impartial, judiciously-minded inquiry as to whether there is or is not actual pressure through the hut and poll tax and otherwise upon Natives in Kenya to work on estates. I invite His Majesty's Government honestly to face that question. I find it impossible myself to accept

Sir Edward Grigg's complacent dismissal of it. With respect to the other side of the question, the Commission ought to take note of the statement in the White Paper of 1923 that special consideration is being given to economic development in the Native Reserves, and that within the limits imposed by the finance of the Colony all that is possible for the advancement and development of the Africans, both inside and outside of the Native Reserves, will be done. That statement was made in good faith, but it cannot be said to have materialised.

**Roads and Railways.**

The first need of peasant proprietors is roads and roads and roads; then they get markets. As soon as you get roads and markets you find a very great amount of prosperity springing up simply as a result of trade between different parts of the Colony. A great deal of the prosperity of Jamaica is due to trading between different parts of the same Colony which produce different things. The Colonial Government in Kenya have not made roads; they have made, and are making, railways to enable syndicates to unblock the land of which they have obtained possession. The latest example is the railway from Gilgil to Thompson's Falls on which £25,000 has been spent so as to develop the lands of the East African Land Development Syndicate. I am not going to abuse the syndicate, an excellently managed company, the Chairman of which is the noble Earl, Lord Denbigh. This syndicate was granted 500 square miles of land in Kenya on condition that it did certain work of development, and is already making a profit of £2 an acre on every acre they sell. The report of the company says:—

We have been promised a railway from Gilgil to Thompson's Falls which we estimate will put up the value of our land near the stations to £7 10s. an acre, will put up the value of such good land to £4 per acre and land suitable for cattle and dairying to £2 an acre, and we may reliably calculate that the balance of the land remaining in our possession will be worth £1 10s. an acre.

The subscribed share capital of the company is £100,000, and that value is to be put up by building a railway which is to cost £235,000, and which the chief engineer of the railway says will at the beginning mean an annual loss of £35,000. It is incredible finance to give away a vast amount of new country and then to make a railway which is never to pay its way and make a present to the company of the whole of the value of that railway without any real and sensible finance.

**Nothing in Derogation of the Settlers.**

I have said nothing, I hope, in derogation of the settlers this afternoon, but I really cannot help quoting political statements that are made by representatives of the settlers. I will read to your Lordships an extract from a speech made by the Hon. Captain Coney, a member of the Legislative Council, on February 16, 1922. It is reported as follows:—

The position of the labour market is a very serious one. You will never solve the problem unless you have control of the country—when you have that you will immediately solve the problem. The policy of the Government should be that every male Native of the country must work. Could the meeting suggest to him that policy could be enforced? Did the meeting suggest for a moment that Government could force labour? He thought that all the Government could say was this:—You must work—either in the Reserves or on the farms, but work you must. If that policy were to be applied they would have the politicians at home determined to 'do us in'. There was no solution except to get control of the country in our own hands.

That is the programme and the purpose is to force labour on the Natives. I have another statement, made by Major Grogan, to whom Lord Esmott referred on a former occasion as having treated Sir

Edward Noyes to a violent, abusive tirade. Major Grogan says:

"A good sound system of compulsory labour would do more to raise the negro in five years than all the millions that have been sunk in missionary efforts for the last fifty years. Then let the native be compelled to work so many months in the year and call it compulsory education, as we call our weekly bonnet parades church. Under such a title, surely the most delicate British conscience may be at rest."

"Why have they authorized the scheme of a white burgher force in Kenya, with conscription for white men? To defend whom against whom? Everyone knows perfectly well that the force is conceived on Abriander lines to hold down the Natives; the Natives know that better than anyone else."

"I warn the Government against acceptance of the suggestion of the Commission under Mr. Justice Feetham that white landowners should be given judicial functions as lay magistrates to try cases under the masters and servants law. I have no objection to giving justices of the peace at petty sessions power to deal with cases of abusive language and so forth, to issue process, and to discharge other necessary functions of justices of the peace, but the thing which caused the Jamaica Rebellion, to which the Most Rev. Primate referred on a previous occasion, was first that the black man could not get land and, secondly, that master and servant cases were tried by lay magistrates representing the employing classes."

#### Lord Cranworth's Speech.

Lord Cranworth: "I have one advantage over the noble Lord who initiated this debate, and that is that I spent several years, and they were happy years, of my life in East Africa, indeed, I think I may claim to be one of those his Lordship referred to a week or two ago as the filibustering class of land-grabbers. I did not grab very much land, but I hope that will not prevent me being a filibuster, because from my point of view I have found that, although I do not even now know exactly what it means."

"I understand that the object of this debate is to deal with the dual policy in East Africa, and by the dual policy I have always understood that what is meant is that while it recognizes to the full our responsibilities to the Natives of the country we are also determined to further by every means in our power the development of the country, that by indigenous Natives and also by immigrants, whether they be white or black. That policy was first put into writing, I understand, in 1913 and was affirmed this year and slightly amplified in Command Paper No. 2004."

"The putting into writing of that policy created some little stir over here, but remarkably little in the Colony itself. I think the reason for that was that the policy they affirmed is, in fact, the exact policy that His Majesty's Government have been endeavoring to carry out ever since, through their Colonial Office; they first took over the administration of these lands, and I do not admit that there have been mistakes in the carrying out of their policy. Such mistakes were quite inevitable. There have been hand-kerchiefs given to those people whose job it is to think that their fellow-countrymen in former parts can do no right. But as a whole His Majesty's Government have both in the spirit and in the letter, endeavored to carry out there to carry out that policy. It is interesting to see the present Government out that there is some accused of failing to carry out that policy in one of more respects. I do not think that the noble Lord who will speak for the Government will find any great difficulty in answering the charges that have been made."

#### Who Are the Settlers?

There are those who think that the settlers should be as possible, in developing the country. They would shut them up within community, treating them as if they were a leprous community. Who are these much-criticized white settlers? Of another criticized individual, the British soldier, Mr. Rudyard Kipling once said:

"He ain't nothin' red here,  
Nor he ain't no blackguard too."

and I think the same words might be applied to this individual. These settlers are merely a representative section of the white races of the Empire, and I hold that no mean compliment. The population which counts out there is not those few rich people who go out for a few months and then come back, mainly for the edification of the weekly pictorials, but those people who live and have their being out there."

"A large proportion of them are Cape Dutch—the Boers whose wrongs some noble Lords opposite have doubtless in the past championed, but whose great qualities I am sure there is no one in the House to-day who does not recognise. Another considerable portion consists of Scotsmen—a very considerable proportion—and surely constant repetition has convinced your Lordships that no ill thing comes out of Scotland. There are also Irishmen, both loyalists and Sinn Feiners, and there are Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders. If the majority of them may be, I do not know that they are—Englishmen, need we apologise for that? I do not think so."

"They have one crime and one outstanding offence, and that is that their elected and avowed leader is a member of your Lordship's House. Lord Delamere has won that position, unique among the colonial and unique among the Native population, through pressure of sincerity, through pressure of great ability, but mainly because the noble Lord is likely to believe this—by the fact of his unselfish and ungrudging devotion to the development of that country and to the interests of all sections of it."

#### Lord Olivier Judged by his Writings.

Lord Olivier: "Might I ask why the noble Lord surmises that I shall not believe that?"

Lord Cranworth: "I judge you, my Lord, from your writings."

Lord Olivier: "I have said nothing about Lord Delamere except quotations from his speeches and statements."

Lord Cranworth: "I do not refer to your statements here, but to your writings in other quarters, where I have followed them with great interest. After all, this is not the first time that the noble Lord has harped upon this theme. Your Lordships have heard him here before, and those of us who have followed his writings with interest will have observed his letters, his speeches, his replies, and his reviews in papers and magazines throughout the length and breadth of the land."

Lord Olivier: "I do not see."

Several noble Lords: "Order, order!"

Lord Cranworth: "Early last August a lady, a Mrs. Mordaunt, wrote from a small plantation in Kenya a long and interesting letter to the Press. The main motive of it was to suggest that the attacks on our fellow-countrymen in Kenya by various people might cease. This brought the noble Lord into the lists. He wrote a lengthy and dignified reply which contained much evidence, though to me surprising information, such as that the ration of a Native working for an Englishman there was

half a pound of corn meal with an occasional snack of meat.

Lord Olivier: "The noble Lord will not find—"  
 Lord Cranworth: "I have the letter in my pocket."

Lord Olivier: "The noble Lord will not find that letter in his pocket."

Lord Cranworth: "The letter meant that this lady should not have written without long and careful study of the subject. I am quite certain that this was not the intention of the noble Lord, but ninety-nine out of a hundred people who read that letter would have gained the impression that the noble Lord had obtained his knowledge from long, careful and exhaustive study of the question on the spot. I may be wrong—the noble Lord will correct me if I am—but I understand that he has never served there either as an official or as a soldier, and that he has never lived there as a settler, planter or a trader. I do not even know that he has set foot there as a globe-trotter. I am not one of those who think that a fair and just opinion cannot be formed by anyone who has not studied a question locally and gained local knowledge. On the contrary, I think that very often a fairer, clearer and juster judgment can be made when it is unclouded by local influences and local politics. But I think that this postulates one thing: an impartial mind. It postulates a mind free from bias and preconceived ideas."

#### An Appeal for Fair Play.

If you have preconceived ideas you can take what evidence you like and you can disregard the evidence on the other side. If you think these settlers are all high-souled and patriotic men you can search the local Press and find evidence to convince you that you are right; but if, on the other hand, you believe them to be a greedy, sordid crew of slave drivers, then again you can look at the speeches and writings of disgruntled officials and others and come to the conclusion that you are correct. I cannot but think that it would be for the good of all concerned if the noble Lord could find time to leave us for two or three or four years in order to study the question on the spot. If he did so, it would involve that amount of time perhaps, because it would necessitate the learning of one or two of the Native languages without which you cannot get at the mind of the Native, since what you get out of his mouth will probably be what you wish. If, however, the noble Lord could spend that amount of time out there, he would come back with an appreciation of the difficulties which face our colonists and officials in their task, and also with an appreciation of the way in which they have faced their task and the great progress they have made. I make that appeal to the noble Lord. He demands earnestly and frequently, though I think quite unnecessarily, fair play for the Natives. I ask him on his part to give some measure of fair play to his fellow-countrymen in the same place.

Lord Parmoor emphasised that Britain was not sovereign of the Mandated Territory. We had not the power of land ownership and land distribution, which sovereignty had been held to confer upon a sovereign people for the time being. There had merely been a surrender of sovereignty. There had been no transfer of sovereignty of any kind, and whatever rights we had to administer they were not sovereign rights or the rights of owners of Dominions, but merely as trustees of the Native under the jurisdiction of the League. Article 10 of the Tanganyika Mandate stated that so long as mandatory responsibilities were not interfered with we might have federation with a district of which

we had the entire responsibility. His Lordship did not see how that was to be done. He said that in one district we should have a free administration and in the other district we should be the mandatory only.

#### Lord Lovat's Reply.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Lord Lovat, said that he could obviously not speak on matters which were to be investigated by a Commission, which Lord Olivier had rather disparaged, and of which Lord Lovat said:

"The Chairman has shown his ability in very wide financial fields. Sir George Schuster has lately administered probably the biggest experiment in co-operation, finance and government of Natives ever conducted within the Empire, under which £1,500,000 was distributed among 1,000 tenants working there this year; the amount will be larger next year, and should further water be supplied from those lakes about which we have already had discussions in this House, the sum which may be divided among the population of roughly a quarter of a million might become very considerably greater. I myself visited this area, which Sir George Schuster has done so much to assist, some twenty-six years ago. Then the population did not even know the value of money; it was impossible to buy even a sheep except by means of barter. There were no irrigation works; the people were dependent entirely on rain for cultivation; they had no money and they were in a state of starvation about once in every five years. Those people to-day will have, as I say, £1,500,000 distributed amongst them. Surely a gentleman who has had that experience of Native work, with the very closest care of the interests of the Natives, throughout is a worthy individual to take part in such a Commission as this. The noble Lord says Indian interests should be represented. The gentleman appointed is not appointed in connection with Indian interests, but because he has private experience of dual government. The noble Lord referred a little disparagingly to the gentleman who had experience of Native education. This gentleman has been for a considerable time on the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee, has considerable executive knowledge, and is a man whose opinions are generally considered as of the very highest importance in the question of the moral and intellectual advancement of the Natives on the best lines."

#### Immense Advances in East Africa.

Lord Olivier mentioned with alternate blessing and condemnation the White Paper of 1923. He read a certain excerpt that

"the interests of the African Natives must be paramount and that if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict the former should prevail."

He did not go on to read the following sentence, which is important—that

"obviously the interests of the African communities, European, Indian or Arab, must severally be safeguarded."

I myself share the noble Lord's doubt on the value of such words as paramountcy and trusteeship, and I do so all the more if the word paramountcy, which can be translated in a great many different ways, is not accurately applied in all of them. In dealing with Native races it is infinitely better to use terms that you can certainly carry out than to pretend to do more and not be able to do it.

Not a single word the noble Lord uttered in his speech gave credit for any work that had been done, or attempted. Not only in Kenya but all through the whole of those great African Colonies, the most

trifling advances are being made at the present time, and the Native is not left out but is gaining more than anyone there. The noble Lord shakes his head. I have spent many years in those countries and I know something about them. Let me give your Lordships some examples of what has been done. In Kenya there is the recent gazetting of the whole of the boundaries of the Native Reserves. There has been the amendment of the Crown Lands Ordinance to prevent the permanent alienation of land. Then there is the proposed Native Land Trust Board, which when constituted, will no doubt be able to do excellent work. There are other lines of development also. In the last few years no less than fifty-five medical officers have been working practically entirely on Native work. There is a great increase in necessary Native hospitals—a work only just begun. The expenditure on medical services has practically doubled in a few years. Then civil research is co-ordinated on certain very important lines, such as dietetics, and there is a special inquiry into tuberculosis and leprosy. A big advance has also been made on the educational side. There are schools for the artisan and the craftsman and schools also for the better educated classes, and the very greatest interest is being taken to see how far we can get the advantages of veterinary and agricultural research.

#### Specific Points Answered

The noble Lord quoted a statement that Lord Denbigh's company was going to make £400,000 immediately. The company has already been in existence twenty-two years. They introduced 5,000 merino sheep to develop the country. If you can induce people to go into the highlands of Kenya, a great deal of which is unpopulated, and put their money there, you cannot expect them to do that for nothing. People can invest at 6% or 7% at home with ease, whereas if they go to a country to develop it they take a great risk, and of course they expect to make money. By all means see that the Native is safeguarded, but if you have to wait twenty-two years for a return on your money you expect to make something. If you are to get four times your capital in twenty-two years it only works out at something like 5% or 6% per annum. I had not heard of this company before to-day. The fifty miles of railway will go through Native territory and surely if the land owned by the company is developed the Native land also is developed in the same way. The noble Lord asked the amount of railway running purely through Native lands, and I understand there is not less than 271 miles of Native railway apart from the big trunk feeding lines which run entirely through Native lands.

The noble Lord raised the question of the burgher force. Surely in great countries like Kenya, especially in other parts of South Africa, there is a definite necessity for the protection of white women. It is surely better to be armed and ready in case horrors such as have happened in the past should happen again. Surely it is infinitely better that it should be known that such a force as this exists than that there should be burnings and lynchings such as are frequently reported in the American States.

#### Settler J.P.'s

Then the noble Lord raised the question of justices of the peace. In matters affecting justice for the Native people, what is essential is rapidity. It is infinitely better to have a decision given and the matter settled quickly than to wait a long time before a stipendiary magistrate can be got to deal with the case. Surely in this area it should not be impossible to find the very few people necessary who

are of such a class as to be able to carry out these duties even if perhaps affect their own class. Nothing has been decided yet on this point, but anyone who knows these wide spaces and the character of the Natives generally will agree that it is a matter which is well worth full investigation. If powers were given and were not properly exercised they could be taken away in a moment.

The Akamba or Kitui, to whom Lord Olivier referred, were the most witchcraft-ridden Natives in the district. They were continually harried formerly by the Kikuyu and the Masai. The *Par Britannica* was the greatest possible blessing to these people. If they got nothing else, they got at all events their own safety. Like many of the tribes of the country, one of their principal vices was drink, and perhaps the noble Lord on some future occasion will complain that Sugar Ordinance No. 31 was enforced there so that they should not practise the drinking habits which had formerly disgraced them.

#### Britain's Colonising Record.

I have visited French Colonies, Italian Colonies, Portuguese Colonies, and German Colonies, and I can say from my personal experience that I do not think in any one of those Colonies—I am speaking of some time ago—the treatment of the Natives is such, or the friendship between the Natives and the resident white men is such, as it is in our Colonies. Ordinances have been frequently passed to prevent men near the border crossing the border in order to get under the British flag. The last time I travelled up the East Coast of Africa I happened to travel with the second most important German official who ever visited their Colony. A boy came aboard who could not have been more than twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and who had been practically controlling something like half a million Natives. The official talked to this boy most of the morning, and in the evening we visited one of their Colonies. The first action of the local official who came on board was to kick in the stomach the boy who was assisting him over the side because he dropped his bag. That night the official said to me: "You have centuries of experience of controlling Natives. You have essentially a system of justice; you send out a different class of men from that which we are able to send out, and you have a great affection for the Natives. All this is true. It is to be absolutely true. I have spent nearly four years in different ways in Africa, and I believe that the number of bad things that are done by white men against Natives is remarkably small. I believe that the administrators as a whole have the greatest wish to improve the condition of the Natives, and I think that criticisms of the Natives, unless they are fully founded upon fact, do not help the cause of the Natives. We all love you so much at heart."

#### Lord Olivier and White Settlement.

Lord Olivier, replying, said: "Of course I perfectly well recognise the advantage of white colonisation and of white contact with the black man. I was merely criticising the details of the Kenya administration and trusteeship. I have watched the Kenya Government with consternation for years, and watched their neglect of what they could do, and my complaint is not of my fellow-countrymen in the Colonies but of the Colonial Office, and its totally wrong policy. With regard to the work that Englishmen have done in Africa and all over the world; nobody can be more proud of it than I am, and it is perfectly ridiculous to say that I am a man who comes in and attacks everything which is done

by the white man in Africa. In my books I have over and over again justified the settlement of white men in Kenya, and of Europeans in Africa, and I say again and again that it is to the benefit of the Natives, and must be, provided the settlers adhere to considerations of equity and justice, and stand aloof from oppression.

"There was one very extraordinary statement made by the noble Lord, namely, that the white defence force was for the defence of the white women. Anyone who has been in Kenya, I am sure, recognises that the white defence force is founded on the old idea of a burgher force for defence against the Natives. Does anybody tell me that this white defence force is meant for the defence of isolated women in out-of-the-way places? I think it is intended as a sort of warning to the Natives that they are not to indulge in palavers, and not to congregate together, and, if they do congregate together and discuss their grievances, they are liable to be shot by white men. I think it is a most unwholesome principle. It is not necessary for the maintenance and defence of public peace, and it is unwholesome and hateful, because it instils into the mind of the white man and the white woman the idea that they need to be defended against the Natives, and into the minds of the Natives that the white men are there to hold them down.

"In regard to Lord Cranworth's statement that I continually attacked the settlers, especially Lord Delamere, I have great admiration for Lord Delamere, and I have paid a tribute to his public spirit in organising that little picnic down to Kikuyu and getting resolutions passed. I asked the noble Lord why he thought I attacked Lord Delamere, and he said it was because he had read my writings. I have never said anything about Lord Delamere except to make certain quotations from his speeches and writings—quotations of his own policy, which was the policy of making the Natives work. If he has affirmed his opinions on that subject I am very glad. But I have made no attack on Lord Delamere, and I rather protest against that sort of red herring being drawn over the trail."

## JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD

December Meeting of Executive Council.

Special to "East Africa."

The December meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board was attended by Sir Sydney Heon (in the chair), Mr. Sandeman Allan, Lord Harnworth, Major J. M. Crowdy, Major C. H. Dale, Sir John Davidson, Mr. C. W. Hattersley, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. C. Kemp, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. G. Ponsbury, Major C. L. Walsh, and Mr. A. Wigglesworth. The Chairman expressed the deep regret of the Board at the receipt of the news of the sudden death in Port Said, following an operation for appendicitis, of Captain F. Billinge, D.F.C., who, he thought, was a real asset to the Uganda Office.

### Report on Dishonest Practices.

The Chairman read the report of the Committee appointed to consider and make recommendations on the subject of dishonest practices, which report stated, *inter alia*—

"The Committee considers that the subject, as a whole, is far too wide to be attacked generally on one time; on the other hand, there are special matters, such as praedial larceny of farm and plantation produce, the law and administration of bankruptcy, and perhaps some specialised instances of adulteration of produce, in regard to which possibly the Joint East African Board might, at occasion arises, be able to assist the Convention of Asso-

ciations, Chambers of Commerce, and other local bodies who are trying to obtain remedial action on the spot.

"*Praedial Larceny of Estate Produce, Kenya*—This matter was very fully discussed at the meeting of the Convention on 10th November. The Acting Director of Agriculture attended on behalf of the Government in order, avowedly, to assist the Convention to decide upon practicable solutions. Many useful variations of opinion were discussed in the debate. Suggestions strongly urged by some representatives for adoption by law or by police instruction throughout Kenya were met by objection from other representatives as being totally unsuited to the local circumstances of specific districts.

"In *Uganda* the matter has received considerable attention owing to the prevalence of stealing of tobacco by Natives, and we think that any suggestions put forward by the Board would be welcomed.

"Regarding the *Bankruptcy Law of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika*, the Committee would point out that in 1920 or 1921 the Association of Chambers of Commerce in East Africa commissioned Advocate Morrison, Barrister-at-Law, to draw up a complete memorandum and draft of a law and regulations. The East African Chambers accepted his draft and pressed it upon the Government of Kenya and Uganda. The Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce drew up a memorandum in November, 1924, for presentation to the Ormsby Gore Commission, asking for legislation and stressing the need for an identical bankruptcy law in all the East African territories, and for reciprocal administration. The Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Governments accepted these recommendations and accepted identical Ordinances, and identical regulations, which were unanimously approved by all the Legislative Councils after full committee discussions, and reference to Chambers of Commerce, etc.

"If the state of affairs in bankruptcy is not satisfactory today in East Africa, it can hardly be said that it is capable of improvement by either amendment of the law or by official regulations. The Committee suggests that if the recent Ordinances have not yet borne full fruit, this may indicate that victims of dishonest bankruptcies may not have availed themselves of the protection of the law, and may have been unwilling for various reasons to lodge information with the proper authorities to enable cases of alleged fraud to be made the subject of public prosecution. Any action so taken would no doubt act as a deterrent to further such malpractices."

Mr. Hattersley felt that in such matters those resident in East Africa should seek existing remedies before endeavouring to enlist the help of the Board. There had, he said, been a number of recent cases of bankruptcy which were really long-firm swindles, and he thought that local Chambers in East Africa might advantageously take up a test case. The law provided remedies, and merchants should enlist the provisions which had been made for their protection and benefit. It was agreed to forward to the local Associations copies of the Ordinance which had been put into operation in Jamaica to combat praedial larceny with very satisfactory results. It was also emphasised that the Board had no intention of interfering in matters which could be better handled on the spot, but that its services for the collection of relevant data were always readily available.

### Petroleum in Uganda.

Correspondence was read from Mr. George Howland drawing attention to the protracted delays in the fulfilment by the Anglo-Berber Oil Company of its undertaking to prospect for petroleum in the Lake Albert depression. It was felt, however, that that delay might be due to a careful study of the problems by the company, and the opinion was expressed that in view of the world decline in oil prices, the opening up of an extensive oilfield in Uganda in the immediate future appeared improbable, and that in any event there was urgent need for reduced costs of fuel. Major Crowdy mentioned that petrol cost as much as 8s. per gallon at Isiolo, and that the Belgians were experimenting in the Congo with power alcohol.

Mr. Hattersley added that the output of power alcohol from the Lugazi Sugar Factory was sold at

2s. per gallon in Uganda, though it was understood that the cost of production was 7d. Mr. Kemp drew attention to the recent reduction of freights over the Kenya and Uganda Railway on kerosene, and to the proposal submitted to the Kenya Legislature to apply subsidies from general funds towards the cheapening of the cost of transport of power media. It was decided to obtain detailed costs of internal transport of petrol, and to reconsider the matter at the next Council meeting.

#### Tanganyika Railway Rates.

Mr. Wigglesworth, referring to the decision of the Kenya and Uganda Railway administration to reduce rates on certain classes of goods, quoted an article which appeared in *East Africa* of November 17 in support of his statement that rates were disproportionately high on the Tanganyika Railways. The Tanganyika members of the Council were asked to submit a memorandum on the subject for the consideration of the Board.

#### East African Cables.

A communication was read from the Colonial Office on the subject of direct communication at Mombasa between the Eastern Telegraph Company and the public, and stating that the Secretary of State could not agree to the sacrifice at present of the terminal charges to which objection had been raised, since that sacrifice might entail an increase in other postal and telegraphic charges. As the Kenya and Uganda Postal Department showed a considerable profit on last year's working, that fear was considered entirely groundless, and it was decided to ask the Colonial Office if the terms of the revised offer made to the Eastern Telegraph Company could be communicated to them.

#### Native Land Trust.

The statement recently made in the Nyasaland Legislative Council that action on this matter was being taken by another East African Government had been found to refer to Kenya and not to Northern Rhodesia, as had been assumed at the last meeting of the Board, and it was understood that the proposals of the Governor of Kenya had just reached this country. Regret was expressed that delay appeared to be inevitable in the case of Nyasaland, since the present Chief Secretary had only just reached the Protectorate from the Windward Islands, while the official who had been actually handling the matter had just been transferred to Palestine.

#### Nyasaland Game Ordinance.

Further consideration was given to the operation of the new Nyasaland Game Ordinance, which was held to be unsatisfactory. The policy of preservation in force in that Protectorate was diametrically opposed to that in Tanganyika, as reflected by Sir Donald Cameron in his address to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. In a recent case Natives in Nyasaland had been fined for not having notified the local magistrate that they had killed bushbuck which were destroying their maize gardens, and it was the opinion of the Executive Council that such prosecutions were undesirable both from the standpoint of public policy and of humanity. Stress was laid on the urgency of the adoption of one definite game policy throughout the whole of the British territories in East and Central Africa.

#### African Freights.

A verbal report of the delegation received recently by the Conference Lines was considered, and emphasis was laid on the fact that nearly three weeks had now elapsed, although the lines had undertaken to give their reply within a week or ten days.

#### Railway Extension to Kampala.

It was agreed to ask the Colonial Office whether the extension had been definitely settled, or whether the negotiations on the subject of alignment and grading might still be submitted.

#### The Late Mr. J. O. W. Hope.

Intimation was made that a fund for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. J. O. W. Hope had been opened in Nairobi, and that donations might be paid to the National Bank of India Ltd., 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

#### Registered Offices of the Board.

Notice was given that the Registered Offices of the Board would be at Bevis Marks House, E.C.3, as from December 25, and that pending some definite arrangement Sir Sydney Henn's private secretary would act as secretary to the Board for registration purposes. The Chairman still hoped that it might be possible to obtain the secretarial services of a subscriber to the Board in a more or less honorary capacity. Mr. Sandeman Allen expressed the appreciation of the Council for the great deal of trouble which Sir Sydney Henn was taking in the matter during the interim period.

## FROM KENYA'S ANNUAL REPORT.

### A Few Interesting Extracts.

The Colonial Office Report on Kenya for the year 1926, which has just been published as No. 1,352 in the Colonial Reports series (1s. 3d. net), necessarily contains much information of which our readers have already been advised, but the following few paragraphs will bear quotation.

#### Research into Native Law and Customs.

Towards the end of the year arrangements were made to detach a senior officer of the Administration to study Native law and customs, in the collaboration with the Governors' Conference Statistician. By means of this organization it is hoped that the foundations will be laid for acquiring accurate information in regard to vital statistics, birth-rate, death-rate, length of life, and other particulars affecting the welfare of the African community.

Questions of land holding and occupancy, the ideas of industry held by the Natives, and the economic area which may be adequate for the family unit, are also to be the subject of close investigation, with a view to securing a better general insight into factors affecting Native welfare throughout the Colony and to obtaining some guidance as to the most promising lines of research.

#### European Immigration.

A general increase in the number of immigrants entering Kenya Colony is reflected during 1926, amounting to 1,137 persons of all races and nationalities, of whom 601, or 54%, were Europeans. 4,212 Europeans entered the Colony during the year.

#### Vehicle Imports.

Motor cars to the number of 1,403, and of a value of £250,453, were imported during the year, the principal sources of supply being, the United States of America 61%, Canada 18%, and Great Britain 13%. 1,135 motor lorries and tractors were imported, valued at £224,946. 61% originated in the United States of America, 20% in Canada, and 10% in Great Britain. The abnormal importations of 1925 have not been continued, but additions to and improvements in the road mileage available for motor transport, together with increased agricultural development in Kenya, should create a steady demand for the future.



**HOW TO OBTAIN EAST AFRICAN TRADE.**

*Suggestions of a Planter.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

DEAR SIR,

British firms wishing to obtain more East African trade in the future might find a good plan to consider very carefully the following suggestions of an old resident in the country.

From the producers of East Africa spring many requirements, which I propose to treat under three main headings, viz. (a) heavy goods, machinery, motor cars, etc., (b) other European requirements, (c) Native requirements.

(a) Consider for the moment that I am the Managing Director of a big heavy goods business and am anxious to increase my overseas trade. First, I should engage the services of a man who knows the country, who has a certain social standing, and whose record for straight dealing is without blemish. I should make the following proposal to him: that he should proceed to the country in the slack season, not the planting or harvesting periods. He would take out a considerable amount of printed matter, got up in first-class style, with all the letterpress printed in English, French and perhaps Hindustani (this latter being dependent on the special lines in question). All articles would show the c.i.f. cost at coast towns. The traveller's itinerary would, of course, be prominently advertised in the East African Press, stating at what hotels he would stay and telling the story of the goods he was selling.

By the time he had visited the chief towns and returned to his starting place, some pretty shrewd idea should have been formed as to whether the business would be likely to succeed. It cannot be expected that he would have sold great quantities, but the people would have learnt the price and merits of the articles. If he considered it would become a paying proposition in time he should obtain as near the town as possible a small piece of land, and immediately obtain from England the chief lines in which the company dealt. When received, he should have them erected and advertise as widely as possible the fact that intending purchasers could actually see the goods in working order before they bought; by this means, which has not been exploited as it should have been, a great deal of business should be accomplished. If it were possible to sell the articles on the instalment plan, so much the better; in nearly all such cases there would be no risk whatsoever to the manufacturer, who would merely increase immeasurably the immediate outlet for his goods.

(b) With the very wide range of articles sold to the European, a man must know what is required and must also have lived in the country himself. It is quite hopeless for English companies to send out shoals of circulars unless they know to whom they are going. Some companies, not content with utilising out-of-date directories for their circularising—and in East Africa a directory is sometimes almost out of date by the time it is published!—seem to make it a point of honour to omit all mention of the price of the article they want to sell. That is sheer foolishness that drives many a patriotic Englishman to buy from the foreigner in enraged desperation.

A number of large companies must combine and send out a representative, who would follow the lines of (a), but he should have authority to appoint selling agents in all the large towns. Samples of every kind of goods must be carried. A head depot or distributing branch at one or more coast towns, according to the commodity, would save consider-

able trouble in the payment of Customs duties, etc.

(c) Perhaps the most important of all in most lines of business are the articles required by the Natives. Here again the traveller must be followed

out by his company. It is worse than useless to send out bad articles in the belief which appears to actuate not a few firms that "Anything is good enough for the Natives." On the contrary, all articles should be good, cheap, and given a distinguishing name, and all letterpress should be printed in the local Native language. As this business will almost always be entirely wholesale, agencies or branches must be established.

Why is Great Britain not getting the share of the trade which she should enjoy? Among the many reasons are the following:

The large companies and stores already established can get the best possible men only by paying good salaries, which a number of them refuse to pay, forgetful that it is a most suicidal policy to economise on the staff, because, perhaps, of a temporary falling off of business.

Another essential thing: a manager should be required to give all his attention to the firm's business, instead of being allowed, as is often the case to-day, to have private interests, with the result that settlers do not know with whom they are dealing.

A reasonable amount of good advertising must be done, but even with advertising it is not fair to expect business to come by itself. It will come in a trickle, but to ensure a steady stream of turnover the principals and the agents on the spot must show at least a moderate measure of enterprise. The Americans are thoroughly alert, and so are the Germans and the Japanese. British manufacturers will get the preference every time if only they will cater for the market and show an intelligent interest in East Africa's boundless possibilities.

Yours faithfully,

A BRITISH PLANTER.

Tanganyika

**THE ARMY THAT FOUND ITSELF.**

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

DEAR SIR,

As a continual and interested reader of East Africa I am writing to express my appreciation of those excellent and human articles on the E.A.M.R. by Mr. Granville Squiers.

Though portraying mainly the humorous side of that truly wonderful Regiment, he shows what grit and sticking powers they had. The story wanted telling, and has been well told.

Yours faithfully,

A. WELL-WISHER.

Goodleigh.

"I pity the Africander who does not read East Africa's wonderful collection of news from these equatorial provinces."  
—A Hostembe subscriber, formerly of Nyasaland.

**SITUATION WANTED.**

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**PARTNER WANTED.**

A SETTLER, with many years' experience in Kenya, is willing to take partner in a farm of 2,000 acres, in the Nyeri district, for wheat-growing and horse-breeding. The neighbourhood, which is very healthy, has the advantage of a trout river, which runs through the estate, while pigs and hunting are to be obtained close by. Capital required £8,500. Reference: Standard Bank of South Africa, Letter Box 146, "East Africa," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## PERSONALIA.

Lord Francis Scott is returning to Kenya

Prince Paul Frederick Sapiha is on his way to East Africa.

Sir Montague Barlow sails this week from Marseilles for Kenya.

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. S. Lamborn are on their way back to Nyasaland.

Sir Trevellyn Wynne left England some days ago to pay his usual winter visit to India.

Mr. R. H. Koppel-Compton has assumed charge of the Zomba District of Nyasaland.

Mr. Tom King has been appointed a member of the Mazabuka Village Management Board.

Dr. C. V. Le Fanu has been appointed Medical Adviser in Liverpool to the Colonial Office.

Mr. J. L. Gamble has been appointed Secretary of the Native Tobacco Board of Nyasaland.

We very much regret to hear that Sir Alfred Sharpe has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

The Light of Africa Lodge, the first Indian Masonic Lodge in Uganda, was consecrated in Kampala in mid week.

Mr. S. B. Hays, Native Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, has left the district on leave, prior to transfer to Tanganyika Territory.

Mrs. Ruggles-Brice, who arrived recently from Tanganyika Territory, is staying in Norwich. She expects to return to Morogoro in March.

Dr. Robert Laws, Nyasaland's veteran physician, is still in a nursing home in Scotland, but we are glad to know that he is making steady progress.

Captain G. A. Debenham, who arrived back from Tanganyika Territory recently, left for the Continent last week-end, after having spent a month in London.

Mr. A. de Cicuta, Cultivation Professor in the Game Preservation Department of Tanganyika, recently left Kilwa on the termination of his appointment.

Dr. F. A. Arlison has been appointed, for Kisumu, and Mr. Charles Edward Whitton, J.P., for the Lamu District of Kenya.

The partnership existing between Mr. Percy J. Batt and Mr. Eric Alexander, farmers, of Nega-Nega, P.O. Kafue, Northern Rhodesia, has been dissolved.

Mr. C. A. Bell, Joint General Manager of the Uganda Cotton Company, has been elected President of the Uganda Cotton Association for the ensuing year. Mr. C. P. Dalal is vice president.

Mr. G. R. Mayer, managing director of the Victoria-Nyanza Sugar Co., Ltd., Mwanji, Kenya, is on leave from his duties, and recovery from his operation.

H. H. Princess Marie Louise left London last week by the "Llandaff Castle" for Beira en route to Southern Rhodesia, where she is to be the guest of the Governor and Lady Chancellor.

The Rev. W. P. Young and the Rev. G. N. Bacon have been appointed members of the Board of Education of Nyasaland, in place of the Rev. Dr. W. Y. Turner and the Bishop of Nyasaland.

East Africa is informed that Messrs. Doubleday-Page, the well-known American publishers, will issue Mr. F. Ratcliffe Hobbes's novel, "The Secret People," at the latter end of February.

Colonel D. A. Bingham, Lady Markham, Lady Mary Scott, the Hon. Robert F. Watson, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Wilkinson were amongst those who sailed from London last Thursday for Mombasa.

General Sir Hubert Gough has accepted the chairmanship of Buckley Jones, Ltd., whose public issue of 150,000 8% Cumulative Participating Shares of 10s. each and 150,000 Deferred Shares of 1s. each was over-subscribed last week.

Capt. Schwartz, speaking recently in the Kenya Legislative Council, expressed his conviction that the Colony would save thousands of pounds annually if it employed its own buying agents in London instead of the Crown Agents.

Sir Geoffrey Archer left England on Friday morning last for Marseilles, and expects to spend three or four months. If possible, Sir Geoffrey hopes to visit Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda before returning to this country.

The Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile has been conferred by the King of Egypt on Sir George Schuster, Financial Adviser to the Sudan Government and a Member of the Hilton-Young Commission which is shortly to leave England for East Africa.

The Evening Standard, commenting on Lord Cranworth's speech in the House of Lords last week, said: "Lord Cranworth, if he cared, might make a mark in politics. He has a clear head, an easy and attractive manner, and the impulse that makes men keep on doing things."

On their return from leave the following members of the Northern Rhodesia Administration have been posted to the stations mentioned: Mr. C. R. E. Draper, M.B.E., to Kasempa; Mr. A. W. Bondheld to Mambwa; Mr. G. F. W. C. Hughes-Chamberlain to Peta; and Mr. E. G. F. Thomson to Fort Rosebery.

An American named F. B. Wanchape, second officer of the steamer "Eastera Glade," recently became separated from his companions while on a shooting trip on the Pangwe River, near Beira. He was lost for two days and a good deal of anxiety was occasioned on his account, but he eventually turned up little the worse for his adventure.

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., Chairman of the Empire Industries Association, in an appeal to people to buy Empire goods for Christmas gifts and festivities, says that though Great Britain has more than a million unemployed, the Homeland is still importing foreign-manufactured goods which give work to a million foreigners annually.

Mr. James Buckley, latterly manager of the Uganda Cotton Buying and Ginning Company, has, says a correspondent, just left Uganda, in which he was one of the best known unofficial residents. Prior to the War he was planting on his own account, but had during recent years been predominantly concerned with the cotton industry. He was popular in all circles and will be greatly missed.

At the public dinner given in his honor prior to his departure from Mombasa, Mr. W. A. M. Sim said that when the local Chamber of Commerce was established in 1902 ivory was practically the only up-country article of export, and such enterprising men as Mr. P. H. Clarke, now of Messrs. Boustead and Clarke, had many times travelled the old caravan route to Uganda to bring down that valuable commodity.

A Belgian correspondent writes that the Government of the Belgian Congo has decided to give the name of Costermansville to the principal town of the Kivu district, at present known as Bukavu. The change of name is in recognition of the services rendered to the Congo between 1891 and 1905 by the late Inspector Costermans, who was especially prominent in connection with the fixing of the border between the Congo and German East Africa.

Mr. Frank V. Wood, whose name has recently announced, had been ill for some time and was thirty-two years of age at the time of his death, says a correspondent, adding: "He left Mombasa in March last, arrived in England on Good Friday, and was for some time under the observation of specialists in nursing homes at Kensington and Great Missenden, before being sent to Worthing. Mr. Wood was well known in Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, at both of which places he had held appointments as manager of the East African Lightering Company."

The many East Africans who have enjoyed Mr. Leonard Fleming's writings of his difficulties as a settler will feel a great regret and real sympathy that his house in the Dreyetsdorp district of South Africa was recently burnt to the ground, involving the loss of the manuscripts of a new humorous book, which he hoped to publish early next year, and of a book dealing with poetry in nature and life on the land, on which he had been at work for the past five years. Mr. Fleming has shown such grit in his farming operations that the destruction of his literary work will probably only spur him on to renewed efforts.

**THE PRINCE AND EAST AFRICA**

*Unfounded London Rumour.*

A London evening newspaper made a great feature last week with the announcement that the Prince of Wales would visit Kenya at a date not yet finally fixed. A few months ago *East Africa* was authorized to contradict a similar rumour, and it is certain that the position is still entirely unchanged. In fact, one of the Prince's private secretaries states that the project has not been even mentioned during the last three months.

That His Royal Highness will visit East Africa is the ardent hope of all the territories, but they realize full well that such a tour is not possible at present and is not likely to be mooted in responsible quarters until after the return of the Hilton Young Commission. It may be accepted that the Prince would in any event not leave until the end of 1928, and it seems improbable that the journey could be undertaken before 1929.

If some measure of East African Federation be recommended by the Commission and accepted by the Government, as it may at least be possible that His Royal Highness's visit might be timed to fit in with the formal introduction of the new constitution?

**SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN BILLINGE**

*A Pioneer of Southern Tanganyika Settlement.*

We have learnt with deep regret of the sudden death from appendicitis of Captain F. Bilinge, D.F.C., who left London on October 12 for Genoa en route for East Africa. During his short stay in this country we had many talks with him regarding British settlement in the south-west of Tanganyika Territory, of which subject he was editorial manager of Colonists Ltd., of Iringa, had wide personal experience, and it was characteristic of him to telephone us a few minutes before the departure of his train to emphasize a note written on the previous day expressing his readiness to do anything in his power at any time to assist British colonisation in the Territory, and to help forward *East Africa's* ideas.

He felt strongly the need for the introduction of more of our fellow countrymen, who he continually urged, were rapidly outnumbered in the districts between Iringa and the Northern Tanganyika border. He shared our conviction that adequate numbers of the right type of Briton with a reasonable amount of capital, would be only too ready to settle in the Mandated Territory once the system of land alienation were put on a proper basis, and in proof of that belief mentioned that each inward mail used to bring him in Iringa some fifty or sixty inquiries from would-be settlers, mainly from Great Britain and South Africa.

Captain Bilinge, who was the first settler to take up land near Iringa in 1910, had served in France with the infantry and later with the famous 56th Squadron of the R.F.A. (that on which Bull and Mee had conferred such renown), which he commanded for some little time during the great push of March, 1918. He had boundless faith in the future of white settlement in Southern Tanganyika, and his death in the early thirties is a severe blow to all who feel as he did on the matter. May some other British settler in Iringa be found to carry on his work with equal enthusiasm! That would have been his wish, and *East Africa* will be only too glad to render what assistance it can to any of his friends anxious to take up the work where he has had to lay it down.

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## Camp Fire Comments.

### Water Divining.

DR. FOXLEY NORRIS, Dean of Westminster Abbey, has stepped boldly into the controversy on water divining, and has declared that he possesses the gift, talent, power, susceptibility or whatever it is which enables him, by holding a forked twig in his hands, to demonstrate the presence of invisible water underground. He has practised it, he says, for over thirty years, after discovering quite accidentally that he could do it. Over and over again the twig has broken half an inch above his finger and thumb, by the force of the "attraction," a phenomenon impossible to explain by any involuntary muscular contraction. He makes no attempt to explain his feats on scientific grounds.

Dr. Norris should be in demand in Africa, where water-finding or rain-making has a tremendous economic value. Most Native witch doctors claim the power of bringing rain, and a good many Europeans who have lived long in Africa are inclined to admit their pretensions. The late Sir Rider Haggard, who had a flair for the uncanny and supernatural, and whose knowledge of Native ways and insight into the Native mind are generally accepted, exploited Native magic in most of his stories. Who can forget his delightful witch doctor, Indabazimbi, and his rain-making fight in "Allan's Wife"?

### The Food of the European.

East Africa has recently devoted a good deal of space and attention to the food of the Native. Let us consider for a moment the nourishment of the European in the tropics, as laid down by a respectable medical authority, who has had quite a lot of experience. To keep in the following programme is detailed:—

Rise at 6 a.m.  
 Drink a glass of cold water, with effervescent saline.  
 Cold shower bath.  
 Dress.  
 Early breakfast of two eggs, buttered toast, fruit and coffee.  
 Start work at 6.30 or 7 a.m.; continue until 11 a.m.  
 Cold meat meal at 11.30 a.m.  
 Rest and "cool out" until 1.30 p.m.  
 Office until 5 p.m.  
 Tea, bread and butter or biscuits.  
 Play games until 6.30 p.m.  
 Shower bath, and change.  
 Dinner consisting of a good heavy meal, with both meat and fish.  
 Bed at 9.30 or 10 p.m.

"Never," he adds, "eat uncooked vegetables or salads"—what will our food reformers say to that?—"and never touch alcohol before 6.30 p.m." Probably his best advice is "do not try to economise on your food and sleep; it is a false policy." With which sentiment we are in hearty agreement. But how many will take off two hours of the day and consider that a p.m. ends their labours? 'Tis a counsel of perfection, more easily followed by the official than the unofficial community.

### Locusts and Poison Balls.

The present plague of locusts in Upper Egypt is to be fought by aeroplanes and by preparations of arsenic broadcast over the combs affected; and the question of danger to Natives and the public generally from so lavish a distribution naturally arises. The most successful method of dealing with locusts so far has been by putting down baits of moist bran and arsenic when the insects are in the

hopper stage. The aeroplane has yet to prove its value in this work. In any case, it will be very expensive.

Arsenic is largely used for poisoning locusts in East Africa, but the Germans in pre-War times were very chary of employing it. They did not trust their boys, and with good reason—fearing the Native would find so cheap and effective a poison so handy for working off a grudge against his German masters. An official who had the matter in hand once approached an Englishman of long residence in German East Africa and of intimate knowledge of the Native, and asked his advice. "Don't you worry!" replied the Briton. "The Native has so many first-class poisons of his own that when he wants his revenge he won't trouble about your arsenic." That German went away very thoughtful.

### The Nandi Bear—A Sporting Offer.

A. J. M., who seems to combine a scientific bent with a sporting spirit, writes: "There is a lot of talk about that problematical beast, the Nandi bear, and I make the offer to take reasonable odds to any reasonable amount that when—I repeat, when—a real specimen is shot or captured, it will turn out to be the *Chalicotherium*, or some near relative of that ancient African animal. The *Chalicotherium* is described as about 45 feet in height, with very long forelegs and short hind legs, huge claws, a brief tail, fairly large, "pricked" ears, a big head, and a coarse coat. It must have had a shambling gait, and a superficial resemblance to a hyena, from the slope of its hind-quarters. Enormous glaws, which have been confidently referred to *Chalicotherium*, have already, I believe, been found in tropical Africa, and as the beast was a contemporary of the okapi, there seems to be no reason why it should be extinct. Its survival is possible—which is more than can be said for the *Brontosaurus*."

### What is Comfort?

A lady who writes to Kenya says in the course of a letter to one of the London dailies: "The Natives are very much intrigued over our house. Each family lives in a little round hut with a grass roof and no windows, and they can't think why we want one room to sleep in, another to sit in, and so on. They came to my husband the other day and said the rain was coming through, so he put them up some temporary bits of corrugated iron, which are absolutely rampant. But they won't sleep in them because they say they are cold; they prefer the 'fug' and smoke of the other kind."

Of course they do, it is their idea of comfort. The Negro of the West Indies, who has been in contact with European civilisation as a free man for nearly a century, has the same notion. Nothing will prevent him, or her, from closing every nook and cranny, including the keyhole, of their tiny hut against the night air, and if they can get a few shillings to share their apartment, to increase the "fug" so much the better. Children in the colonies find the more the "fuggier." A Negress at night wears as many as three hats, and always covers her mouth with a thick shawl. Are they to blame? After all, you will never convince an Englishman that a bright, open, soft coal fire is not a far better thing in winter than the "tombstone" German stove, or the stifling American central heating, which is the cause of more pneumonia than cold rooms and passages are of chills. And what of ghosts? The night air is full of them, as the Native well knows.

Contributions to this page are welcomed and, when published, will be paid for at usual rates. All paragraphs should be marked "Camp Fire Comments."

**East Africa in the Press.**

**ANIMALS IN NATURAL SURROUNDINGS.**

MAJOR P. H. POWELL-COTTON says in a letter to the *Times*—

When my wife and I returned from the Congo in 1907, we started arranging animals in natural surroundings, and since the completion of two large groups of Himalayan and African game our museum has had over 42,000 visitors, who have almost unanimously agreed that it is just this realistic arrangement which makes the collection of interest to the public.

Berlin already has a few fine scenes of the kind. What progress has been made with the Roosevelt Hall by the New York Natural History Museum, as described in the late Mr. Akeley's book, I do not know; but it would be a satisfaction to all British sportsmen if this natural grouping could be first carried out on a large scale by our own country, with its unrivalled opportunities of securing specimens of fauna and flora from her Colonies and Protectorates. Such a scheme would almost certainly arouse their goodwill and help, and there might be scenes from the Sudan, with mountains and desert; from Abyssinia and Somaliland, West Africa, Kenya, &c.

The Board of Trade's recognition of the educational value of our museum has been fully endorsed by the staffs of local schools, who assure us that this method of presenting the beasts so stimulates the children's interest in the countries as well as the animals that they are glad to bring their schools again and again. If this is the effect of a one-man collection in the country, what a magnificent result could be obtained in London with the resources of the Empire Museum. Moreover, to any serious Englishman such as Mr. Mappin, who provided the Terraces at the Zoo, a work of so widespread an interest would, I think, be likely to make a special appeal.

**THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.**

Writing to *Tanganyika Opinion*, Mr. C. F. Andrews says—

For some years a Conference has been held quite regularly at which all the East African Governors are present in order that they may suggest the method by which the federation of the whole of this territory may be expedited. In each year when they meet they sit in conference for nearly a month. They have a permanent Secretary and permanent Secretariat. Throughout the year they carry out the resolutions of the Conference. The subjects dealt with are railways, telegraph, medical, aerial, modern transport, harbours, accommodation, veterinary, research, works, and the like. The whole of their proceedings each year are made public after the Conference is over.

As he has accepted responsibility as one of the leaders of the Indian cause in East Africa, Mr. Andrews might at least make himself sufficiently familiar with East African affairs, to avoid such glaring inaccuracies. The East African Governors' Conference has not been regularly held for some years, as he states the first and only such Conference was held early last year in Nairobi. Mr. Andrews is also apparently unaware that not all the assembled Governors adopt the same viewpoint on some of the subjects discussed at the Conference.

**GERMAN EAST AFRICA AS A MODEL.**

The *Manchester Guardian*, always a severe critic of the German East Africa, is somewhat of its depth in a recent leading article on the subject of its administration, in which we read: "In Uganda, East Africa, in Belgian Africa, and in the whole of West Africa the policy was adopted of assisting the Native to work for himself with immense success; that, doubtless, is why the political leaders of the white community in Kenya have set themselves so determinedly to resist the extension to East Africa of the principles of land and labour policy followed in West Africa."

Such statements are a clear misrepresentation of the facts, and show surprising ignorance on the part of an organ that purports to offer expert advice on African questions. Imagine German East Africa's policy of assisting the Native to work for himself. What semblance of reason is there for such a statement? Why, the Germans, far from pursuing the dual policy which is the accepted principle of British administration in East and Central Africa, openly put pressure on the Natives to work on European plantations, steadfastly maintaining that that was to the mutual benefit of the Fatherland and the Natives. We are not here discussing whether the policy of the German was harshly intended or harshly implemented; we merely state that the declaration of our contemporary is diametrically opposed to the facts in so far as it concerns German East Africa.

As to Uganda and the Belgian Congo, do they not provide examples of the dual policy of European and Indian-Enterprise side by side with Native production? And has West Africa not adopted its present policy, not from any monopoly of enlightenment, but because the Dependencies on that side of the continent are unsuited to the permanent residence of Europeans? These facts are indisputable and should not be unknown to our contemporary. Argument based on false premises is unprofitable and misleading.

**A SEVERE JUDGMENT OF GENERAL SMUTS.**

Mr. W. J. MAKIN, writing in the *Outlook* on "The Decline of General Smuts," whose interest in East Africa has persisted since the War, says—

In the moment of his eclipse General Smuts is without friends. Always he has been too aloof and dominating to attract warm-hearted hero worship. General Smuts, with his ruthless self-dependence, was never meant to be the leader of a complex political party. As a dictator he might have given his orders with the military precision and authority of a great soldier, and he was promptly obeyed. He did not want disciples, only servitors. During his long period of office in South Africa he dominated by reason of his brilliant personality and complete executive control. Because he was the very apotheosis of the South African Party, its thinking, directing centre, there was no room in the group for opponents and mechanical supporters. He dominated the whole Party as a fighting political force. Young men with ideas and individuality refused to accept such dictatorial control and drifted into the camp of General Hertzog, where youth and fervour were welcome.

His political career seems to be at an end, for he is a leader without a party and a leader who would refuse to be the second-in-command of any group in politics. It may be that he will retire from politics to continue his philosophic researches and his study of botany. There is no comet-like blaze in his downfall, only a feeble extinguishing which makes the tragedy more pronounced.

## DR. LEYS ON MR. McGREGOR ROSS.

DR. NORMAN LEYS, reviewing Mr. McGregor Ross's book in *The New Leader* under the title "The Scandal of Kenya," says *inter alia*—

"The facts are so disgraceful that the very name Kenya will for generations be a by-word for political incompetence and dishonesty. Here we have chapter after chapter of political scandals, racy told, each more sensational than the last, with the part each person played in them assigned to him by name. This is the feature that makes the book unique. Most of the men to whom he attributes these wicked follies are alive. We have talked these things over scores of times: the currency scandal; the railway scandal; the scandal of the mean devices by which the Natives have been forced to become wage earners. I wrote a book myself on Kenya. But I confess, some of the things in this book have staggered me.

"Thirty years ago the clamour this book would have caused would have forced the most reactionary British Government to carry out the most drastic reforms. In some ways the case of Kenya is worse than the case of the Congo was then, since the Belgian people were not responsible so long as the Congo Free State was King Leopold's personal property. The line the authorities took about my book was to admit that 'mistakes' had been made, but to claim that they had all been rectified. No one who reads Mr. Ross's book will believe that. What a number of messes there are for the next Labour Government to clear up! One is tempted to suspect that Conservatives are intentionally accumulating them in order to keep Labour Ministers so busy that they will forget they intended Socialism.

Such exaggeration must surely defeat its own end, except perhaps among embittered little Englanders, to whom it will be welcome comfort. The case of Kenya is in some ways worse than that of the Congo. What picture does such an allegation conjure up? Who that knows the facts can say it is a true comparison? Dr. Leys has often shown the public a view hopelessly out of focus, but has seldom exhibited quite so poor a picture.

## EUROPEAN INFLUENCE ON AFRICA.

In the course of a letter to the *New Statesman*, Colonel L. A. Bethell, who disclaims any connection, near or remote, with Kenya, nevertheless makes statements which will be read with interest by East Africans. He writes *inter alia*—

"The white man in Africa is indispensable to the Native, if the latter hopes to acquire any modicum of civilisation. The impulse to civilisation comes to the Native hand in hand with an increasing prosperity. The Native commences his prosperity with wage-earning; it may be assumed that he will, some day, earn enough to be able to share in the industries which he has helped to create; at the remote event, he may even originate industries in which white men do not care to engage. Uganda, for instance, is in traceable process of carrying this sequence through. Exclude the white man altogether, can it then be imagined that the Bantu would bestir himself to advance beyond barbarism? Is there a recorded instance of even a single Native travelling as much as a hundred miles through the bush to barter a special bit of bark-cloth for a spear-point in spear-heads? On the whole long coast of Africa, has there ever been a Bantu who, bestirring a chance piece of timber, has pushed himself out of the five-fathom line? Even for fun? Without the white man, the Bantu is *plante là*, and static; lacking the impulse to prosperity and, with it, the impulse to temporal or ethical betterment.

## GERMAN PENETRATION IN FRENCH COLONIES

THE current issue of *l'Afrique Française* points out that the Dawes Plan has compelled the French Government to consider very seriously the part which the Protectorates and Colonies may play in absorbing the six to eight milliards of reparations due under that scheme, especially reparations in kind. The amount reckoned capable of being absorbed by the French Colonies is small—about 349 millions out of a total of 1,300 million francs due to France in kind on reparations account. Official circles being therefore anxious to find means whereby this small amount may be increased, the suggestion is made that reparations in kind shall be carried to the various Colonies, in German ships freight-free, the freight being credited to the reparations account, and that German engineers, overseers and workmen shall be employed on the works for which the material is to be used.

Against this plan, our contemporary enters an emphatic protest. It argues that the difference in value between the franc and the gold mark will render nugatory the apparent profit from freights, and will result in Germans employed on French territory being paid better than French officials on the spot. Secondly, and far more seriously, German organisation will automatically regain its pre-War status in French territories overseas. German ships will reappear in French Colonial ports and will capture a new *clientèle*, to the detriment of the French mercantile marine, and even if German ships are forbidden to take return cargoes from French Colonial ports, they will easily fill up in neighbouring territories, and they are sure of a handsome subsidy from the German Government. Worst of all, the arrival of German engineers, overseers, former officers and non-commissioned officers, and of German firms controlled by the Deutsche Bank and officials devoted to German expansion will have a most pernicious effect on the Natives who must inevitably be employed on Colonial works.

Who can forget, asks our contemporary, the troubles stirred up by the firms of Mannesmann in Morocco, Spedel in Indo-China, and Oswald in Madagascar? Even other nationals—Swiss, Danes, Norwegians—were utilized in the cause of German expansion! It would be fatal to allow again under a pretence of making better use of the Dawes scheme, the penetration by Germans of French Colonies. Pre-War experience should suffice.

## THE RAILWAYS OF AFRICA.

The *Railway Gazette* has published at 2s. 6d. each two special numbers, dated November 21 and December 5, devoted to a review of the railways of Africa. The first is concerned mainly with the South African and Rhodesian systems, but the Highlands Railway, the Central Africa Railway, the Trans-Zambezia Railway, and the Tanganyika Railways are briefly described. Unfortunately, the map of Tanganyika Territory is spoilt by many printer's errors. The second volume, in which the plan and Kenya and Uganda systems are described, is likely to make a much stronger appeal to East Africans, who will find both issues admirably produced, well illustrated, and supported by a large number of advertisers. It is really regrettable that two such special numbers should lack the carefully compiled index which would have added so much to their value for reference purposes.

Subscribe to "East Africa."

A Copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies for Kenya Colony. Application will be made in due course to the Committee of the Stock Exchange and to an official valuation.

The subscription List will close on or before Friday, the 16th day of December, 1927.

# THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Kenya Colony under the Indian Companies (Acts 1882-1900), as applied to Kenya Colony.

## SHARE CAPITAL.

### Authorized

350,000 Ordinary Shares of 20/- each  
350,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of 20/- each

Issued and Fully Paid  
270,000

The Currency of Kenya Colony is controlled by the East African Currency Board in London with the object of maintaining a stable rate of exchange. For the purpose of the statements contained in this Prospectus a rate of 20/- shillings per £ has been adopted.

## Issue of 270,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of 20/- at 21/- each

Dividends payable 30th June and 31st December.

### The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

10, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. and Branches

### Cloyds Bank Limited.

72, Lombard Street, E.C. and Branches

(Including Nairobi)

are authorised as Bankers for and on behalf of the Company to receive applications for the above to be paid as follows:

On Application	2/- per Share
On Allotment	5/- per Share (including 1/- premium)
On 31st January, 1928	7/- per Share
On 30th March, 1928	7/- per Share

21/-

The Shares of this issue allotted to persons with addresses in the United Kingdom will be entered on the London Register, and will be transferable to the principal Register in Nairobi on request.

The shares may be paid up in full on Allotment on 31st January, 1928, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. annum (less Income Tax) will be paid on cash received in advance of due dates. The Shares will rank for dividend from the date of payment of the first dividend, and the first dividend, calculated from the due dates of payment of the first dividend, will be payable on 30th June, 1928.

The Preference Shares entitle the holders to a fixed Cumulative Preferential Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and are preferential both as regards dividend and capital over the Ordinary Shares. On a winding up the holders of the Preference Shares are entitled to be repaid the amounts paid or credited as paid up thereon, together with any arrears or deficiency of the Cumulative Dividend calculated to the commencement of the winding up, and interest at the rate aforesaid from the commencement of the winding up until actual payment.

The Preference Shares entitle the holders to one vote for every ten shares except when and so long as any dividend is in arrear on any unpaid for more than six months in which event the Preference Shares entitle the holders to two votes for each share. The Ordinary Shares entitle the holders to one vote for each share. The total nominal amount of issued Preference Shares shall not at any time exceed the total nominal amount of the issued Ordinary Share Capital of the Company.

H. F. WARD, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Chairman.

### DIRECTORS.

The Hon. D. PINCH, M.A., M.P., Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

MARCUSWELL MAXWELL, A.M.A.L.E.E., Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

JOHN G. B. STONE, Esq., Old Broad Street, E.C. 2, Chairman.

SCOTT MONROE, Esq., 11, St. James's Street, London, W. 1.

W. T. O. CALLENDER, Esq., M.C.E.E., Bidborough Court, Kent.

WILLIAM SHEARER, Esq., Digsway, Obiacle, London, W. 1.

### LONDON MANAGERS.

BALFOUR, BEATTY & CO., LIMITED, 66, Queen Street, E.C. 4.

### SOLICITORS.

HAMILTON, HARRISON & MATTHEWS, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

SLAUGHTER & MAY, Esq., Austin Friars, London, E.C.

### BROKERS.

JOHN STONE & CO., 27, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

### ACCOUNTANTS.

GILL & JOHNSON, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Chartered Accountants.

HAYS, AKERS & HAYS, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4, Chartered Accountants.

### SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

W. G. VERNON, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

### SECRETARY TO LONDON BOARD.

F. K. ANDERSON, Esq., 66, Queen Street, E.C. 4.

Applications from existing shareholders will receive special consideration.

The Company was formed in January, 1922, under the Indian Companies (Acts, 1882-1900), as applied to Kenya Colony, for the purpose of acquiring and taking over as a going concern the undertaking of the Nairobi Electric Power & Lighting Co., Limited, and the Mombasa Electric Light & Power Co., Limited.

The Company is the sole licensee for the generation and distribution of electrical energy in and around Nairobi (comprising an area of approximately 1,500 square miles, including 625 square miles of areas recently licensed by the Government) and in the Townships of Mombasa, including the Ports of Kilindini and Mombasa.

Kenya Railway, in which the Company operates, is developing rapidly and its equipment and facilities with electric transport and labour facilities to cope with the great increase in European and native production.

### NAIROBI & MOMBASA UNDERTAKINGS.

The town of Nairobi is the capital of Kenya Colony, and has a population of approximately 40,000. The supply of electricity was commenced in the year 1908, and the total capacity of the undertaking is now 2720 K.W. The plant includes a new 2,000 K.W. hydro-electric plant on the Thika river within the licensed area, completed in 1926. A transmission system at 40,000 volts, traversing the most important areas in the Colony, connects the hydro-electric station with Nairobi, 36 miles away.

The number of consumers connected in the Nairobi district was over 2,000 at the end of August, 1927. The number of units sold during the 8 months to 31st August, 1927, was 2,151,811, an increase of 76 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1926. This increase is due to the rapid growth of the market for electric power for the Kenya and Uganda Railway workshops and other power consumers in Nairobi, and for serial plantations in the district. The latter industry (with a connected load of over 100 H.P. per factory) furnishes a very steady demand throughout the year.

Mombasa, the port of Kenya Colony, Uganda, and the Eastern Congo, and the sea terminus of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, is growing in importance. In the Mombasa (Kilindini) Harbour two deep water berths with accommodation for ocean going steamers have already been constructed by the Government at a cost of £1,300,000 and two more, involving a further expenditure of £600,000, are in course of construction. This indicates the rapid development of the Colony, and a growing revenue source to the Company at Mombasa from its supply to this harbour which is equipped throughout with electrically operated cranes.

The Company's generating plant situated at Mombasa was completed in 1926, and has a capacity of 750 K.W. The plant is of driven plant. The number of consumers connected at the end of August, 1927, was 900. The number of units sold during the 8 months to 31st August, 1927, was 405,203, an increase of 65 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1926. A further considerable increase in load is expected from the growing demands of Mombasa and the new Government harbour at Kilindini.

The Directors have at present under consideration the construction of an additional hydro-electric generating station and further transmission and distribution lines in Nairobi area, which with other capital extensions are necessary to meet the requirements for the next few years and ensure a reliable service to all settled districts in the area.

On 30th June, 1927, the Company repaid, partly out of its own resources and partly by means of an advance from its Bankers, the whole of its Loan Capital, viz., £160,000 7 per cent. 3 year Secured Notes.

The proceeds of this issue will be applied in repayment of this advance and in providing funds towards the Capital works above mentioned.



LICENSES

The Licenses were granted for a period of 10 years from 1927 to 1937. The license area is a circle with a radius of 1/2 mile from the center of the power station.

LICENSING ORDINANCE

Section 4 of the Electric Power Ordinance 1926 expressly prohibits any public or local authority, Company or person other than the Licensee from generating, transmitting, distributing or supplying electrical energy...

POWERS UNDER ORDINANCE

Section 4 of the Electric Power Ordinance 1926 expressly prohibits any public or local authority, Company or person other than the Licensee from generating, transmitting, distributing or supplying electrical energy...

Section 4 of the Ordinance provides that no license shall be granted for any new area within the limit of economical transmission lines any existing or authorized works of the Company for the generation of electrical energy until the Company shall have been given an opportunity for objection to the grant of such a license...

The Ordinance further empowers the Company full power for the construction of supply lines and other works necessary for the purpose of the Company. The Company is also entitled to purchase the supply by sale or hire of electrical motors and cooking, lighting, or industrial appliances.

With the present maximum price for electrical energy, the Company is able to pay to the holders of 7% preference shares dividends on the paid-up share capital, and for every one-quarter of one per cent paid in excess of this rate the Company must reduce the average price charged to consumers by 12 per cent, below the maximum price authorized by the Ordinance.

PROFITS

The following table of profits is taken from the accounts of the Company and shows the progress of the Company:

YEAR	SHARES	NO. OF	UNITS	DIVIDENDS
	PROFIT	CONSUMERS	PRODUCED	PAID
1924	£14,541	9,181	1,440,335	12,000
1925	£29,749	3,897	2,692,799	12,000
1926	£38,277	2,704		12,000
1927	£44,000 (Estimated)			12,000

A full bank dividend on the preference shares of 7% per annum will be paid on the 31st December 1927.

Dividends are declared in respect of the 1927 year for the holders of the preference shares of 7% per annum who so desire and who are entitled to receive the same.

Applications for shares should be made to the Secretary of the Company, 66 Queen Street, E.C.4, London, E.C.4, or to the local agents in the various districts.

Under contract dated 28th November 1927, Messrs. J. G. H. Stone & Co., Limited, has undertaken to construct and install the works for the generation of electrical energy...

John G. H. Stone is Director of the Company and is also Director of Messrs. J. G. H. Stone & Co., Limited, Engineers and Electricians.

Articles of Association, the Memorandum of Association and the Prospectus of the Company are available for inspection at the Company's Registered Office in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, or at the Company's Office at 66 Queen Street, E.C.4, at any time during business hours...

A brokerage of 1/4d. per share will be paid by the Company on all shares allotted to the public in respect of applications bearing the stamp of brokers or approved agents.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained in London from the Company's London office, from Messrs. J. G. H. Stone & Co., Limited, 66, Queen Street, E.C.4, or from the local agents in the various districts.

Dated 10th December, 1927.

The East African Power & Lighting Company Limited (Incorporated in Kenya Colony)

ISSUE OF 270,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of 20 Shillings Each at 21/- per Share

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED

Being paid to your bankers the sum of £... being a deposit of £... per share, payable on application for... cumulative preference shares of 20 shillings each in the above-named Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares and agree to accept the same of any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay the balance of 19/- per share (including premium of 1/-) on the 7th December, 1927, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and I/we authorize you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company as the holder(s) of the shares allotted to me/us.

Date .....

Signature .....

Name (in full) .....

Address (in full) .....

Description of Deposit .....

This Form to be filled in and sent with the amount payable on application to The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited, 10, Clements Lane, London, E.C.4, or to Messrs. J. G. H. Stone & Co., Limited, 66, Queen Street, E.C.4, London, E.C.4, and Branches.

Cheques may be made payable to "Bearer," and crossed "Not Negotiable." "Order" cheques are also acceptable, but the alteration must be signed.

No receipt will be issued for payment on application, but acknowledgments will be forwarded in due course by allotment letter or by return of the deposit.

**MR. LINFIELD AND WHITE SETTLERS**

Provision for Comfort of Natives.

MR. F. C. LINFIELD, J.P., who was the Liberal Member of the East Africa Commission, speaking last week at Wood Green, said that there was ample room in East Africa both for the Natives and for a large number of white settlers. When reports of the "wretchedness" of Natives were sometimes received, many people jumped to the conclusion that such treatment was general, although as a matter of fact large numbers of settlers were really interested for the well-being of their Native labourers, whom they treated really well. One settler who had shown him his place and the provisions made for the comfort of his labourers had, said Mr. Linfield, assured him that he had no labour troubles, and that if he wanted fifty extra men he could get them without trouble.

**BEIRA ATTEMPTS TO RESTRICT CREDIT.**

THE Beira Chamber of Commerce recently adopted unanimously the following somewhat drastic proposals, says a correspondent:

- (a) Not to open any new retail account.
- (b) To stop giving credit to all customers who may not have settled their accounts by the fifth day of the month following that of purchase.
- (c) To send to the Chamber a confidential list of the names of all customers whose accounts remain unsettled after the fifth of the month, and showing the amount due.

It was also resolved to ask the Governor to take steps to stop the illegal sale of sundry goods by ships anchored at this port, as is done in Lisbon, Lourenço Marques, Capetown, etc.; to urge the extension of the Portuguese Steamship Company's fleet; and to rescind the instructions to the Customs Department which at present demands the payment of duty on glass bottles containing confectionery.

East African Scots will appreciate the 1927-28 edition of the Scots Year Book (price 1s.) even though the list of 1,233 Scottish societies throughout the world mentions only three in the whole of East and Central Africa—namely, the Galatian Societies of Kenya and Uganda and the East African Watsonian Club. That gives Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and other Dependencies in which Scots have formed their own societies a chance of suggesting to the publishers—who would be glad of the information—how the list should be amplified for the next issue.

**EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING**

Share of 27s. the Share at 21s.

found the prospectus of the East African Power and Lighting Company Ltd., which is offering for public subscription an issue of 270,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of 21 each at 21s. per share. The steady progress of the company since its formation in January, 1922, is reflected by the figures of profits, which have risen from £14,541 in 1924 to £44,000 (estimated) for 1927. As the dividend on the present issue requires only £18,000, the shares appear attractive.

**AN EAST AFRICAN BANK REPORT.**

THE current trade report of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) contains the following information:—

**Kenya.**—The European and bazaar trade shows increasing activity, as a result of approaching Christmas trade. New season's coffee is now commencing to arrive at Nairobi, but the condition of the market is unchanged. Rain during the latter part of October considerably improved crop conditions, and this season's coffee crop is expected to give a return of about £750,000. Better reports generally have been received from the maize districts, and growers are hoping for a satisfactory harvest. The sisal market is dull.

**Uganda.**—The condition of the cotton crop has improved as a result of good rains, and the production is estimated at 72,000 bales, value approximately £2,000,000.

**Tanganyika.**—European trade conditions continue unchanged, but bazaar business is more active. The cotton crop is generally reported poor. Owing to insufficient rains early in the season, the quality of the Moshi and Arusha coffee crop is not as good as usual, but the Usambara crop shows improvement both in quantity and quality.

**Nyasaland.**—European trade conditions continue satisfactory. The export of tobacco in August 1927 was 13,411,074 lb.; an increase of 5,117,323 lb. over the figure for the corresponding period last year. It is expected that the European acreage under cultivation in 1928 will show an increase over the 1927 area, whilst the Native acreage will remain about the same. The export of tea for the period ended August 31 showed an increase over the corresponding period last year. The outlook for the coming season is considered favourable, but rain would improve prospects. The cotton crop is small but quality is satisfactory.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Trade has been well maintained. Tobacco prices have remained fairly steady, but in some quarters an appreciable decline is deemed not unlikely.

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**LORD DE BIGH'S OUTSPOKEN REBUKE**

(Lord Olivier's "Difficult" Mentality)

In the course of a letter published on Tuesday in *The Times*, Lord De Bigh says:

"I hope Lord Olivier will not think me discourteous if I suggest that the next time he wishes to find reasons for criticising the Colonial Office and its system of land settlement in Kenya he should make himself better acquainted with the details concerning his grievance."

"On entering the House during his speech last Wednesday I heard he had mentioned my name as Chairman of the East African Lands and Development Company, Limited, which is connected with a serious complaint against the Government. It was not until I could study the Hansard report that I found he had charged the Government with sanctioning a branch railway estimated as likely to work at a loss of £40,000 per annum to start from our township of Ogilby, whereby our unimproved land would be greatly increased in value. He inferred that the land company, which he characterised as satisfactory from a City point of view, had done nothing to merit a gratuitous increment in value, and he repeatedly denounced the Government for their "crazy and imbecile public finance" in regard to the whole proceeding. May I recall, in this connection, that the original Commission, which recommended the construction of the Uganda railway, estimated that it would always work with a minimum loss of £80,000 per annum, whereas, in the upshot, over £1,000,000 sterling annual profit is now being derived from it by the Colony."

**Inaccurate and Unfair**

Lord Olivier's remarks are so inaccurate and unfair that I crave space to state that the land company he refers to was formed in 1902, twenty-five years ago, under its former name of the East Africa Syndicate, Limited. About £40,000, later increased to over £200,000, was privately subscribed in the City, with the approval of the Foreign Office, to carry out a thorough two years' investigation of the mineral resources of the Colony, in which no prospecting had been done since the construction of the Uganda Railway. A very competent, well-equipped expedition was sent out under Major Burnham, the well-known American agent, and much useful and valuable information was obtained and placed at the free disposal of the Government. No payable minerals were discovered then, nor, I believe, ever since. In the event of our search proving fruitless, it was arranged that, as a recompense for our heavy expenditure, we should have the right of taking up five hundred square miles of land at a price of £50,000, payable to the Government, plus the proviso that six homesteads should be constructed at our expense, and this was done at a cost of some £15,000. I may mention that this was one of the original directors.

In the period of 25,000 sheep on sheep farms in New Zealand at a cost of about £25,000, an experiment which was a failure so far as our company was concerned, as our land and local climate proved unfavourable for sheep. These sheep, however, have laid the foundation of the fine crossbred flocks in other parts of the Colony. We have since built river bridges, over two hundred miles of road, cattle dips, &c., and imported live-stock from England and South Africa to improve the local cattle, while all the time encouraging settlers to take up land and embark on mixed farming. In the upshot over one hundred and fifty Europeans and several thousand Natives are now settled on the area, which, before our advent, was carrying only vast herds of game and a few nomadic Natives.

**Dividend after Twenty-five Years**

Our shareholders in Kenya, Mr. Wood, M.P., complimented the company at one of our meetings on its management and handling of the Natives. Incidentally, we paid the £50,000 cash to the local Treasury when they were abolishing it too easy to balance the Colonial Budget. Large sums had to be raised on debentures which are only now paid off through the gradual sale of half our land at prices averaging of late about £275 an acre.

The selection of Ogilby as the junction for the branch line is for engineering reasons and to meet the convenience of many European settlers and Native areas, lying beyond our confines. It will certainly benefit us as well as others, and if we can now look forward to reaching at least a dividend stage after twenty-five years, I hardly think any fair-minded man will deny that we have earned it.

A new country like Kenya cannot be developed without capital, which only a prospect of profit will attract. To denounce railway construction as "crazy and imbecile finance" because it may not pay immediately and because it benefits, among others, a particular group in the adjoining district, displays a mentality it is difficult to argue with."

**EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.**

**Communal Representation in Kenya.**

COLONEL WEDGWOOD asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that the Governor of Kenya is urging Indians in Kenya to accept community representation instead of pressing for a common roll of electors; and whether, in view of the Wood-Whitton agreement and the compromise effected in Ceylon, and the experience of community representation in India, the Colonial Office supports the Governor of Kenya in advocating community representation.

Mr. Grimsby Gore replied that he had seen a speech by the Governor to a conference of Indian associations at which this policy was advocated. He could only refer the right hon. member to the decision of His Majesty's Government in the White Paper of 1923 that the interests of all concerned in Kenya would be best served by the adoption of a communal system of representation.

The first number of *Africa, the new journal* of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, which is to be published early in the New Year, will contain articles by Sir Frederick Lugard, Major Hanns Vischer, Mr. R. Sutherland Rattray, Mr. H. Labouret, Mr. J. H. Driberg, Dr. Carl Meinhof, Dr. D. Westermann, and others.

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**TRADE OF THE SUDAN IN 1926.**

Imports from the Customs Accounts

The growth of Sudan trade during recent years is amply illustrated in the Annual Statistical Returns of Sudan Customs (Sudan Customs, Sinkat, K.T. 20) which states that the total value of imports has increased from £E.1,604,804 in 1907, to £E.5,574,407 in 1926. Exports show an even greater increase, for in 1907 they were valued at £E.498,344, and in 1926 at £E.5,190,505. (1) The total trade of the year, which incidentally was £E.1,30,674 more than that of 1925, Port Sudan Customs handled imports and exports to the value of £E.8,993,291, or £E.1,527,764 above the amount handled in 1925.

From Great Britain the Sudan imported goods valued at £E.1,724,157, as against £E.1,788,330, while goods from India totalled £E.744,736, compared with £E.543,202 were imported. Of the total exports Great Britain took £E.3,434,210, as against £E.2,152,175. Egypt received £E.585,197, against £E.702,047, and the U.S.A. £E.208,456, against £E.245,330.

**Imports.**

The principal articles imported included the following:

Cotton piece goods	830,632	1,180,351
Iron and steel ware	310,848	500,957
Machinery, tools, etc.	300,151	379,734
Coffee	242,979	317,220
Tea	219,458	159,487
Sugar	491,595	380,480
Motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycles, and spare parts	93,094	83,923
Cement	25,697	64,266
Bricks	9,004	11,773

**Among exports were**

Raw cotton, ginned	1,630,784
Cotton scirto	9,378
Gum, hashim	74,156
bleached	30,499
fati	33,392
dust, other than bleached	1,589
Ginsim	257,866
Cotton seed	250,514
Groundnuts	114,658

East African coffee growers will be interested to learn that of the total coffee imports into the Sudan by far the biggest contribution was from Abyssinia, which sent a 828 tons valued at £E.214,360. Kenya Colony supplied some 343 tons, valued at £E.27,546.

**Sources of Supply**

Great Britain supplied the largest proportion of the cement imports of 17,324 tons, and of the considerably increased quantities of paints and colours, imported. Great Britain's share rose to a value of £E.22,772, as against £E.12,022 in the previous year. Bicycles to the value of £E.4,476 were imported, an increase over the previous year of £E.3,772.

Imports of cotton piece goods from the chief sources of supply were as follows:

Great Britain	£E.1,724,157	India	£E.744,736
Japan	£E.32,405	Japan	£E.200,806
Bleached	Great Britain, £E.167,354	Egypt,	£E.78,180
Dyed in the piece	Egypt, £E.160,140	India,	£E.32,292
Great Britain,	£E.27,094	Dyed in the yarn	Egypt, £E.7,093
Great Britain,	£E.3,451	Prints	Great Britain, £E.1,786
Great Britain,	£E.14,113		

History is made by the right man seizing the ripe moment—Colonel H. Marshall, Hole

**THE ABYSSINIAN OUTRAGE AWARD**

Grave-robberies in British Colonies

Commentary new, particularly in Germany, continue to represent as a set-back for Great Britain the award made by the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the attack by some two hundred Abyssinian soldiers on the camel caravan en route to join the caravan of Kitch and Geoffrey Archer. It also suggested that the attack was made by Italians.

East Africa, in view of the repetition of these anti-British statements, has made exhaustive inquiries in authoritative circles, and is able to state that grave dissatisfaction fell at the award, which is regarded as quite inadequate by the Madras and by Sir Geoffrey Archer. It has been established beyond doubt that the attack was made by Abyssinian regulars, who killed eight of the Somali escort, drank all the liquor they could find, and appropriated and destroyed the whole of the supplies amounting to no less than 120 camel loads. The gravest issue is that this outrage was committed after the personal promise of the Regent Ras Takari, that the caravan would be kept safe on its route from the border of British Somaliland.

The distressing fact which we have learned is that the caravan was under the command of a Native official who had been in the British service for many years and who, when he was offered the honour of conducting the party, pleaded that he was too old for such work. Learning, however, that the stores were to be delivered to Sir Geoffrey Archer, under whom he had served for years in Somaliland, he asked that he might undertake the journey, signifying that it would be his last piece of active work. He was killed when the Abyssinians overran the camp.

**BWANA MKUBWA COPPER COMPANY**

The report of the Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company for the year ended March 31 last gives an authorised capital of £2,000,000, of which £1,600,330 is issued. The amount of Seven per Cent. Notes repayable on or before December 31, 1928, and secured by a first charge on the company's undertaking, remains at £300,000. Since the date of the accounts it has been necessary to provide further funds for the purposes of the company, including the development of the N'Kana mine and its extensions, and arrangements have been made for a loan of £200,000, carrying interest at 7% per annum repayable on December 31, 1928, and ranking as a second charge on the property of the company. Arrangements have also been made whereby the Selection Trust is to expend certain amounts on prospecting various areas owned by the company, this company retaining one-third free interest in any discoveries and having the right to fund up to one-third of the capital which may be raised by any company or companies which may be formed to acquire any property covering any discoveries made. The Bwana M'Kubwa Company has taken a 5% interest in the venture for prospecting the concession. The balance sheet of the company shows a loss for the past financial year of £119,674.

If any settler had gone about farming in the way the Government has at the research station at Mazabuka, they would have been 'broke' unless they had had the resources of a Rockefeller.—Capt. the Hon. P. S. H. Murray, M.L.C., Northern Rhodesia

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## SIR WILLIAM GOWERS ON FEDERATION.

## Uganda's Opposition to Convention Proposals.

His first public reference in Uganda to the East African Federation proposals—except for the memorandum by the Kabaka of Buganda to the Colonial Office—was made by the Governor, Sir William Gowers, at a recent public dinner at Kampala.

Referring to the recent memorandum of the Kenya Convention of Associations—which he assumed, reflected to a considerable extent Kenya views, although not necessarily endorsed by the Kenya Government—Sir William Gowers said, he regarded the convention that the seat of the High Commissioner for East Africa should be at Nairobi, where he would be subjected to the influence of British civilisation as embodied in the public bodies represented by the Kenya Associations, as scarcely complimentary to the hypothetical High Commissioner.

## Kenya an Oriental Potentate.

With regard to the proposed constitution of the Federal Council, as set forth in the Kenya memorandum, in which representation is based on the white population, the Governor suggested that Uganda perhaps believed that white civilisation in Africa should be judged not entirely on what it had done for itself, but on what it had accomplished for the African peoples, and he asked whether Uganda was prepared to admit that its record was so meagre that it would be content with a position of inferiority.

Sir William Gowers denied categorically the suggestion in the Kenya memorandum that cotton production was based on any form of forced encouragement to-day.

He compared the Kenya proposals with the position of a polygamous Oriental potentate with one chief wife (Tanganika), while Uganda was relegated to the position of a hand-maid. If Uganda were told that a marriage had been arranged on the lines proposed by the Kenya Convention her answer would be emphatic.—Times telegram.

## THE DUKE OF YORK'S GAZELLE.

We are indebted to Captain J. G. Dollman, Assistant Keeper of Zoology in the British Museum (Natural History), for further details of the new race of gazelle represented by a specimen shot by H.R.H. the Duke of York during his visit to Africa, the mounted head of which is now on loan to the Museum at South Kensington.

At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society, Captain Dollman described the animal and named it *Gazella arabica hanishi*, as it was discovered on Great Hanish Island. It differs from the typical Arabian gazelle in having a much larger and more sharply defined nasal marking, with black hairs extending nearly all along the nose. In *G. arabica* this marking is more an isolated patch. The general colour of the upper parts is considerably less rufous than in the typical race, and the dark flank stripe appears to be more developed. The horns measured 9 inches in length, 3½ inches in girth, and 4½ inches from tip to tip.

Farsan Island, adds Captain Dollman, the home of the typical *G. arabica*, lies some two hundred miles north of Great Hanish Island. The mainland gazelle, *Gazella arabica elongeri*, is more rufous in colour, and has a smaller nasal marking. The only other form is the Syrian gazelle, a much paler animal, more resembling in colour the *Dorcus*

## SETTLEMENT IN THE TRANS-NZOIA.

## How Local Residents

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCY INFORMATION OFFICE informs us that a Trans-Nzoia Closer Settlement Committee has been formed, with Colonel W. L. Trench as Chairman and Mr. L. A. Kimer as Secretary, for the purpose of making more widely known the attractions of their district. The Committee has under consideration the preparation of a pamphlet outlining the opportunities for settlement in the Trans-Nzoia, the price of land, the cost of production, etc., and, moreover, have, we understand, already taken steps to secure a set of lantern slides for exhibition in Great Britain.

The Soldier Settlement scheme is estimated to have brought some two hundred settlers and £500,000 of new capital into the Trans-Nzoia, which, in its turn, resulted in the construction of a branch railway, an improved road system, and better banking, commercial, postal and social facilities. With the object of attracting still further settlers, established farmers have been asked by the Committee to indicate whether they are prepared to assist (a) by taking for three months a pupil paying his own living expense and thereafter give him board and lodging in return for assistance on the farm, with the prospect of a salary later on; (b) by renting land on easy terms; (c) by lending a farm, stock and implements and sharing crops grown by the working pupil; (d) by partnership, in which the owner contributes the land, and the pupil the work and capital.

It is an enterprising piece of local patriotism, which deserves well of the district, and to which prospective settlers may be expected to take due note. When the Trans-Nzoia booklet appears, we may have something more to say on the subject. Meantime, the district has reason to be proud of the precedent in its setting.

## PROFITS OF BARCLAYS COLONIAL BANK.

THE annual report of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) for the year ended September 30, 1927, which is to be presented at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders to be held on January 10 next, shows net profits, after full provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts, of £422,049, which compares very favourably with the previous results shown by the Colonial Bank, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and the National Bank of South Africa, all of which are now incorporated in Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.). An interim dividend at the rate of 3% per annum, less tax, was paid on the "A" and "B" shares in July last. The directors now propose a final dividend at the rate of 4% per annum. The carry forward amounts to £122,479, and the £114,295 brought in.

The statutory meeting of Bukoba (Tanganika) Tinfields Ltd. was held last week. Mr. George A. Williamson, the Chairman, said the company had already located a tin deposit from which profitable returns might be expected for at least three years; had found other deposits which were being carefully investigated as to payability; was prospecting a large unexplored area, whose geological formation is favourable for the deposition of tin, and had funds in hand to carry out the thorough prospecting of its area.

## "EAST AFRICA'S" INFORMATION BUREAU.

"East Africa's" Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers desiring the Editor's aid on any matter. One of its principal objects is to contribute to the development of British trade throughout East and Central Africa, and any information which readers are willing to give for that purpose will be cordially welcomed.

Manufacturers wishing to appoint agents, and agents seeking further representations, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

A new hotel is in course of building at Tororo.

The British Consulate at Kismayu has been closed.

The white population of Nyasaland is at present about 1,800.

Bonded stocks at Jinja are officially reported to be practically nil.

The Service Company (Tanga) Ltd. has been voluntarily wound up.

Kenya settlers are estimated to have invested £350,000 in paraffin tractors alone.

Imports of cotton manufactures into Nyasaland during the first three quarters of this year totalled £202,000.

The Seychelles now prohibits the importation of motor lorries of any four-wheeled truck exceeding one ton in capacity.

The American Pro-Balasha Committee of Jews is reported to have raised \$50,000 for work among the black Jews of Abyssinia, for whom a college is to be established at Addis Ababa.

Tanganyika imported during the last month for which returns are available 1,871 tons of cement, 82 tons of galvanised iron sheets, and machines and machinery to the value of £13,312.

During the last five years the Kenya and Uganda Railway has spent £1,873,210 on rolling stock and locomotives on capital account, in addition to £142,722 from renewals and betterment funds.

Uganda's cotton exports during the first seven months of 1927 totalled £1,613,687, compared with £3,604,105 during the corresponding period of 1926.

The death is announced of Mr. Aristides E. George, proprietor of the Lourenço Marques tobacco factory known as the Empresa dos Tabacos. He had spent some thirty years in Lourenço Marques.

Exports from Kenya and Uganda during the two weeks ended November 18 included: Coffee, 1,310 bags; groundnuts, 1,875 bags; hides, 1,153 bundles; maize, 6,605 bags; sisal, 3,587 bales; wattle extract, 1,063 blocks; sisim, 465 bags.

An official report received from Uganda by H. M. East African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office states that Japan is understood to be exploring the possibility of sending Japanese farmers to take up land in Uganda to grow cotton.

Two Uganda plantations—the Nsororo Estate, Mityana, Mbende District, and the Vumba Estate, Kyagwe County, Mengo District—are advertised for sale. Further particulars can be obtained by those interested on application to *East Africa*.

Imports of iron, steel, and other metal and manufactures into Nyasaland are on a rapidly expanding scale, those for the last month for which statistics are available amounting to £4,028, as against an average of £2,352 per month throughout last year.

Domestic exports from Kenya between January and August of this year are returned at £1,961,038, as against £1,550,807 in the corresponding period of last year. Among this year's items are: Maize, 153,942 cwt., sisal, 109,280 cwt.

Colonel Lisboa de Lima, managing director of the Companhia do Porto do Beira, has stated publicly during a visit to Southern Rhodesia that the first section of the new deep-water wharf at Beira should be ready to receive shipping in eighteen months. It will accommodate two vessels, but extensions are likely. Cold storage facilities are also in prospect.

The Directors of Barclays Bank (London, Colonial and Overseas) recommend a final dividend for the year ended September 30, 1927, at the rate of 8% per annum on the Cumulative Preference Shares, less income tax; and a final dividend on the "A" and "B" shares at the rate of 4% per annum less income tax, making with the interim dividend paid in July last, 3% for the year.

### NOVEMBER COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS FROM U.K. TO EAST AFRICA

Table compiled for "East Africa" from Board of Trade Returns.

	1927 M. Yds.	1926 M. Yds.	1925 M. Yds.	1924 L.	1923 L.	1922 L.
<b>British East African Territories—</b>						
Grey cotton piece goods	1,100	10,100	40,500	290	472	1,660
Bleached	337,600	322,100	626,700	8,145	8,338	16,814
Printed	825,400	249,800	995,100	23,018	9,447	35,036
Dyed in the piece	608,000	385,000	724,200	24,971	17,224	32,915
Coloured	33,700	16,700	70,600	979	580	3,434
<b>Non-British East African Territories—</b>						
Grey cotton piece goods	326,100	113,900	38,500	6,587	2,554	877
Bleached	430,300	174,800	347,600	9,804	3,758	8,058
Printed	181,000	149,000	124,500	6,358	5,091	5,271
Dyed in the piece	247,700	128,800	202,200	8,572	6,123	9,643
Coloured	113,500	42,200	10,700	3,121	1,288	598



**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE.**

PRICES at last week's public auction showed a rather lower tendency, and demand was somewhat slow.

**Kenya**—

A sizes	120s. od. to 142s. 6d.
B "	102s. 6d. to 110s. 6d.
C "	80s. od. to 104s. 6d.
Peaberry	105s. 6d. to 155s. od.
London graded	
First sizes	118s. od. to 136s. od.
Second sizes	102s. 6d. to 110s. 6d.
Third sizes	83s. od. to 98s. 6d.
Peaberry	105s. od. to 138s. od.
Ungraded	160s. 6d.
London cleaned	
First size	133s. od.
Second size	110s. 6d.
Third size	94s. od.
Peaberry	120s. od.

**Tanganyika**—

**Arusha**—

London cleaned	
First sizes	160s. od. to 132s. 6d.
Second sizes	102s. 6d. to 116s. od.
Third sizes	87s. 6d. to 102s. od.
Peaberry	108s. od. to 130s. 6d.

**Kilimanjaro**—

London cleaned	
First sizes	110s. od. to 145s. od.
Second sizes	100s. od. to 122s. 6d.
Third sizes	88s. od. to 89s. 6d.
Peaberry	101s. od. to 133s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffee on December 7 totalled 26,610 bags, as against 15,234 bags on the same date of last year.

**COTTON.**

According to the current circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association fair business has been done in East African cotton during the past week, quotations being reduced 20 points. Imports of East African cotton during the nineteen weeks since August 1 total 10,885 bales, as against 33,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1926 and 63,000 bales in 1925. Imports of Sudan cotton since August 1 amount to 6,583 bales, as compared with 7,000 bales over the same period of 1926 and 4,000 in 1925.

**TOMATO.**

Messrs. Edwards, Goodwin and Co., Liverpool, state that the month's business has been somewhat disappointing, and uncertainty prevails throughout the market. Prices for Nyasaland and Rhodesian sorts are as follows—

	Leaf	1927	1926	Strip	1927
Dark	13d. to 24d.	12d. to 18d.	18d. to 22d.	18d. to 21d.	18d. to 21d.
Semi-dark to semi-bright	12d. to 15d.	12d. to 18d.	16d. to 20d.	16d. to 20d.	16d. to 20d.
Medium bright	15d. to 18d.	15d. to 18d.	21d. to 24d.	21d. to 24d.	21d. to 24d.
Good to fine	19d. to 23d.	19d. to 21d.	24d. to 30d.	24d. to 30d.	24d. to 30d.

**OTHER PRODUCE.**  
*Easter Seed*—Nominal value for January shipment is 48s.  
*Cotton Seed*—Market is "quiet" but firm, and it would not be difficult to obtain £8 15s. to £8 37s. 6d. for December-January shipment.

*Groundnuts*—There is a slight improvement, and business has been done at £21 13s. 6d. for afloat. December shipment is worth about £71,000.  
*Mate*—East African No. 2 white has been sold in bags at 17s., and in bulk at 30s. 6d. This is the highest price reached for new crop.  
*Nutmeg*—Nothing is being offered, but the nominal value is about £25 for December-January shipment.  
*Sisal*—A sharp advance, probably due to speculation, was a feature of the sisal market during the latter part of the week, £37 10s. having been paid for No. 1. Estates are not offering at the moment, and prices for good marks are not forthcoming.

**NYASALAND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.**

Two agricultural experimental stations are now in operation in Nyasaland, primarily engaged in work in connection with tobacco, especially with seed production, diseases, rotation, and manuring experiments. Training of agricultural capitalists for the Native tobacco industry is carried out, the work, which is financed by the Native Tobacco Board, being under the charge of the Agricultural Chemist.

One station, close to Zomba, concentrates upon fire- and air-cured tobacco, while the other at Matiti, ten miles away, is primarily occupied with flue-cured tobacco. The latter is run in co-operation with Blantyre and East Africa Ltd.

**EAST AFRICAN MAILS.**

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on December 20, 22 and 29. For Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia mails close at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow—December 16. Mails from East Africa are expected in London on December 17 and 24.

Advertisers get good results from *East Africa*. They tell us so; and that is why our advertising revenue grows and enables us to increase the size of the journal.

But *East Africa* is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention its name in replying to an advertisement.

Please make a point of quoting *East Africa*. Thank you!

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## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llandaff Castle" which left London on December 8 for East Africa via Marseilles and Genoa, carries the following passengers:

*Mombasa*  
 Miss E. A. Barry  
 Mr. M. W. A. Berkley  
 Col. D. A. Bingham  
 Mr. T. E. Brasnett  
 Mrs. Brasnett  
 Miss M. E. Brasnett  
 Mrs. M. M. Breerton  
 Mr. R. J. Brimblecombe  
 Mrs. L. Bryan  
 Miss M. Bryan  
 Miss C. E. P. Cahot  
 Mrs. W. H. Chaplin  
 Mr. M. M. Conochie  
 Miss O. Darby  
 Mr. J. Doherty  
 Mrs. Doherty  
 Master E. Doherty  
 Mrs. G. E. Freilich  
 Mr. Harrison  
 Miss K. Harrison  
 Miss M. Harrison  
 Mr. R. Hartley  
 Mr. T. H. Henshall  
 Light J. H. V. Higgon  
 Miss K. Hudson  
 Mr. H. C. James  
 Mr. L. A. Field Jones  
 Mrs. Jones  
 Miss E. King-Farlow  
 Mrs. Livingstone  
 Mrs. E. Hamilton-Low  
 Lady Markham  
 Mr. C. W. Marshall  
 Mr. H. G. A. McDonald  
 Mrs. A. E. McGeagh  
 Miss R. D. McGeagh  
 Dr. T. H. Nolan  
 Mr. A. E. Proctor  
 Miss Roberts  
 Mr. L. Roberts  
 Mrs. J. T. Schultze  
 Miss P. Scott  
 Miss M. Scott and nurse  
 The Lady Mary Scutt  
 Mr. Ramsay Smith  
 Mr. J. H. Stenhouse  
 Mrs. F. H. Tonking  
 Mr. S. Toftill  
 Mrs. Toftill  
 Mrs. G. F. Vallings  
 Miss D. Vallings  
 Miss G. Vallings  
 Mr. J. F. Walker  
 Mrs. Walker  
 Mr. W. E. Walker  
 Mrs. Walker  
 Hon. Robert F. Watson  
 Mr. L. A. Weaviney  
 Mr. C. F. Wells  
 Mrs. A. West  
 Master T. West  
 Miss W. West  
 Lt. Col. R. Wilkinson  
 Capt. G. J. Wood  
 Mr. W. Wright  
 Mrs. Wright

*Marseilles to Mombasa*

Mr. Abercrombie  
 Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu  
 Barlow  
 Capt. F. G. Hyth  
 Mr. H. Cooper  
 Mr. A. McC. Davies

Mrs. de Bergendal  
 Lt. S. C. F. de Salis  
 Mr. R. Fordham  
 Mr. R. C. Hill  
 Mrs. Hill  
 Mr. O. S. Keeble  
 Mrs. Keeble  
 Mrs. Keeble  
 Mr. R. O. Meyers  
 Miss D. M. Meyers  
 Mr. J. W. Parker  
 Capt. R. F. Rainsford  
 Mrs. Rainsford  
 Miss Rainsford  
 Mr. E. V. Richards  
 Mr. H. C. Rush  
 Prince Paul Frederick  
 Sapieha  
 Major A. C. Sayer  
 Lord Francis Scott  
 Mr. C. P. Sparks  
 Mrs. Taylor  
 Mr. R. R. Thornley

*Tanga*

Mrs. Lead  
 Master Lead  
 Mrs. D. S. Stewart  
 Miss M. D. Stewart  
 Mrs. M. M. H. Tilbrook  
 Mr. K. E. Toms

*Zanzibar*

Mr. T. D. Rutter  
 Mrs. A. G. Semple  
 Mr. H. G. Thorpe

*Dar es Salaam*

Mrs. H. M. Briggs  
 Miss D. Briggs  
 Mr. F. Dennis  
 Mrs. Dennis  
 Lt. R. F. Forbes-Walford  
 Miss M. A. L. Grew  
 Mr. A. B. Humphreys  
 Miss D'A. Porter  
 Miss L. M. Settle  
 Dr. T. H. Suffern  
 Mr. W. G. Taylor  
 Mr. W. H. Thompson  
 Mr. H. G. Thorpe

*Marseilles to Dar es Salaam*

Capt. N. R. Blockley  
 Lt. N. C. Hendriks  
 Mr. F. A. Moseley

*Beira*

H. H. Princess Marie Louise  
 Mrs. G. F. Hatfield  
 Capt. Alan Lawrence  
 Miss A. Pickett  
 Miss E. Dawson  
 Mr. Howard  
 Mr. C. A. S. Parker  
 Mr. J. N. Phipps  
 Mrs. Phipps  
 Master J. R. Phipps and nurse

*Marseilles to Beira*

Mr. W. A. S. Lamborn  
 Mrs. Lamb  
 Master Lamborn  
 Mr. Vuilleumier

## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

"Mantola" left Port Said  
 "Mariana" arrived Port Said outwards, Dec. 12.  
 "Mudias" arrived Beira, Dec. 5.  
 "Karapara" arrived Bombay from Durban, Dec. 19.  
 "Karoo" arrived Durban from Bombay, Dec. 12.  
 "Khandalla" arrived Dar es Salaam from Bombay, Dec. 13.  
 "Ellora" left Kilindini for Bombay, Dec. 10.

## CLAN-ELDERMAN HARRISON.

"Huntsman" left Aden for East Africa, Dec. 6.  
 "City of Mobile" left Suez for East Africa, Dec. 9.

## HOLLAND AFRICA.

"Rietfontein" left Las Palmas homewards, Dec. 4.  
 "Zenada" left Durban for further Cape ports, Dec. 4.  
 "Nias" arrived Mombasa for South Africa, Dec. 1.  
 "Randfontein" arrived Antwerp for East Africa, Dec. 4.  
 "Heemskerk" left Port Sudan homewards, Dec. 3.  
 "Ryperkerk" arrived Dar es Salaam, Nov. 29.  
 "Aalsum" arrived Amsterdam for South and East Africa, Dec. 6.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

"Explorateur Grandidier" left Diego Suarez homewards, Dec. 4.  
 "Bernardin de St. Pierre" left Mauritius for Marseilles, Dec. 9.  
 "Leconte de Lisle" left Djibouti for Marseilles, Dec. 4.  
 "Dumbca" left Djibouti for Mauritius, Dec. 4.  
 "Aviateur Roland Garros" left Majunga for Mauritius, Dec. 5.  
 "Amiral Pierre" left Marseilles for Mauritius, Dec. 8.

## UNION-CASTLE.

"Bampton Castle" left Port Sudan for East Africa, Dec. 10.  
 "Bratton Castle" arrived Beira for Mauritius, Dec. 7.  
 "Dunluc Castle" left Cape Town for Beira, Dec. 11.  
 "Durham Castle" left Teneriffe homewards, Dec. 11.  
 "Garth Castle" left Las Palmas for Beira, Dec. 8.  
 "Gascon" arrived London from Beira, Dec. 10.  
 "Glengorm Castle" arrived Beira, Dec. 11.  
 "Grantully Castle" arrived London from Beira, Dec. 8.  
 "Guildford Castle" left Mombasa for London, Dec. 11.  
 "Llandaff Castle" left London for East Africa, Dec. 8.  
 "Sandown Castle" left Cape Town for London, Dec. 9.

East Africa is anxious to appoint further district correspondents in the territories, and the Editor will welcome confidential correspondence from those interested.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 4, No. 170.  
Published by S. P. C. & Co. Ltd.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1927.

Annual Subscription, 2/- post free. Single Copies



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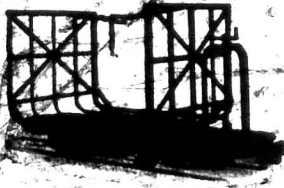
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Vol. 4, No. 170

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1927

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## CONVENTION MANIFESTO ON FEDERATION

*The special session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya which is to meet on December 30 to discuss the evidence to be tendered to the Hilton Young Commission is of the utmost importance to East Africa's political future. The Executive, conforming to the instruction to prepare a Memorandum as a basis of discussion, has issued the following document, not as a scheme of its own, but with the object of evoking discussion. In a circular letter to local Associations, the Executive pleads for an "attitude of caution rather than suspicion and a readiness to make sacrifices if necessary in order that Kenya should assume a worthy share" of responsibility in the work of laying the foundations of a new British Dominion.*

The principle of Federation has been adopted in various parts of the Empire, and in each case has assumed a somewhat different form, but, with the exception of the Federated Malay States, the groups of States so Federated have in each case been self-governing and homogeneous. Even in the Federated Malay States, the group, although not self-governing, was, roughly speaking, homogeneous. On the other hand, the States which it is now suggested to bring into closer union in East Africa are neither self-governing nor homogeneous. This distinction imparts new complexities, and adds greatly to the difficulty your Executive feels in trying to clarify the issues involved.

For instance, in Kenya British civilisation has established itself, and is year by year exercising a growing control over the affairs of the Colony, whereas Tanganyika, which is a Mandated Territory, and the Uganda Protectorate are both subjects to the unlettered control of the Colonial Office. It was for this reason that at the recent Unofficial Conference the delegates of both these countries stated that they recognised that Nairobi was the only safe centre of any system of closer union, and this memorandum definitely proceeds from this assumption. That is to say, it must be a postulate of any Federal Constitution that Nairobi shall be the Federal Capital and the Headquarters and principal residence of the High Commissioner, who will thus live in an atmosphere of British civilisation, surrounded by and subject to its influences in the shape of local associations and institutions, and of a legislature with an unofficial majority.

### Kenya's Governor as High Commissioner.

It is suggested that the Associations should consider the advisability of recommending that the High Commissioner should, for the time being and in the initial stages of Federation, be also Governor of Kenya, if only on the ground of expense—an advantage which will equally accrue to all three Territories. It must be emphasised that this proposal would be subject to the approval of the administrative Territories, who took no objection to it at the Unofficial Conference held in Nairobi this year.

In considering the whole question of Federation the alternative method of complete amalgamation may present itself to the Associations, namely, a single Legislature and Executive controlling all the affairs of the three Territories. Your Executive, however, is not prepared to elaborate this proposal at the present time, since it has not yet been discussed in the Colony.

Obviously the ultimate goal is a British Dominion stretching from the Limpopo to the Nile, with Southern Rhodesia and Kenya as strongholds of civilisation at each end of the chain. But this memorandum is not concerned with this ultimate

goal, but with a necessary preliminary step—the closer union of the three northern territories.

The primary object of this step is the permanent entrenchment of British civilisation in Eastern Africa, in contradistinction to the "West Coast Policy," and the securing of Tanganyika for all time as an integral part of the Empire.

It is an indispensable condition of any acceptable proposal for the attainment of this object that Kenya, as the salient in the line, must have her constitutional future finally and definitely secured by means of an effectual control of her destinies, free from any risk of outflanking by neighbours still controlled from outside.

As a corollary of this condition it is necessary that the Native African be given that fair share in the future development of Eastern Africa which those fully conversant with his capabilities alone know how to award with justice, thereby saving him from the imposition of a policy which might well prove to be his undoing. And this entails a further corollary, namely, that the East African affairs shall be transferred from London to East Africa and be exercised by the High Commissioner, advised as he should be by a Federal Council.

### The Objects of Federation.

With regard to the subsidiary objects of Federation, the special circumstances of the countries forming the Northern group, both in the matter of political status and of social evolution, demand that Federation should be confined in principle to economic as opposed to political union, unless the principle of complete amalgamation is adopted.

The subsidiary objects of Federation are—

(1) The coordination between contiguous States with similar problems and natural conditions of those services which are likely to be more efficiently executed under centralised control, such as Customs, posts, telegraphs, and communications.

(2) The pooling of interests common to all such as research, and natural resources (as, for instance, oil or coal fields), and services provided, thereby enabling to each individual State to run its system in accordance with its character.

(3) The simplification of administration of such services, (a) Economy in administration by the saving of overhead expenses.

Proceeding from these premises, the following sketch of a Federal Constitution for Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda is outlined as a skeleton which the Associations can clothe with the proposals to be submitted by them to the Convention on December 30 next.

### A Federal Constitution.

(1) A High Commissioner, whose seat shall be in Nairobi and who may be the Governor of Kenya Colony in the initial stages advised by a Federal Council.

(2) A nominated Federal Council composed of European official and unofficial representatives of the three States.



independent of the pull of constituencies, could probably be relied on to vote with the Government on matters of administrative routine. At the same time, being men of standing and taste in the Colony and subject to the influence of Colonial opinion, they could also be relied on to oppose Government in the event of a clash on a question of Colonial policy.

### B.

(a) Official Members 6. Colonial Secretary, Settlement Secretary, Secretary for Native Affairs (suggested), Treasurer, Attorney General, Police.

(b) Elected Members 17. Additional constituencies to be created to make up this figure.

(c) Nominated European Members nil.

(d) Nominated European Members for Natives 2.

(e) Indian Members nominally elected or nominated, 5.

(f) Arab Members nominal, 1, elected nominally, 1.

i.e. elected majority over all parties; a form of constitution which requires some provision in the shape of veto and certification whereby a Government responsible for the conduct of the ordinary administration but with a minority in the Legislature shall be enabled, in the event of an adverse vote in a political crisis, to conduct non-contentious business by some form of proclamation.

### Portfolios for Elected Members.

Note 1. *Nominated European Members for Natives.* Some machinery whereby these members can be brought into direct contact with Native opinion and problems must be devised in the shape of either an adaptation of existing systems, such as that of Uganda, or an evolution of the tribal organisation which prevails in Tanganyika, or, so far as Kenya is concerned, a system on the analogy of the Glen Gray system in South Africa.

Note 2. *Nominated European Members.* To be settlers of standing with moderate views, having large stakes in the Colony and nominally domiciled there, but free to act and vote according to their consciences independently of any constituencies.

Note 3. *Native European Elected Members.* It is suggested that one or two might be given a portfolio, as, for instance, the P. W. D., and the grouped Departments of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, and Forests. This should afford additional security for the conduct of Government business, and form a training ground for a Ministry against the day when the Colony is granted the next step in political status, namely, Responsible Government.

Note 4. *Executive Council.*—It appears to follow from either of the alternative proposals outlined that the principle of an unofficial majority should be extended to the Executive Council. It is therefore suggested, according as the one proposal or the other be adopted, that the Executive Council should consist of either an elected majority or a majority composed of elected and nominated European Members, with, in either event, one representative of Native interests.

*Application of Dual Policy in Political Spheres.*—Since the democratic political system of England is wholly unsuited to primitive peoples, some other means of initiating the African into the machinery of Government more heavily related to his mental processes in his present stage of development must be found and contact established between Native opinion and Native representatives in the Legislature. The African, so far as present knowledge extends, has been for centuries subject to a kind of feudal system exercised generally by autocratic kings or chiefs or more rarely by oligarchies in the form of Councils of Elders. And it is suggested that the wisest course for future Governments to follow is to maintain and support what is best in his traditional institutions, and sternly repressing what is bad.

### Native Representation.

The present state of Native institutions in the three countries differs widely. In Uganda they are generally speaking strong, in Tanganyika the

power of the chiefs is to a great extent intact, while in Kenya that power is diminished or gone, assuming the policy advocated. It follows, therefore, that the policy advocated has different aspects in each of the three countries. In Uganda little change is called for; in Tanganyika the powers and sanctions of Government can function through the chiefs; while in Kenya, in areas where strong hereditary chiefs do not exist, Government might act through Committees of representative men functioning as Councils of Elders, so reproducing some of the successful features of the Glen Gray Acts of South Africa.

Note.—No place should be found in Native representation for Native political associations, such as the Kavirondo Welfare Association and the Young Kikuyu Association, both of which are unrepresentative of Native opinion, have subversive tendencies, and can only work to the prejudice of Native interests.

In general it may be said that it is improbable that a net saving of expenditure in administration will result from any practicable scheme of Federation, whatever economies may be effected in individual services. No material is available from which to form an estimate of the cost of any scheme of Federation, and to attempt to do so without such material can only mislead. It should be remembered that the Chairman of the Commission is a financial expert, and the financial aspect of the constitutional changes must be one of the first considerations in the findings of the Commission, which the Colony will presumably have an opportunity of discussing before they are applied.

### A Step in Constitutional Progress.

In a selfish and isolated point of view Kenya has perhaps on the whole less to gain materially or politically by closer union than neighbouring Territories at the present moment. British civilisation is permanently established in the shape of a white settlement policy which secures the Highlands for our own people, with the consequence that her ultimate political future should be safe. But the dangers to her immediate future by a change of political opinion in England, with the consequent inevitable setback to progress in this direction and the resulting check to industrial prosperity, must not be lost sight of.

The opportunity now offered us by the present state of opinion at home and the present composition of the Imperial Parliament of marking an irrevocable step in constitutional progress, the most important feature of which—the virtual transfer of the veto on East African affairs from London to East Africa—can be secured alone by some form of Federation and a High Commissioner resident on the spot, is a circumstance which demands the serious consideration of the Colony and will no doubt be carefully set off against any compensating disadvantages there may be.

In conclusion, it should be again emphasised that the above, in so far as it consists of definite proposals, is not put forward in any sense as a suggestion as to the evidence the Convention should give to the Commission, but merely in the hope of clarifying by means of an example the issues involved in the terms of reference. It is the business of the Commission to formulate a cut-and-dried scheme of Federation and Constitutional change on the evidence it receives of the general lines on which such would be acceptable. Those general lines, however, should be clear and definite, and it is urgently recommended that the Associations will instruct their delegates to make every effort to reach clear and definite conclusions as to those general lines at the Session to be held on December 30.

**SIR HILTON YOUNG'S STATEMENT TO "EAST AFRICA"**

*Anxious for Frank Expression of Opinions. Exclusive to "East Africa."*

INTERVIEWED by a representative of *East Africa* on the eve of his departure for East Africa, Sir E. Hilton Young, Chairman of the Commission which is to investigate and report upon closer union or federation of the East African Dependencies, said that though he could naturally not make any statement as to the subject matter of the Commission's inquiry, he knew he was expressing the thought, not of himself only, but of all his fellow Commissioners, when he stated that it was their hope that all shades of opinion in East Africa would be expressed to them with the greatest possible freedom. As already announced, access to the Commission would be free to all who desired to assist it with their evidence. The preparation of a written memorandum for the consideration of the Commission beforehand was of material assistance.

Sir Hilton Young added that necessarily the subject matter of the Commission's inquiries must be of the deepest interest to all inhabitants of the East African territories, and he had no doubt that all who had help to give towards the work of the inquiry, from their stores of knowledge and experience, would be willing to give it in the public interest.

After visiting Geneva on business of the League of Nations, Sir Hilton Young will be joined by Sir Reginald Mant and Mr. Oldham at Venice, and by Sir George Schuster at Khartoum. He is accompanied as Private Secretary by the Hon. C. W. Baillie-Hamilton, who has been Assistant Private Secretary to the Prime Minister. From Khartoum the Commission travel to Entebbe, arriving there for the beginning of their labours about January 17.

**Itinerary of the Commission**

The itinerary of the Commission is as follows:

January 13	...	Arrive Rejaf.
" 16	...	Buhaba.
" 17	...	Entebbe.
" 28	...	Leave Uganda by rail for Kenya.
February 16	...	Nairobi for Mombasa.
" 20	...	Mombasa for Moshi and Arusha.
" 21	...	Moshi for Tanganyika.
" 25	...	Tanga for Dar es Salaam.
March 1	...	Arrive Zanzibar.
" 11	...	Leave Zanzibar for Beira.
" 18	...	Beira for Zomba.
" 19	...	Arrive Zomba.
" 28	...	Leave Zomba.
" 29	...	Arrive Beira and leave for Salisbury.
" 30	...	Salisbury.
April 2	...	Leave Salisbury.
" 3	...	Arrive Bulawayo.
" 4	...	Livingstone.
" 11	...	Leave Livingstone.
" 17	...	Arrive Cape Town.

**CRITICISMS OF KENYA MEMORANDUM.**

*Memorandum of East African Governors.*

The Kenya memorandum has not unnaturally evoked a good deal of criticism, some of it more outspoken than might have been anticipated.

As we reported last week, Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda, compared the proposals with the position of a polygamous Oriental potentate with one chief wife (Tanganyika), while Uganda was relegated to the position of a hand-maid. Uganda, said His Excellency, would reply emphatically if informed that a marriage had been arranged on the lines proposed by the Convention.

Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika,

has been equally caustic, stating at the Caledonian Dinner in Dar es Salaam that the kindest thought about the memorandum was to regard it as a hoax. According to Press cables, Sir Hilton Young was frank in his references to an unspecified person, apparently Sir Edward Grigg, as to the Convention, for he is stated to have declared that he approached the federation question with clean hands, seeking nothing for himself. He had pulled no strings at home. He had been asked whether it would not have been better to have discussed closer union at a further Conference of Governors, but on arrival in England he found that one East African Governor had launched a scheme on his own account as an individual effort. Sir Donald asked Tanganyika to look at the Kenya manifesto and endeavour to remember that we need not all elect to live in a village that voted the earth flat. It was, he said, untrue that the Imperial Government was pressing for Federation. He maintained that the Hilton Young Commission would be impressed equally with the League of Nations with the soundness of the Native policy in the Mandated Territory.

**Native Representations.**

A telegram to *The Times* from Nairobi reports that the Kikuyu Central Association, an organisation of young Kikuyu with considerable support in the Reserve, has written to the Chief Native Commissioner, with a request that the communication be brought to the attention of the Governor, declaring that it is a wrong principle to place Native representation in the hands of Europeans, and contending that the time has arrived when Natives should be allowed self-expression. "Nobody," says the letter, "is able to change a European into an African or to have true sympathy towards the Native." The Association learns with great sorrow of the proposals to place the affairs of the Colony in the hands of a minority, a course which it states, will re-establish Native grievances. It protests against the suggestion of self-government for Kenya, favours direct control by the Colonial Office, and reminds the Imperial Government of its solemn pledge to protect African interests. Though the Association certainly does not speak in the name of the Natives of Kenya, this expression of African opinion is an indication of the widely divergent representations which may be expected to be made to the Commission.

**East African Campaign Stories.**

*East Africa* offers three guineas for the best true story of the East African Campaign received on or before March 1st, 1928. Entries may be of any length, and may deal with any side of the Campaign.

The sole conditions of entry are: (i) that the Editor's decision shall be final; (ii) that entries be typewritten on one side of the paper only, and be on the left-hand side of the page; (iii) that the words "Campaign Competition" be printed on each entry in the full name and address of the writer, though a pseudonym may be used for the purposes of publication; (iv) that every entrant attach a written statement that the facts are true (though the actual names of persons may, if desirable, be suppressed).

Even if you do not win the three guineas, your entry, if published will be paid for at *East Africa's* usual rates. The best story, not necessarily that with the most literary polish, will win.

**Send in your Story without Delay!**

## POSSIBILITIES AND PROBLEMS OF SETTLEMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

### II.—THE NATIVES AND THE LAND.

Specially written for "East Africa" by Frank Melland ("Africanus").

*Mr. Melland recently retired after spending twenty-six years in the Government Service of Northern Rhodesia, having been latterly District Commissioner at Broken Hill and Modakbuka. He has always been known as a keen student of African problems, his interest in which has led him to visit all the East African Dependencies.*

I HAVE stated that the principal elements in all settlement questions are the land and the Natives, and I have dealt superficially with some of the Native problems. Let us consider the land.

Northern Rhodesia has 388,000 square miles at present inhabited by only 1,100,000 Natives and 4,600 whites. It is therefore the least populated part of habitable Africa, though it is a beautifully fertile land. Consequently no area is so emphatically a sphere for the Dual Policy, since there is plenty of room for both white and black, who are obviously interdependent in this territory. In some parts of Africa it can easily be said that there is no justification or excuse for the alienation of any land to Europeans because the Native population can with its natural increase fully occupy all the land available. However, in Northern Rhodesia there is not only room, but great need for both.

We can have haphazard settlement or settlement outside autocratically made Native Reserves. Something can be said in favour of the former policy, but an overwhelming majority of Native administrators believes that the Reserve system is the only ultimately practical method.

#### Education Analyzed.

Native education is now recognized as necessary. All contact with Europeans educates Natives, though much of this education is bad, and all of it is aimless. To get Natives to work on mines, farms, railway construction, or portering, thus earning money and spending it in the stores, is not only a blind alley educationally, but leads to the deterioration of the Natives. Put bluntly, we are not leaving each generation as badly off as the previous one, but worse off. Only by sane education can we remedy it, and by education we must remedy it.

Education may be divided into three branches—

(1) Religious and moral.

(2) Clerical, from the primary to higher education.

(3) Industrial and agricultural.

I believe that the first should be left to the missions, and that the second and third are the affair of the State, but that they should go side by side with the first. Missions should continue their work in different centres, but when the State opens a training school, a mission or missions should be asked to open a branch close by so that the pupils whilst at school will have always moral and religious help near at hand. We shall do no good in Africa if we try to build up a religionless educated class, and, as the pupils would be taken at an impressionable age, this joint instruction would have a great effect on their characters as well as on their work.

#### Dangers of too much Clerical Education.

As regards the State branches of education, I unhesitatingly put the industrial and agricultural first. At one State school with which I am acquainted the proportion of teachers, both white and black, is three to one in favour of the clerical as against the industrial side. This should be reversed. I do not say that all clerical teaching or higher education is bad for Natives. Not only is there an obvious opening for a certain number of trained clerks, but the door should always be open for those with a special aptitude for higher mental training whose value to the Continent and their fellows will be great in the future. Nevertheless, to create thoughtlessly an army of clerks will tend to lead to a blind alley as surely as will casual employment of a purely muscular nature.

It may be objected that most Natives want clerical teaching and do not want industrial training, but it is as well as any critic can know it, but that means nothing. As a child I wanted to be a tram conductor and to drive a butcher's cart, but I was not allowed to have my own way. Had I been allowed to do as I wanted, I could justifiably have blamed my parents when I was older. Similarly, if we allow a large number of Natives, just because they want it, to develop into an army of unwanted clerks, they will with equal reason turn and send us their graduates later on for training them to a profession in which they will be undeployable in such numbers. Not only will they turn and curse us, but they will become agitators and use their learning to stir up discontent.

I believe that once a sensible system of education is started, though volunteer pupils will be readily forthcoming, especially as we shall have at first to build up our staff of Native teachers, which need will determine our pace, but even if not, I cannot see that this should prove an obstacle. To make a fetish of voluntarism in this way is merely paying lip service to freedom. To carry it too far is not to give freedom but to perpetuate backwardness and the holiness of unskilled manual labour. A little compulsion wisely applied will lead towards freedom and away from slavery. After all, education is not voluntary in England.

#### In Favour of Apprenticeship.

Then we come to apprenticeship—and some people write furiously to-day against any suggestion of Natives being apprenticed on farms. Personally, I look forward to seeing apprenticeship established on Government experimental stations and in Native Reserves, on private farms and in mines. If we wanted a big army in Central Africa we would get it easily, but we would naturally insist on enrolment for



a period of years with re-engagements. If it is right for a fighting army, why not for an industrial or agricultural army?

And here it may be noted that the fighting races need attention first. Under tribal rule their young men had to leave their time in the field. Between certain years it was their occupation and their duty to the tribe. How are we to replace this occupation, this State duty, with its educative discipline, if we do not organise a system of useful apprenticeship?

Tribalism in Africa cannot survive for ever in contact with the individualism of the governing races. Unless we start something now to take its place when it totters, Africa will fall with it. A system of apprenticeship and guilds will probably be the best buttress during the trying intermediate stages in the evolution of the African, an evolution which is taking place at a rate unparalleled in history.

#### The Guild System.

The essence of the guild system was that its members were taught their trade, became master-craftsmen, and then worked each for himself, at his craft. None worked for a wage. I want to see village industries fostered in Africa, and I want to see the majority of men working on their own, rather than as hands in a factory. In some trades there must be manual wage-earners, *i. e.*, in the building trade, mining industry, engineering shops; but for the real elevation of the Natives and for the occupation of their minds on safe lines we want to create master-spinners and weavers, tanners, saddlers, carpenters, wheelwrights, potters, and so on, each working in his own home for his own profit.

The guild system had a good deal of the communal spirit in its management. (It had also a good many abuses, which contributed largely to the downfall of the system, but, profiting by history, we should avoid these abuses.) As the Bantu system is based on communalism, any form of development which is allied to it and yet encourages and fosters individual effort seems more suitable than a system lacking this basis. Guilds exist in Africa to-day, and even where they do not they would seem quite natural to peoples accustomed to totems and clans. If individual guilds were started in the right way—as a Native system, not as a “white man’s idea”—there is no reason why their laws should not be as implicitly obeyed as are the rituals and taboos of the existing clans. As these clans, which had considerable disciplinary value, are breaking down, some similar institutions of a more elevated type would be invaluable in Tropical Africa.

Apart from agricultural and industrial possibilities, I believe that in the African medical staff were co-ordinated and had a training college for Natives, sending Bantu licentiates from their guilds to work in their own homes, they would do more than all the law in Africa to destroy the most powerful and noxious Native guild of all, the guild of the witch doctors. Education, knowledge and hygiene are the tools for uprooting that noxious creeper that covers the African landscape and impedes all progress. Laws and prisons have cut off a few tracks that speedily grow again.

#### Village Industries Best.

Modern industrial discontent and unrest has arisen from a multitude of causes, which can be identified but cannot be separated, as they are interdependent. One recognised cause is germinal at the point of issue. The substitution of mass production and big factories for individual craftsmanship and village industries destroyed the soul of labour. In village industries the worker took an intelligent interest in his craft and a pride in the article fashioned by his hands. He worked hard but with understanding,

and, on the whole, he was satisfied. True, there was industrial unrest throughout the world before the discovery of steam and machinery, but this was due to other causes and did not originate in the simple nature of the home-crafts. It is irrelevant when a man turns out an article himself, by his author's natural interest in it. When a man does no more than one minute operation in a part of a phase of the manufacture of an article, and repeats that operation continually with no variation, he has no interest in the article to the manufacture of which he is contributing. Lacking interest in his work, he has to seek it elsewhere, for human beings must have some interest in life. Though this is but one reason, it is a contributory cause of our present discontent in Europe. Let us not duplicate it in Tropical Africa.

To take one simple example, while I want to see African cotton spun and woven into cloth in Africa, I am not anxious to see arising big cotton mills which employ large numbers of hands, human parts of a gigantic machine. (This would also add to the African slump or compound problem.) Big factories would neither elevate the Natives nor stave off unrest; they would add enormously to our difficulties by grafting a scion of modern industrial ferment on to the present stock of unrest already sufficiently visible, whereas village industries based on apprenticeship and the guild system would, I believe, lead to the sane and safe development of Africa by striking at the roots of the existing restlessness.

#### Individualism must be fostered.

Tribalism is the main prop of the African structure. I believe that if Africa is to progress individualism—which cannot be kept as it is now—must be gradually fostered and guided, and that the effort to buttress communalism for ever is doomed to failure, but I do not believe in hastening the advance of individualism nor in taking away this communal prop until Africa has been prepared for the change. Family authority and tribal authority must be maintained, and Africa must be built up through them. To attract the youth of the continent to factories, and many would be attracted thereto, as they are to the existing industrial centres—would be to create quickly a mass of Natives to whom tribal authority is the meaningless relic of a bygone age. To build up village industries will help to maintain village authority and will help to keep much of the youth of Africa where it is needed, at home and content, besides which the guilds will have grown into organisations ready to take the place when present tribal authority crumbles.

Africa cannot stand alone; she will be controlled by white or brown. The brown races, with the Moslem nation as their ambition, aim at control through Muhammadanism, which, being a militant religion, easily collects converts and with equal ease turns converts into aident proselytes. This we cannot combat by selfish commercialisation and exploitation, or by educating some of the youths and leaving 95% to find their own salvation, consigning in villages or confined to purely muscular and mechanical work which calls for no creative energy. I suspect that we are treating labour as a commodity to be used solely in the interest of the white races is already beginning to cause revolt in the minds of many Natives. There must be co-operation, development of Native interests by the Natives themselves under European guidance. The masses must be educated in their homes.

#### A Critical Point in African Evolution.

Tribal authority, already undermined by us, cannot shoulder this new responsibility unaided, besides

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which, being in its essence conservative, it would not make a good control in an era of rapid evolution. We have to-day reached a critical point in African evolution and on the choice that we must now make hangs the destiny of a continent, maybe of the world. Though a stupefying responsibility, we cannot shirk it. If there is a better way than that above suggested, I should be only too glad to hear of it, for the path I advocate, although it seems to me sound, is not an easy one to follow.

Village teaching is in some respects the most important part of the whole problem; for to raise the African *en masse* we must start at the bottom in the village kraal or garden, the centre of tribal and family influence, and work upwards, not vice versa. I have put higher teaching and apprenticeship first because we must necessarily train the teachers who should, whilst at school, invariably be taught to respect and obey those over them, so that on their return to village life they will respect and not despise their chiefs and headmen. The fifth commandment is not the least important of the ten. Village instruction in the simple arts and crafts can start at once, but it can never become a living force without a constant flow of instructed Natives returning to their homes to teach, and to show by their skill and success the advantages of education. Discrimination must be shown in choosing industries suitable to each locality.

**Right Selection of Teachers.**

The selection of teachers is vitally important. In civilised lands the teaching profession is very mixed; while many a teacher is really gifted and has a call for his or her work, it is unfortunately true that many undertake teaching only because they cannot earn a living in any other way. This, serious at home, is fatal in Africa. Experience shows that when once such an incompetent teacher settles in Africa he does not leave, but gets a greater degree of comfort and freedom from real want than he could in any other way; and he does incalculable harm.

All teachers of Natives, mission or State, should be licensed, as are medical men. If we do not allow unskilled men to minister to people's bodies, we should not allow the unskilled to minister to their minds. If such a licensed teacher proves unsatisfactory, his licence should not be renewed. He can not be allowed to earn his living at the expense of our African wards.

The world looks to Britain for a lead, and "Let every baby born have a sporting chance" were two sayings of the Prince of Wales in 1919. Will Britain give a lead in Africa now and let her wards have a sporting chance? If so, will Government, after taking the best advice they can get, give us a policy for education in Africa and explain it fully to the European settlers and to the Natives?

**The Problem of Native Cattle.**

It only remains to deal with the problem of Native cattle before approaching in my next article the direct points of European settlement. In many districts the Natives have far too many cattle, which are comparatively worthless. These form a particularly important problem in allocating Reserves, and affect the general future prosperity of the Native and indirectly of the European settler who wants at the start to buy Native stock for grading purposes. Native cattle are commonly called scrub stock, poor in quality, inbred, and weak. They have a very low market value, and their numbers aggravate grazing problems and increase the risk of disease. When a Native sells—which he is often reluctant to do, since he takes pride in the number of his stock—he sells

the worst beast he has. Some tribes keep all their best cattle.

It seems to me that this problem should be dealt boldly, and that some drastic and admittedly unpopular law for compulsory selling of surplus stock would prove the best solution. Government could ensure the stock being sold at a fair price, and could compensate the sellers for this compulsion by introducing stud bulls for service with Native cows. The Native is not a fool, and of the reasons for reducing numbers, and the advantages of improved breeding were explained; comparatively little opposition would be encountered if it were done, as practically everything of this kind must be done, compulsorily and not by arguing with the African. In return there would be not only less crowding, but the value of the stock would be greatly increased, an important consideration, especially in a territory which, while still unproved agriculturally, is undoubtedly a splendid pastoral country.

The sacrificial slaughter of stock by Natives, such as the Ba-Ila (or Mashukulumbwe), has long worried both the administrative and the veterinary staff of Northern Rhodesia. If the rule I have suggested were enforced, might we not find the solution of this difficulty? We could explain that the dead chief who was being honoured by this slaughter of bulls would be more properly honoured by the slaughter of purely Native-bred bulls than by that of graded animals, and thus we could encourage them to keep their grade bulls for breeding purposes. Had Northern Rhodesia adopted a cattle policy, she could have supplied the beef and butter requirements of her own people and of the Katanga, which, despite her splendid geographical position, she cannot to-day do.

(To be concluded.)

**LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION FOR NATIVES.****Sir Frederick Lugard's Views.**

"The Mandates system," said Sir Frederick Lugard last week at one of the fortnightly luncheons for business men arranged by the London Missionary Society, "is new to international law. The Permanent Mandates Commission can only rely on the coercive force of the public opinion of the world to remedy any slackness on the part of a mandatory. It is sometimes said that a mandate is mere camouflage to cover annexation. Even General Smuts, told a South African audience this on coming back from Versailles. I do not think you would find anyone in South Africa who would endorse that assertion to-day.

"The degree of so-called self-government in a Crown Colony is measured by the number of unofficial members on the Legislative Council. These unofficial members consist in West Africa partly of Europeans and partly of Europeanised Natives. The latter are mostly lawyers, who can rarely speak the language of their so-called constituents. The first step forward is the substitution of a certain number of elected in place of nominated members.

"A Legislative Council provides an outlet for such educated and partially educated opinion as exists," said Sir Frederick; "but in my judgment it needs to be supplemented by institutions which have their roots in Native tradition and mentality, and are capable of growth and progress with the evolution of the people. The solution seems to me to lie in the creation of units of Native administration like Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland in South Africa."

## CHRISTMAS WITH THE E.A.M.R.

Recollections of Kajjado.

Specially written for "East Africa."

By J. Drayville Squires.

My most dangerous and cheerless campaign Christmas was spent in the enteric ward of Nairobi hospital on a diet of milk and water. I recovered from the enteric, and as it was good milk and good water I really cannot grumble. The other three Christmases were all spent within reach of a pudding, and two of them were spent well out of the danger zone. As it happens, the least dangerous was the most interesting.

In December, 1914, half a dozen of us were sent back to take charge of the E.A.M.R. remounts at Kajjado. It was a "cushy" job, and a welcome slack spell after a period of strenuous patrolling and starvation.

Kajjado was a very scattered collection of railway sheds, tin huts, camps and European bungalows, spread over a two-mile radius and bisected by the line of the Magadi Railway. The country was bare, open, rolling *veld*, devoid of any interesting feature save the too common one of herds of game.

Our duties consisted of superintending the watering and feeding of the animals belonging to the men on leave. We had therefore little to do, plenty to ride and few worries. The only thing that disturbed us was the fact that four valuable ponies were missing from our lines and could not be traced. Animals frequently got loose, strayed, and were recovered with little trouble, but these four seemed to have vanished completely. We suspected that they were running wild with zebra or had been found by lions.

## A Sing-Song Falls.

Christmas found the few scattered units of Kajjado without any organised method of spending the festivity. Supplies, transport and hospital all had their little cliques, and as the remainder of the details were mostly birds of passage no general jamboree was provided.

Somebody did start a sing-song in the evening, but Kajjado was a cold, windy and dusty spot and could never lend itself to open air conviviality, so the proceedings were foredoomed to failure.

It was the usual style of thing. A beery-looking gent with a wealth of gesture and a nasal voice commenced to sing what sounded like—

"I stan, dinna lannof rowses—er,

Burr I dream offa lamb an' snow—er,

Other similar turns followed, including the inevitable "Gunga Din," and led up to the star turn, a sergeant of the Lancers, who was billed for a club-swinging display. His clubs were two empty lime-juice bottles, which he first poised aloft with his chest well out and his head thrown back. In that fatal instant the dregs of the lime juice trickled down into his eye and, metaphorically speaking, the curtain had to be rung down on him. The verdict of the audience was that it served him right for playing with such dangerous stuff as lime juice, and we returned to camp to seek our own amusement.

## Hypnotism.

Our fascinating hobby at this time was hypnotism. One member of the party was really an expert operator, and night after night persuaded him to carry out tests and experiments, daily offering ourselves as subjects.

Many people, by the way, confuse hypnotism with spiritualism. Hypnotism is a recognised science, often put to medical use. Spiritualism has little scientific foundation and rests only on conjecture. People in a hypnotic trance will often reproduce

spiritualistic phenomena, and it is difficult to say that the phenomena seen are due to the operator by self-hypnotism.

We had passed through the usual stages of clowning, inducing the subjects to eat candles and perform silly tricks, and had got on to the interesting subject of clairvoyance. It was discovered that one of the horse-line boys was a splendid subject. He would be put into a hypnotic sleep, a small object pressed to his forehead for a time, and then taken away and hidden. Then at the operator's bidding he would walk straight to it, wherever it might be.

I myself had such faith in his powers that I lent my only pipe for the experiment, and after the sleeper had "sensed" it for some time, I took it outside the tent and hurled it far into the long grass. The boy, who had not seen the direction of the throw, was ordered to his feet, and with his eyes still shut, walked into the night, himself following excitedly with hurricane lamps. He went straight to the pipe as unhesitatingly as if it had been marked with a flag in broad daylight.

## Clairvoyance.

This was wonderful enough, but what followed was stranger still. One member of the party, who was given to hanging round the camp bar, had been hypnotised some time before and received the suggestion that he could not touch drink for a fortnight. It had worked—and for that time he was a very miserable teetotaler. He consented to act as subject again this night on condition that no such monkey tricks were played with his absorbing powers. This was agreed to, and he was soon in a deep sleep. We tested him with severe pinches and pin-pricks to prove he was not shamming. He began to talk incoherently, and the operator ventured the opinion that he might be clairvoyant too.

"Ask him if he can see those missing ponies," said the man from whose squadron they were missing. Old Pat, the sleeper, mumbled and stirred at the question and put out his hand, fumbling at something in the air, and then replied that he could see them. He could not be induced to describe where they were, but gave a wave of his hand in the direction and again fumbled in the air.

"When you wake," said the hypnotist firmly, "you will remember where you have seen them and be able to find them. Sleep a little longer, and then wake gradually as I count three."

Pat woke and stared round as if in an unexpected spot and then was silent.

"Seen the ponies, Pat?" asked somebody.

"Why, why!" said Pat, "dammit, I have! I put my finger in the hole in Wright's pony's withers to make sure. I know just where they are. Come on, let's go."

It was late then and we all refused, told Pat it was an hallucination and settled to sleep.

## After the Ponies.

Before it was properly light Pat was up and dragging his saddle off the rack. In reply to our "What's up?" he said he was off to get the lost ponies, and, carried away by his confident air, we turned out too.

Pat was away before we had saddled, and we followed his line, straight as a die over the railway to the fan corner of the camp and on beyond into some broken and bushy *veld*. Pat reined in at the top of a ridge and pointed below as we came galloping after.

There was a curious sudden depression in the ground, and at the bottom of it within a well-made thorn fence were tied our missing ponies, in good condition, including the one with the hole in its



BRITISH TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA

The Manchester Guardian & Commercial... considerable pronouncement to the Results of East Africa's recent competition designed to increase British trade in the territories, and, reporting the results of numerous inquiries made amongst Manchester shippers, says inter alia—

But it is easy to obtain British textiles it does not follow that only British goods are bought. Even in cotton goods competition in the East African market is keen, our most active competitors being Holland, Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia. In goods such as grey linbos business is in the hands of the United States, Bombay and Japan. The market is so vast that its requirements, and consequently competition, vary in each district, but, in a general way, it might be said that while Lancashire does a fair business in bleached shirtings, drills, and prints, Italian competition is keen in indigo prints and other types of dyed goods.

Holland has been making headway at Lancashire's expense in kangas and kikois—Native garments which consist of just a large square of material with a big printed design—because of the Dutch manufacturers' ability to supply block-printed patterns at a reasonable figure. Lancashire can only offer machine-printed goods at prices within the Natives' reach, with the result that the Native, who prefers the attractive if crude hand printing, frequently buys foreign goods. That it is the cost of the printing and not of the cloth which leads to loss of business is apparent from the fact that this country frequently supplies Holland with grey cloth for printing and subsequent shipment to the British Colonies.

The inability of British manufacturers to make much headway in miscellaneous goods presents a different problem. Some of the commodities mentioned by East Africa are goods of everyday use, such as matches, pencils, pots and pans, hardware, stoves, hats, wash-boxes, padlocks, and goods particularly suited for East Africa, such as hurricane lanterns and anti-glare glasses. The comment of an important general shipping house which does a big business with East Africa is that it is almost impossible to sell British goods there on account of the price. Take the case of hurricane lanterns. These goods from Germany are selling at 20s. 10 to 25s. a dozen landed in East Africa, while it is doubtful whether they could be purchased in this country at the same price ex-works. Pots and pans are chiefly German, and so are cutlery and padlocks, where, apart from the price factor, British makers are not so ready to adapt themselves to market requirements as their competitors. British matches do not sell on account of price, of these remarks apply, of course, to the Native trade, which constitutes the bulk demand. There may be some demand for British goods from the Europeans, but this business is very small and is amply catered for by the large stores.

East Africa in the Press.

THE FAME OF THE CARRIER CORPS.

This supplement to the Official Gazette of Zanzibar, writing of the celebration of Remembrance Day, says:

Not a few of those who stood there but must have remembered, in their silent tribute to their own dead, those men of Zanzibar whose lives were sacrificed in a struggle between rival European nations with which they had neither concern nor voluntary affinity. The imperishable fame of the Carrier Corps was sung in a very moving poem which appeared anonymously in these columns in November last year, but the thought goes on from these men to all the thousands of Africans, ours and the so-called enemy, doomed at the instance of the European warmongers to perish by each other's hands.

A MISSIONARY ON SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Donald Fraser, the well-known Nyasaland missionary who returned to Scotland recently, completes his four column review of Mr. McGregor Ross's book in The Scots Observer with the words: "The tremendous moral of the book is that we are trustees of the Native people, and cannot shift our responsibility. When the white colonist calls for self-government his record of twenty years only convinces us that it would be a criminal act of complacency, or weariness with a troublesome problem, for us to demit our trusteeship." The reviewer unfortunately appears to have allowed every statement in the book at its full face value. East Africa has shown the danger of that course, and one of our correspondents has pointed out a clear case of serious error of fact on Mr. Ross's part. His challenge has been ignored by the author.

EXAGGERATIONS CONCERNING TANGANYIKA.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Boston Evening Transcript writes of Tabora as follows:

Two hundred miles east to the old Arab town of Tabora, on which the Germans built the foundation of a city designed for fifty thousand whites? It has a white population of a hundred and thirty-four. The hotel is half a mile from the station, the bank half a mile from the hotel, and everything else half a mile from anywhere. Tabora isn't much of a place. Anyway, a few days before, four lions walked into town, killed a tame deer near the bank, and killed or damaged some people. Then a lioness came looking for her lost mate. Every night hyenas were heard howling, and where hyenas are, lions are not far away. This is a country of black people, and in fifty years whites have won Tanganyika Territory fewer than twenty five hundred people to match five million blacks.

Figures are, certainly, if not accurate. What evidence is there that the Germans contemplated the residence of fifty thousand Europeans at Tabora? We can think of none. The delusion that there have been only 2,500 whites in Tanganyika during the past half-century is likewise furiously incorrect. The resident European population in 1914 was 5,336, to-day it is probably nearer 4,000.

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But East Africa is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention its name in replying to an advertisement.

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## A LIBEL ON KENYA FARMING.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Daily Chronicle*, writing as "A Kenyan Farmer," depicts settlement in the Colony as an eternal war not only against mobs of elephants, baboons, and other bushveld bandits, but actually against mysterious marauders akin to ghosts and devils—which little list he elaborates later on to include buffalo, hippo, wildebeeste, bush pigs, zebra, lion, leopard, Nandi bear, porcupines, rats, cats, and the humble tsetse fly—one bite from which, "he assures the world," is enough to kill the sturdiest pedigree bull that ever wore a nose-ring. The article, which is entitled "Where Farmers Fight to Live," strikes us as a most mischievous piece of misrepresentation, especially at a moment when the Colony is planning a scheme for closer white settlement. We should be the last to deny that each and every one of the beasts mentioned—except the "marauders akin to ghosts and devils," with which we do not profess acquaintance—is at one time or another responsible for damage, often very considerable damage, to the crops of farmers, European and Native; but unfortunately the uninitiated reader of the article could scarcely avoid the impression that a settler's life is one endless combat with the beasts of the field and that the chances in favour of mere man are poor and unattractive.

Had the article not borne the statement that it was written by a Kenya farmer, we should have judged it to be the hair-raising product of some free-lance journalist at Home into whose hands had fallen the latest report of the Kenya Game Department, coupled, perhaps, with cuttings of a few fugitive articles published in non-East African newspapers. Whoever he be, the "Kenyan farmer" responsible for this effort would render better service to his adopted country if he would concentrate on the production of maize or coffee or the raising of sheep or cattle. Probably he is unaware of the ill-effects of sensational articles such as his own, but any publicity expert whom he cares to consult will bear out our statement that such contributions are a great disservice to any young Colony.

## PORTUGUESE JOURNALISTS—AND PIGS!

East Africa has on several occasions referred to Portuguese East Africa's attempts to interfere with the liberty of the Press. The *Lourenço Marques Guardian*, discussing Portugal's latest fiat that none but the possessor of a journalistic diploma may contribute to the enlightenment or amusement of the public through the newspapers—which, in a modern State, are the eyes and ears of the nation—says—

The result, of course, will be that journalism will become more mechanical. Journalists will be deprived of individuality, just as are pigs when they pass through a sausage machine. Real journalism, however, is individuality, and the more play that individuality has the better must the results be on the whole, no matter what the point of view. Individuality, of course, promotes freedom. It is true that freedom may degenerate into licence, but licence can be countered in many ways, the best of which, undoubtedly, is responsibility. State control, however, largely takes away responsibility. This may be good for some governments, but it cannot surely be good for communities that have souls and sense. A curb on responsibility means a curb on progress, and the greatest instrument of progress to-day is, with all its drawbacks, the Press. That there is room for improvement none can deny, but there is room for improvement everywhere, from governments downwards.

## A TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON.

... sailing from Port Amelia to United Empire...

of the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1873 the British India Steam Navigation Company's attention first turned to the East African littoral. In that year they started a modest service between Aden and Zanzibar. MacKinnon gave his personal surveillance to this new section of the enterprise and soon established himself high in the favour of Sultan Bargash of Zanzibar. Four years later the Sultan offered him a 70 years' lease of the sovereign rights of the whole mainland dominions of Zanzibar. These extended from Longue, at the extremity of the island to Warsheik, now in Italian Somaliland, and inland as far as the eastern frontier of the Congo Free State. This territory, which included Lakes Nyasa, Tanganyika and Victoria, comprised an area of 590,000 square miles (Rhodesia, north and south, embraces only 440,000). MacKinnon turned down the proposed concession to the Foreign Office. The latter declined to ratify it, and (may it not be said) so flung wantonly away an empire which has cost infinite blood and treasure to retrieve since then.

The German East Africa Company, at that time lately come upon the scene, eagerly opened arms for the proffered gift and, with the veiled pressure of their Government behind them, were able to obtain from the Sultan the territory afterwards known as German East Africa. It was only then that the English Foreign Office woke up and enlisted MacKinnon's influence to obtain from the Sultan as much of his mainland territory as was unappropriated by the Germans. In this he was successful, and in 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company was formed to administer it, and, with MacKinnon as chairman, received a royal charter for the purpose. The Company from the outset was beset with enormous difficulties. Starved of political sympathy and sympathy, it had incessantly to fight the most capricious aggressions of foreign interests heavily subsidised by their respective Governments.

For payment of rent and administration expenses the Company mainly depended on the Customs revenue. In 1892, however, the British Government declared the territory to be within its free trade zone and so swept away without compensation the fiscal mainstay of the Company. A constitutional scheme of taxation proposed by the latter was also disallowed. The Company, thus torpedoed, was unable to carry on. Its trading side was being ruined in reverse. Eventually there was nothing left for it but to surrender its charter and permit the Government to take over its assets and interests on the latter's own terms. In the ultimate result it was able to emerge solvent indeed, but with four-fifths of its capital lost; while the judgment, foresight and patriotism of its founder had added another dominion to the British Empire.

We understand that Capt. Preston of the Township Authority is looking for the blood of the blighter who knocked down one of his poles and Kitten street lamps outside the Kampala Club the other night. — *Uganda News*

## PARTNER WANTED.

A SETTLER, with many years' experience in Kenya, is willing to take partner in a farm of 2,000 acres, in the Ngari district, for wheat growing and horse breeding. The neighbourhood, which is very healthy, has the advantage of a trout river, which runs through the estate, while polo and hunting are to be obtained close by. Capital required £3,500. References: Standard Bank of South Africa, Reply Box 145, "East Africa," 97, Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 1.

## PERSONALIA.

Mrs. C. E. Ross is on leave from Dar es Salaam pending transfer to Nigeria.

Mr. J. G. McDougall, Senior Magistrate, is acting Puisne Judge, Tanganyika.

Mr. J. A. Hoogterp has arrived from Kenya by the R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle."

Canon E. F. Spanton returned last week from his visit to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Seth-Smith, of Uganda, on the birth of a daughter.

Mr. H. B. Atkinson and Mr. G. Potter left Southampton last week for Mombasa via the Cape.

Mr. Justice J. E. R. Stevens and Mr. C. F. G. Doran, Crown Counsel, Kenya, are at present on leave.

Sir Montague Barlow, who left London last week for Kenya, expects to return about the end of February.

Lady Francis Scott is to spend a few weeks at Maloja for the winter sports before returning to Kenya.

Mr. H. L. Donaldson, of the Kenya Telegraph Department, died recently whilst on leave in England.

Mr. A. H. L. Wyatt, M.C., Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika, has been posted to Tabora on his return from leave.

Mr. C. W. Seymour-Hall has been appointed Assistant District Commissioner for the Northern sub-District of the Island of Zanzibar.

Amongst Administrative Officers now on leave from Tanganyika are Mr. G. A. R. W. Ainsdell, from Dar es Salaam, and Mr. J. H. Welch from Ufipa.

The Duchess of York received a few days ago the Governor of Mauritius and a deputation from the island, which presented a souvenir album of photographs.

The Hon. H. U. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, was on Remembrance Day invested by the Governor, Sir John Chamberlaine, with the insignia of the C.M.C.

Captain Algerton Smith, who was secretary to the Kenya Court at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, is, we hear, now settled in Canterbury as an insurance broker.

Congratulations to Mr. Carl [redacted] who arrived in Nairobi in his Fokker machine on Thursday last, thus establishing the record of being the first East African settler to fly his own aeroplane out from Europe. Owing to the need for repairs to the petrol tank, Mr. Carberry does not now intend to continue his flight to the Cape, as had been his original idea.

We are informed that Mr. E. E. Colville, C.M.C., Provincial Commissioner, Northern District, has been appointed District Commissioner, Northern District, and will be leaving Nyasaland about the beginning of the New Year.

Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of the Sudan, was one of the guests of the Khartoum Caledonians Society at its St. Andrew's Night Dinner. Mr. Nigel G. Davidson, the Chieftain, who is Legal Secretary to the Government, presided.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edwin Alderson, who died a few days ago at the age of sixty-eight, served with the expedition sent to relieve General Gordon in Khartoum. In 1896 he wrote "With the Mounted Infantry and the Mashonaland Field Force."

Mr. V. G. Glenday, who has just arrived Home from Kenya, was prominent some eighteen months ago in the routing of a party of Abyssinians in the Lake Rudolph district, where, in thick bush, a little party of K.A.R. under himself and Lieut. Robertson waylaid forty raiders, killing fourteen, wounding twenty, and recapturing half the stock they had looted. Mr. Glenday, who, joining the Service in 1913, has served for years in the Northern Frontier and Nandi areas and in Somaliland, is a keen athlete, with a special fondness for golf. He is an M.A. of Oxford University.

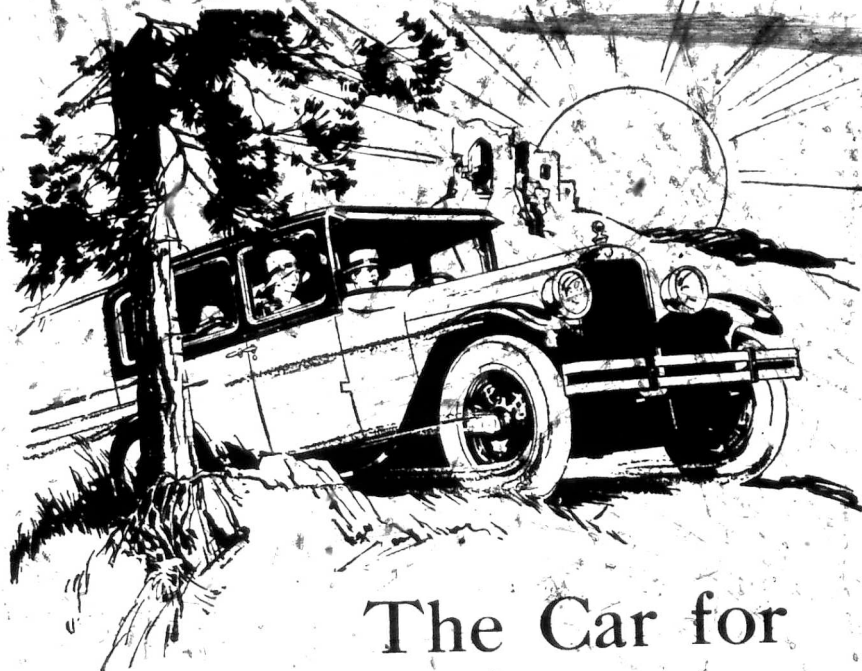
## DEATH OF A SOMALILAND V.C.

Brigadier-General G. L. Smith.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLEMENT LESLIE SMITH, V.C., M.C., whose death in Italy at the age of forty-nine is announced, took part in the Somaliland operations from May, 1903, to June, 1904, as a special service officer, winning the Victoria Cross for his gallantry, which was gazetted in the following terms:—

"At the commencement of the fight at Jidballi on January 10, 1904, the enemy made a very sudden and determined rush on the 5th Somali Mounted Infantry from under cover of bushes close at hand. They were supported by rifle fire, advanced very rapidly, and got right amongst our men. Lieutenant Smith, Somali Mounted Infantry, and Lieutenant J. R. Welland, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps, went out to the aid of Hospital Assistant Bahamat Ali, who was wounded, and endeavoured to bring him out of action on a horse, but the rapidity of the enemy's advance rendered this impossible, and the hospital assistant was killed. Lieutenant Smith then did all that any man could do to bring out Dr. Welland, helping him to mount a horse and, when that was shot, a mule. This also was hit and Dr. Welland was speared by the enemy. Lieutenant Smith stood by Dr. Welland to the end, and when that officer was killed, was within a few paces of him, endeavouring to keep off the enemy with his revolver. At the time the Dervishes appeared to be all round him, and it was marvellous that he escaped with his life."

Lieutenant Smith transferred to the Egyptian Army, served in the Sudan in 1906, was promoted to captain in the following year, and in the early part of 1915 commanded the Camel Corps in the operation in the Nuba mountains, gaining the M.C. for distinguished services in the field. He obtained rapid promotion, and in December, 1916, was given command of the Imperial Camel Brigade with the temporary rank of brigadier-general. He retired in 1925.



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**Camp Fire Comments.**

**Native Magic.**

Mr. Butt-Thompson's reference in his interesting letter to *East Africa* on "Native Africa Secret Societies" to the "bottle-calabash" trick and to the "bowing bones" raises the query: When will these African mysteries be adequately investigated? We have a Society for Psychical Research and Sir Oliver Lodge engaged in testing spiritualism scientifically; when shall we have a serious study of African magic? The tricks of Indian conjurers—the mango tree, the boy in the basket, the rope trick—have been often described, as often doubted, and as uselessly ascribed to "collective hypnotism"—which is really no explanation. It is interesting to note that these very tricks were seen and described by Ibn Batuta, the famous Arab traveller, in the fourteenth century, and he was so overcome at seeing the boy ascend the rope thrown upwards by the magician, and by the severed limbs of the lad falling to the ground; that he was taken with "a faintness." "Whereat," he says, "the Raja ordered a restorative." Native magic is every whit as worthy of scientific study as the reputed manifestations of spiritualism and the alleged haunted houses of England.

**Native Language by Gramophone.**

It is good news that a number of men from Oxford and Cambridge, who have been appointed under the Colonial Office to various parts of Africa, are to have a short course of instruction in Swahili or Hausa, so that when they reach their posts they will have at least a grounding in the vernacular. The Dutch have long been ahead of us in that respect. The recruits they send to Java, even those who are to serve as overseers on the sugar estates, all undergo a full course of training in the Malay language, so that they waste no time when they begin their work among Natives. The School of Oriental Studies, with the assistance of the Linguaphone Company, is undertaking the teaching of Chinese and Persian by means of the gramophone, a method which has for some time been in use at Quindley School in the French and German classes. But why is the idea confined to Chinese and Persian? Surely it might be extended to the Bantu tongues, which would make good records, and Colonists, if such records were on the market, would gladly take them to Africa with them and use them, with great profit to themselves and to the general standard of the language among Europeans. The School of Oriental Studies would surely be equally glad to have Swahili records.

**"Nigger."**

A Kenya contemporary relates the sad tale of a house boy in Mombasa who gave his *baana* notice to leave because the cook called him a "nigger." Though resignation does not seem to have been necessary on the part of the aggrieved house boy, our sympathies are with him. "Nigger" is a word long barred by all-decent Europeans in Africa, and in the West it is used as a gross form of insult by one Negro to another. When a market woman begins her trade with, "Nigger maan!" or "You thick-skinned nigger," teeth, nails and heads are pretty sure to be brought into play, and the police court, or the hospital, is not far off. We hope we have heard the last of it.

**What's Hard Work?**

Captain Beechie, Kenya's Game Warden, in his annual report on poaching and indiscriminate slaughter, and remarks that "shooting is much better fun than ploughing." But it is, far harder work. Big game hunting of any sort is real toil, and toiling after elephants is probably as strenuous a form of labour as mortal man can undertake. Human nature is a queer thing. To see an East Indian ploughing his rice field, his feet in water, his naked body smeared with clay, his head and spine exposed to the tropical sun is to realise that no Government would dare to institute such labour as a legal punishment: the Aborigines Protection Society would raise such a protest as never was if they came to hear of it. Similarly with a Chinaman toiling in a Malayan tin mine. Yet these hardy folk do these things unconcernedly, as all in the way of earning their living, and would be the first to complain if their habits were interfered with.

**The Wild Bees of Africa.**

Beeswax, even in these days of adulteration, substitutes and German *ersatz* productions, is still made by bees; and the export from Tanganyika alone—6,147 cwts. in 1926, to the value of £48,179—argues the presence of bees in the Territory. Some bees! As a matter of fact, the "little people" are a considerable factor in life in that part of the world. It is a common thing in the hills to hear what one mistakes for the hum of an aeroplane, and to see a black ball whirling down the valley—a swarm of Native bees. Not infrequently, too, travellers are held up on the road by bees, and it is peril of life to pass them.

The story of the use made by the Germans of Native bee-hives in the battle of Tanga is an old but a well-authenticated one, and a tethered donkey was certainly killed by bees within a few yards of the Tanga Club. But perhaps their best effort was the holding up at Muhesa of the mail train from Tanga to Moshi. The roof of the old *boma* at Muhesa was the home of a vast swarm of bees, which were a great source of worry to the Administration. By some means or other, which have never been explained, the bees were evicted, and promptly invaded Muhesa station just as the train came in. The panic was indescribable. Every Native incontinently fled, passengers took refuge in such portions of the carriages as could be closed, and the only hero was the guard—who was lucky enough to find some sacks, clad in which he paraded the station cursing the staff, from engine driver to station master. A fox-terrier travelling with a European bolted, but was caught by the bees and died within the hour.

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A GENUINE 'APPARITION'

A PAPER'S Ghost Story

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

DEAR SIR,

I do not know exactly what Mr. Trenchman means in his contribution in your issue of 22 November 24 when he says, 'even the missionaries are very loath to relate uncanny experiences, although they have the material.' Missionaries are certainly loath to propagate foolish and even pernicious stories which may perpetuate a far too prevalent belief in ghosts, phantoms, and other alleged manifestations of the so-called supernatural, which really have their basis in mere superstition. These stories, I am convinced, when properly investigated, will be found to have a simple and natural explanation. I can give an instance within my own experience?

When I first came to Africa I was in charge of a Native church in an outlying district. It was a small building of the usual mud-walled, thatched-type, with perhaps more windows than was customary, a feature of which I was not a little proud. Coming home one moonlight night after a round of visits, I peered casually into the church and was surprised to see the figure of what looked like a man standing on a bench in the body of the building.

I unlocked the door and went in, but the figure had vanished. Thinking I must have been mistaken, I went out again, locking the door behind me. Glancing once more through the west window, I was amazed to see the man still standing where I had first seen him. Thoroughly annoyed, I entered once more, only to find the figure no longer there. This time I made a careful search through the whole building, under the benches, behind the altar, in every nook and corner where I thought a man could possibly conceal himself, but I discovered nothing. Once more I went outside, unlocked the door, and again I saw the apparition as before. For the third time I made investigation, and at last discovered that the moonlight through the shadow of a banana tree growing outside the church in such a way that to a person standing by the west window it appeared as if someone was standing on a bench.

Had I not had the curiosity and persistence to refuse to leave until I had found an explanation of what at first sight seemed a manifestation of the uncanny, I (as I have often said) should have had a real ghost-story to tell to the idle and credulous!

Yours faithfully,  
A THOROUGH SCEPTIC.

London, W.C.

'EAST AFRICA' AND POPPY DAY.

A Letter from Earl Jellicoe

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

DEAR SIR,

I write to say how very much I have appreciated your participation in the National Remembrance Campaign for Remembrance Day.

As no doubt you will be aware, the 1927 Remembrance Day Appeal has proved an outstanding success, and there is every indication that the final total will reach very nearly the half-million figure for which my helpers throughout the country have aimed.

To a very large degree, this success has been due to the generous publicity given to the appeal by advertisers, and for your valuable share in this I wish to express to you not only my own very grateful thanks, but also the gratitude of those on whose behalf I appeal.

Yours very truly,  
H.A.G. F.M.

London, W.

TEA PLANTING IN NYASALAND

Dr. E. J. Burley on the Planters.

To the Editor of 'East Africa'

DEAR SIR,

As there has been some little controversy in your columns about the earliest introduction of the tea bush into cultivation in Nyasaland, the following details may be of interest.

The earliest attempt to introduce coffee and tea that I have been able to trace was in 1878, when plants of both species were brought out from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (the 'Regius Kew'), of which at that time was John Hutton Balfour, by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, a gardener of the Blantyre Mission of the Church of Scotland. All these died except one coffee plant, from which 400 seedlings were raised, and these yielded 14 cwt. of coffee in 1883. By 1891 the coffee industry was firmly established in the Mlanje district, and in 1901 the area under the crop was nearly 17,000 acres, but by 1925 it had fallen to 857, mainly as a result of an unsuccessful fight against insect pests.

In 1888 a further attempt was made to introduce tea, Dr. Elmslie of the Livingstonia Mission of the Free Church of Scotland taking out plants in a Wardian case from the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, to the Keepership of which Isaac Bayley Balfour had just succeeded. These plants were handed to Mr. Duncan at the Blantyre Mission Garden, where two survived and one is still to be seen. Seed from these early plants was taken to Lauderdale and Thornwood Coffee Estates in Mlanje, in one of which it was being planted in 1891, apparently by Mr. Henry Brown. In 1895 Mr. Alexander Whyte reported, at the request of Commissioner (afterwards Sir Harry) Johnston and of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, that 'Tea of good varieties, Assam and China, has been introduced, but it is not yet cultivated to any extent. It grows luxuriantly and ought to do well in some districts.' I see no reason why it should not become a profitable cultivation.

It is certain that Mr. Brown was responsible for the extensive early planting at Thornwood Estate, samples of manufactured tea from which, received for export in 1898, are preserved in the Museum at Kew Gardens. In 1904 there were over 200 acres under tea at Thornwood and 50 at Lauderdale, and in 1908 about 600 acres were planted and tea first shipped in the Nyasaland exports.

Yours faithfully,

E. J. BURLEY

Imperial Institute of Mycology,  
Kew.

Director

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182, PICCADILLY, W. 1.

**EAST AFRICAN SISAL FREIGHTS.**

*Reply of the Shipping Lines.*

The East African Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce announces that the steamship lines have agreed temporarily to reduce the rates from January 1 to June 30, 1928, on sisal and sisal tow to 35s. and 36s. respectively per 40 cubic feet from East African ports, including Beira.

The additional charge to Havre of 7s. 6d. per 40 cubic feet will also be reduced to 2s. 6d. as from January 1. The British lines, while regretting their inability to remove the 5s. surcharge on on-carried cargo, to certain Continental ports, have agreed to arrange for a steamer direct to Rotterdam once every two months. They have also undertaken to consider the best means that can be adopted to avoid delays to Antwerp cargo.

The lines affected have also agreed to reduce the freight to the U.S.A. from East and South African ports to 35s. per 40 cubic feet net on sisal and to 30s. on tow.

A letter from the Conference Lines which has been circulated contains the following passage:

**Lines Quote "East Africa."**

"The lines are fully alive to the fact that East African sisal has to compete in the U.K. and Continental markets with sisal emanating from other sources, but in considering the freight on one of the most important commodities produced in East Africa the paramount factor, so far as the shipowner is concerned, must necessarily be the voyage results, and these certainly do not justify any reduction in freights in view of the high cost of operating. The volume of trade to and from East Africa being comparatively small, it is difficult to fill ships; and, if regular services are to be maintained, it is as important to shippers as to the shipowner that freights should be on an economic level and produce a reasonable yield on the capital employed.

"If reliance can be placed on the details given on page 200 of the November 17 issue of *East Africa*, it would appear that transport from factory to station,illage to coast, and incidental expenses at port, of shipment absorb 75s. per ton weight. When it is considered that the shipowner carries the sisal about seven thousand miles for a net freight of 36s. (40s. less 10% per 40 cft.), the lines submit the freight does not compare unfavourably with the expenses of getting the sisal down to the coast, and venture the suggestion that some effort should be made to get the other charges reduced."

**BRITISH CARS FOR EAST AFRICA.**

SIR EDWARD DAVSON, addressing a well-attended public meeting in Blantyre during his recent visit to Nyasaland, said that on the previous day he had ridden in a British motor car for the first time during his African tour. Little facts such as that should give British motor manufacturers seriously to think.

They have excellent scope in East Africa if only they will appoint the right agents, ensure adequate stocks of spare parts, and advise consistently. Quite a number of British cars are built to meet East African conditions, but these details need attention.

**POSITION REQUIRED.**

**CAPTAIN**, late E.A.M.P. and K.A.B. Railway, position Secretary, late or in office. Knowledge of architecture, survey, accounts, typing. Ten years' experience East Africa. P.B.G.S., age 37, married (no children). English references. Apply BRITTAFORD, 2, George Terrace, Plympton, Devon.

**THE EFFECT OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.**

*Alarming Growth of International Preference.*

MR. BEN H. MORGAN, Chairman of The British Empire Producers' Organisation, speaking last week at the Royal Society of Arts on "The Effect of Preference on Empire Development," said that a self-supporting Empire did not mean a self-sufficing Empire; the British Commonwealth did not run counter to the idea of the League of Nations, but was the best possible nucleus for it. Mr. Morgan said later:

"The tendency on the part of London—the centre of the money world—to develop activities within the Empire has weakened and is not nearly strong enough nowadays, and instance after instance could be quoted of foreign ventures supported at the expense of Dominion and Colonial needs. There is a growing and alarming internationalism in finance which we must all use every measure to combat. I repeat, with emphasis, that we can be of most use to the other nations of the world when the vast complex of our own Empire is organised and set in order.

"The preference has been responsible for practically bringing the Empire tobacco industry into existence, and its growth since 1919 has been phenomenal. Imports in that year from Empire sources into the United Kingdom were 1,500,000 lb., and in 1926 just under 20,000,000 lb. In every part of the Empire that can produce tobacco the possibilities are being tested and explored, and all this Empire-wide activity, with its immense employment of labour and capital, is the direct effect of the giving and stabilising of the British preference."

**DIFFICULTIES AT BWANA MKUBWA.**

Last week's general meeting of the Bwana Mkubwa Copper Mining Company was marked by many questions from shareholders, a number of whom expressed dissatisfaction with the position of the company, but the Chairman, Sir Edmund Davis, dealt skilfully with their objections. He admitted frankly that there had been serious difficulties with the treatment plant at the mine, but expressed unabated confidence in the future, intimating that it was the Board's intention to have the Bwana portion of the property equipped to produce about 15,000 tons of copper annually and to have the N'kana sulphide portion of the property developed and equipped to produce about 50,000 tons of copper per annum.

He also said: "In order to facilitate the working of the Roan and the N'kana properties, a railway will be built from Ndola, immediately north of Bwana Mkubwa, to N'kana via the Roan, Antelope and Mulashi. An application has been put in by the Rhodesia Railways to the Northern Rhodesia Government, and an Order in Council dealing with the matter should be promulgated within the next few days. The latter arrangements will probably be come to for the speedy construction of the line."

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**OUR KENYA LETTER.**

Armistice Day.

From Our Own Correspondent

Nairobi

ARMISTICE DAY was observed in Nairobi at the War Memorial as usual, in the presence of a very large crowd of persons representative of all races. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Excellency the Governor proceeded to the Memorial and laid the first wreath. He was followed by Lady Grigg, after which other floral tributes were laid by Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Bishop of Mombasa and clergy, Foreign Consuls, Heads of Departments, the Mayor and Councillors of Nairobi, and representatives of most of the public bodies, societies and clubs, and a large number of private persons. The guard of honour was composed of a Company of the 3rd King's African Rifles.

The Armistice Ball held in the New Stanley Hotel on the following night was a tremendous success. The entire proceeds of the Dance—now an annual event—are to be given to St. Dunstan's, such necessary items as the supper and the band having been provided free of charge by the generosity of local residents.

**The Break of the Rains.**

At last the rains appear to have broken. Indeed, some unkind people say that Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were typical English days! Certainly there was a practically-continuous fall during those days, and it was badly needed. Anxiety had been growing for everyone in Kenya is dependent on the rains—not only farmers and planters, but commercial men, also. Therefore, although the townspeople, truth to tell, dislike the puddles and mud in the streets, and the coldness and clamminess of their clothes, they are thankful for it, as it will undoubtedly assist their trade.

Coffee in the neighbouring districts is being picked and gives promise of a somewhat better year than was at first anticipated. A short time ago it was generally believed that a very large amount of the crop would be lost on account of lack of rain—and that a proportion has been lost cannot be doubted—but things are not so bad as they at first appeared to be. From the present rains the planter must hope not only that they will be sufficient to swell the berries still on the trees, but also be sufficient to provide the foundation for his next year's crop. Those who are not used to the ways of Kenya would be surprised and interested at this season of the year to see not only ripe berries, and also berries which will ripen in a month or so, but also new flowering.

**The Thomson's Falls Railway.**

The Legislative Council has approved the construction of the Thomson's Falls branch railway. The Laikipia country, which will be served by this line is among the finest in the Colony, and some wonderfully good land will be tapped when the line is completed about eighteen months hence. Settlers around Thomson's Falls and beyond that point towards Rumuruti have laboured under difficulties for years. The cost of transport of crops to the nearest station, Gilgil, was prohibitive for Thomson's Falls is some forty miles from Gilgil. The road to Rumuruti is about eighty miles from Gilgil. The only means of carting produce so far has been by the ox waggon, or, just recently, since improvements have been carried out on the roads, by motor lorry. But both these methods are expensive and hazy. It has been extremely difficult for settlers in this district to compete with others more fortunately situated. The railway will improve conditions

enormously for those who reside in this district.

**A Bull at Large.**

Nairobi had an unusual excitement one day last week when a mad bull appeared suddenly on an open piece of ground behind the Court House and adjacent to the Fire Station. No one knew to whom it belonged or from whence it came. Periodical rushes were made at the spectators by the bull, and though the crowd evaporated each time with amazing rapidity, there were casualties. One Native who was chased underneath a motor car had to stay there until someone else attracted the bull's attention. Another Native was trodden, but fortunately escaped serious injuries. A European who was charged and knocked down cut his head on a wall behind him, but the bull did not take advantage of its opportunity to attack the unconscious man. At last the animal charged down a crowded street, took up a stand on another open plot of ground about a mile from its original position, and awaited the arrival of the police. There the Superintendent for the Nairobi area drove his car into the arena and, alighting, despatched the animal with shots from a revolver amidst the hilarious cheers of the Native onlookers.

**The Lady Northey Home.**

The Legislative Council has resumed the motion passed at Mombasa to purchase the Lady Northey Home, and at a crowded public meeting held last night in the Lyric Hall it was agreed to continue the Home on the lines laid down when the institution was founded. This should finally settle the whole controversy. Things are back to the stage at which they were two years ago, and the Home will continue to be used as a place in which children may live whose parents for some reason or other are unable to look after them. The schemes regarding the training of white nurses and the introduction of child welfare have been definitely abandoned. It is hoped that the Home will regain the whole-hearted support of the public in order that it may carry out to the full the work for which it is intended.

**Town Council and the Featham Commission.**

The Nairobi Town Council, which previously joined the Featham Commission proposals for the extension of Nairobi unacceptable on financial and administrative grounds, has now resolved by five votes to three that the principle of the Report be accepted if the financial and administrative difficulties can be safeguarded. Petitions against inclusion in the township have been received from the residents in the areas affected—Parkleigh, Killimani, Westlands, Upper Parklands, and Thompson's Estate, while the position of Muhaiga is not yet decided.

**An Undesirable Film.**

Settlers at Kitale recently stopped the performance of a travelling cinema run by an Indian during the showing of a film entitled "Trapped by Mormons." This film had been censored in Nairobi and passed as suitable for Europeans and Indians only, but at Kitale the audience included many Natives, and it was for that reason that the settlers objected. The Indian was charged and fined 20s. The danger of showing such films to primitive and uneducated people does not need elaboration.

**FARM IN SONGHOR DISTRICT.**

**FOR SALE.** Farm of 877 acres in Songhor district of Kenya. 550 acres arable, 800 acres under plough, 75 acres coffee soil. Oxen and implements set on permanent rivers. Further particulars from Messrs. Paul & Co., 91, Great Titchfield St., London, W.1, or from E. H. WOODHOUSE, Mombasa, East Africa, Kenya.

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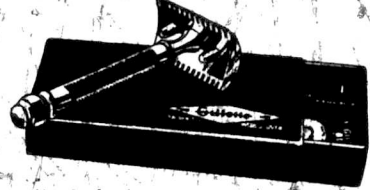
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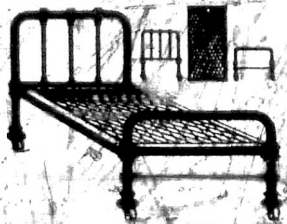
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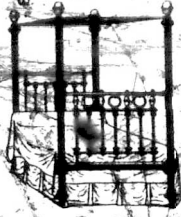
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## OUR UGANDA LETTER.

The Cotton Season.

From Our Kampala Correspondent

DESPITE all prophecies to the contrary, Uganda is to have a fair Cotton crop. No one expected this, but the rains came just in time, with the result that, though we shall not have as big a crop as last year, we shall be better off than we had anticipated. We could double the crop without much trouble by adopting the right means, for it has been estimated that we should get at least 500,000 bales each year, whereas our average now is about 150,000, though we have produced 250,000.

As a result of the stagnation Uganda is harder hit to-day than she has ever been within the memory of any of us, and business failures have been too numerous to be appreciated even by the bankrupts. Little money is available, and as often before, we are waiting and hoping that the coming cotton season will help us out of the mire. It will be a long time before some traders recover from the setback, and even European firms have been heard to talk about cutting their losses and getting out while there is yet time.

The commercial element attributes the blame to Government's slackness in dealing with the Native. Uganda very seldom has had seasons as other countries know had seasons; our rainfall and sunshine are much the same year in year out, and if the seed is put into the ground it will thrive nine times out of ten. Authority has been urged time after time to encourage the Native to plant twice or thrice as much as he does, yet nothing has been done to increase production. I do not remember such universal uneasiness in the country as exists to-day.

### Insult to Ex-Servicemen.

To add to the discontent, the Remembrance Day celebration in Kampala was marred by a regrettable misunderstanding. After His Excellency had laid the King's wreath, the great crowd of sympathisers stepped forward in orderly fashion to lay their wreaths as in former years, but the police, acting on instructions, refused to allow any of the non-official community to lay a wreath till the Governor and his party had left the ground. The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter, representations concerning the grave insult have been forwarded to the Chief Secretary, and Press and people join in demanding an explanation. All the public bodies had representatives at the Cenotaph, and feeling runs high over the matter.

### Federation.

Uganda has not yet made any public announcement on the question of Federation: everyone waiting to hear what the Commission has to say. There is little, is any, enthusiasm one way or the other.

## MR ORMSBY GORE AND RESEARCH

The Needs of the Tropics.

MR. ORMSBY GORE, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposing the least to the Imperial College of Science and Technology at last week's annual dinner, said we lived in an age which required adventurers in science. Man, when he went to new and unknown countries and sought to harness them to the purposes of civilized life, was met at every turn by new and unknown factors and by hostile forces. The conquest of those new lands was in the main the work of applying the knowledge of the great thinkers and the researchers very often men who had never been out of the laboratory—applying their vision to the practical and concrete need of the conquest of natural forces. The first conquests that had to be made in the pursuit of the riches of undeveloped country were those over the forces which threatened human life. The medical officer and the doctor came first, but those men could not be got within the arena of their work unless the material and economic sources of the undeveloped countries could be tapped. It was to the master of minerals, the engineer, the agriculturist, particularly to the man who could apply science to agriculture and to the veterinarian, that we must turn for the assistance needed. The Imperial College had provided a very considerable proportion of the technical and scientific staff for the Geological Departments and the Mines and Agricultural Departments of the Colonial Empire.

### East Africa's Difficulties.

We could not conquer the tsetse fly which kept half the area under the British crown in Tropical Africa literally unproductive, and practically uninhabited, unless we had a far higher outlook than the ordinary entomologist. The Empire could do with all the available men of real research ability—of real sound training in most of the sciences allied with economic botany. It was in urgent need of soil chemists to-day.

For the Research Institute in Tanganyika there had been the greatest difficulty in collecting an adequate staff of men. It was hoped that that would be only the first of an Imperial chain of research institutes. To-day we were held up, not for want of money or of opportunities to deal with the problems that awaited tackling, but for the want of men. Admittedly none but the very best would do. It was no use manning research institutes and endeavouring to work out new lines of scientific conquest with men who had not a basic scientific training and the zeal, enthusiasm, sense of adventure, and the pioneering spirit which marked the old over-land adventurers.

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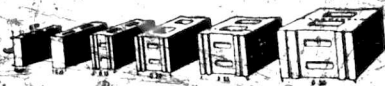
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NEW PORT WORKS AT BEIRA.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company Limited was held on Friday last at the registered office, Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Mr. Libert Oury, the chairman, said that the receipts for the year amounted to £141,078 8s. 3d., as compared with £108,000 2s. 6d. for the previous year, and the surplus of receipts over expenditure amounted to £40,982 13s. 9d., as compared with £19,000 17s. 7d. for 1925. During the year £30,800 of the 6 per cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debentures were redeemed in accordance with the terms of the trust deeds.

### Working Difficulties.

In the early part of the year under review floods on the Central Africa Railway necessitated the closing down of that line, and, as a consequence, all through traffic on your line, other than passengers and mail, also had to be suspended. Hardly had the difficulties arising from the floods been overcome when the rapid shoaling of the Zambezi began to make the operation of the ferry connecting your line with the lines north of the Zambezi extremely difficult. The position of the conveyers at Murraca put down in order to facilitate the handling of traffic, had to be continually changed, sometimes up-stream, sometimes down-stream, in accordance with the changing conditions of the Zambezi. Sidings had to be laid, picked up and relaid, and traffic loaded into and unloaded from the barges at a distance of more than half a mile from the station sheds at Murraca. When it is remembered that, in addition to the difficulties of loading and unloading the barges, great difficulties were encountered in getting the barges towed across the river owing to the shoaling of the Zambezi and the varying course of its channels, I think you will agree that it is not astonishing that there were delays and congestion of traffic.

Despite all these difficulties the tonnage carried during 1925 showed an increase over that carried during the previous year of 20,084, of which 11,562 tons was sugar and the balance mainly Nyasaland traffic, and I think you will agree that the carrying of this increased traffic, despite the difficulties to which I have referred, is a tribute to the efficiency of your staff.

### Question of the Zambezi Bridge.

Reference to the ferry troubles on the Zambezi naturally brings me to the question of which has been recognised by various Government Committees as essential to the development of Nyasaland. At our meeting last year I referred to the fact that the Schuster Committee had recommended that the sum of £1,500,000 should be provisionally reserved for the Zambezi bridge and coal line out of the £10,000,000 East African Loan Funds, and that General Ham Boud had been instructed, in conjunction with Major Newcombe and Mr. Carter, to proceed to Nyasaland to make the reports and surveys required by the Schuster Committee. We understand that these experts have made their report, that certain negotiations have taken place, and that the engineers are at the present moment engaged on the final studies in connection with the projected bridge.

and that as soon as these studies are completed, which should be within the next few months, a decision on this matter of such importance to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia whose traffic to and from the Port of Beira passes over your line, will be taken.

### Improvement at the Port of Beira.

As you are aware, in the past there has been great congestion at the Port of Beira, and I am very glad to be able to inform you that the new port works that have been put in hand are now making such progress that it is anticipated that at the end of the current year the extension to the lighter wharves will be completed, while the construction of the deep-water wharf is also well in hand. These improvements at the port should give a great impetus to the development not only of Beira and the territory of the Cia. de Moçambique, but also—when the Zambezi bridge, the necessary link between your railway and the railways north of the Zambezi, has been constructed—of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

In conclusion, I would like, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to record our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance which the Cia. de Moçambique is continuing to give us, and I would also like to express our appreciation of the untiring and able services rendered by the general manager and the staff, both in Africa and in London.

The report and accounts were adopted.

## SUDAN D.C. STABBED TO DEATH.

Treachery in Bahr el Ghazal.

An official communique issued in Khartoum at the end of last week announced that Captain V. H. Ferguson, District Commissioner of the Bahr el Ghazal Province, and a Greek merchant had been murdered by Nuer near Lake Gori, north of Shambe. Present information suggests that the murder occurred while cattle taken by the Nuer from the Dinkas were being restored to their owners. The murderers are followers of Chief Gardank, of the Nuong tribe.

A later message from the *Times* correspondent in the Sudan states that Captain Ferguson had arrived by steamer in the course of ordinary administrative duties, and arranged to meet the Nuer chiefs at a post four hundred yards inland. The presence of a large number of Nuer caused no suspicion, as the people had been called in for the purpose of checking the population lists. Captain Ferguson was discussing business with a Greek merchant when he was suddenly attacked by a Nuer youth, who threw a spear. The weapon hardly penetrated, and Captain Ferguson threw it back. He was then stabbed by other Nuer and killed on the spot. The Greek merchant, a M. Panatopoulos, was stabbed while running towards Captain Ferguson. Several servants and carriers and two Arab merchants were also killed. The other servants and carriers, pursued by Nuer, reached the steamer, and the Nuer were kept at bay by the ship's engineer with a shotgun while sailors cut the mooring ropes.

There had been no reason to suspect treachery. No grievances were known, and there had been no warning of trouble. Captain Ferguson had been stationed among the Nuong Nuer since 1921, and had been conspicuously successful in gaining the confidence of this backward and turbulent tribe. By obtaining medical assistance he had aroused the hatred of the witch doctors. Precautions are being taken to deal with the situation.



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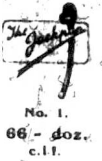
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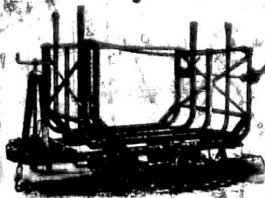
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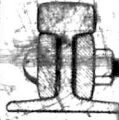
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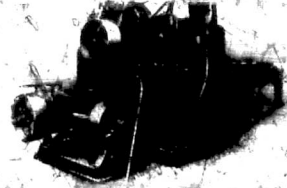


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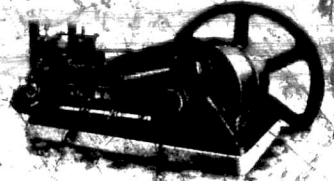
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EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE

EAST AFRICAN descriptions again covered the larger portion at last week's public auctions. Prices were irregular, good to fine qualities selling well, though for other grades a slow demand led to rather lower prices. The public auctions have been suspended until January 1.

Table listing coffee prices for various regions including Kenya, Tanganyika, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mwanbara, and Zanzibar. Columns include size (e.g., First size, Second size, Peaberry) and price in pounds and shillings (e.g., 135s. 6d. to 126s. 0d.).

London stocks of East African coffee on December 21 totalled 31,072 bags, as against 17,451 bags at the corresponding period of 1926.

COTTON

Quotations for East African cotton during the past week were reduced in points, according to the weekly circular of the Liverpool Cotton Association. Imports of East African cotton into the U.K. during the twenty weeks since August 1 total 20,085 bales, as against 37,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1926 and 65,000 bales in 1927. Imports of Sudan cotton since August 1 amount to 7,183 bales, as compared with 10,000 bales over the same period over 1926 and 2,000 bales in 1927.

GUM ARABIC

Messrs. Baxall and Co., Khartoum, report that arrivals of gum during November were about 85% below the figure over the same period of last year. Total shortage of Sudanian hashab gum from January to November 24 was 1,063 tons, while the total shortage in all varieties, as compared with last year, is not less than 1,063 tons. Total exports of gum arabic from the Sudan since the beginning of the year (October, 1927) amount to 18,800 tons, as against 19,000 tons over the same period of 1926.

OTHER PRODUCE

Castor Seed - The nominal value of East African for December-January shipment is £18 per ton. Cotton Seed - Market unchanged, there being practically no offer.

Groundnuts - The market for groundnuts is quiet, with a little business being done. No. 2 white nut East African in bags, at which price business is reported. Value is about 17s. 10d. No. 2 white nut East African in bags, at which price business is reported. Value is about £24 10s. No East African is offering, but the nominal value is about £24 10s. The market for East African sorts is quiet, with only a few offers of No. 1. Public auctions have been suspended until the New Year.

CHRISTMAS AT SEA.

THE R.M.S. "Kenilworth Castle," which leaves Southampton to-morrow, carries a large complement of passengers, for whose enjoyment of Christmas the company has made extensive arrangements. The saloons will be decorated with hunting, holly and mistletoe; for the children there will be giant Christmas trees, loaded with toys, which Santa Claus will distribute; and fancy dress balls are to be arranged. Two thousand head of turkeys, chicken and game, hams, large numbers of plum puddings, and wonderful confections in the form of models of ships and lighthouses made of marzipan and sugar, figure in the Yuletide fare. And similar forethought has been shown for every one of the score of Union-Castle vessels which will be at sea on Christmas Day. There are worse places to spend the festive season than on a big liner.

EAST AFRICAN MAILS.

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. to-day, and at the same time on December 29, January 3, 5, 12 and 17. For Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, mails close at the G.P.O., London, at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow, December 23. Forward mails from East Africa are expected in London on December 24, 31, and January 14.

Advertisement for Jacob & Co's Cream Crackers. Features a logo with a figure holding a staff and a shield, surrounded by the text 'THE HOUSE OF BISCUITS'. Below the logo is the slogan 'FIRST IN THE FIELD'. The main text describes the product as 'The first Cream Cracker in the world made by the firm of Jacob & Co. They made it and they gave it its name. And just as Jacob & Co. made the first Cream Cracker, so are they still making the best, the lightest, and the most flaky and the most cream-crackery one. Made under superfine conditions, this delicate and delicious biscuit is also packed in perfection. Packed to go abroad. So packed that no hurt can come to it on the journey and that it will keep fresh and crisp for a long time in any climate.' The bottom of the ad reads 'JACOB & CO'S CREAM CRACKERS' and 'Many others of Jacob & Co's famous biscuits are packed for export'.

## PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Llandover Castle," which left London on December 15, and is sailing via Teneriffe, Ascension, St. Helena, and the Cape, carries the following passengers for East Africa—

<i>Beira.</i>	<i>Mombasa.</i>
Mrs. Malcolm Barrow	Mrs. M. R. Angel
Mrs. E. M. Bissett	Mrs. J. G. Aronson
Lt. F. N. Elliott	Master J. C. Aronson
Mr. R. S. Gough	Miss D. M. Aronson
Mr. J. A. Griffiths	Master M. F. Aronson and nurse
Mrs. Griffiths	Mr. J. Carter
Mr. M. Kay	Mrs. Carter
Mr. C. Magn	Mr. P. R. Davies
Mr. A. C. Price	Mrs. Davies
Mrs. Price	Mr. A. H. Hadlow
Miss P. Price	Mr. W. Maxwell
Miss E. G. Scovell	Mr. W. Morton
Mr. W. H. Warren	Mrs. Morton
Mrs. Warrep	Miss Morton
<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>	Miss M. M. Orgill
Mr. C. B. Wilkins	Rev. F. W. Somerville
Mrs. Wilkins	Mr. M. A. Villiers-Stuart
Miss A. Wilkins	Mrs. Villiers-Stuart
<i>Tanga.</i>	
Sir W. Watson Cheyne	
Mrs. G. E. M. Davis	

The s.s. "General Duchoene," which left Marseilles for East Africa to-day, carries the following passengers for:—

<i>Mombasa.</i>	Mr. R. F. Walker
Captn. and Mrs. A. Brodhurst-Hill	Mr. G. L. Wilby
Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Clarke	<i>Zanzibar.</i>
Mr. and Mrs. Cramb	Miss E. Malines
Mr. L. C. Gouley	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Miller
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## EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Mantola "left London for East Africa, Dec. 17.  
Madda "left London for East Africa, Dec. 17.  
Maltiana "left Aden for East Africa, Dec. 17.  
Modasa "arrived Zanzibar outwards, Dec. 18.  
Naragola "left Zanzibar for Durban, Dec. 21.  
Karapara "left Bombay for Durban, Dec. 21.  
Kasoa "left Durban for Bombay, Dec. 19.  
Kandalla "left Kilindini for Bombay, Dec. 16.  
Ehora "arrived Bombay from Kilindini, Dec. 18.

**CITRA LINE.**  
Francesco Crispi "left Port Said for Genoa, Dec. 15.  
Giuseppe Mazzini "left Suez for Zanzibar, Dec. 15.  
Caffaro "arrived Durban, Dec. 15.  
Casaregis "arrived Marseilles for East Africa, Dec. 15.

**CLAN EILERMAR HARRISON.**  
Huntsman "arrived Mombasa outwards, Dec. 12.  
City of Mohile "left Port Sudan outwards, Dec. 20.  
Hydaspes "left Birkenhead for East Africa, Dec. 21.

**HOLLAND AFRICA.**  
Zenada "left East London homewards via West Coast, Dec. 12.  
Nykerk "left Lourenco Marques for Cape ports, Dec. 11.  
Nias "left Mozambique for South Africa, Dec. 12.  
Meliskerk "left Suez for East and South Africa, Dec. 11.  
Parana "left Hamburg for East Africa, Dec. 13.  
Billiton "left Rotterdam for Hamburg, Dec. 13.  
Heemskerk "arrived Genoa homewards, Dec. 12.  
Sumatra "arrived Dar es Salaam homewards via Suez, Dec. 10.  
Giekerk "arrived Beira homewards via Suez, Dec. 10.  
Aalsum "left Rotterdam for East Africa via Suez, Dec. 10.  
Geypskerk "left Hamburg for South and East Africa, Dec. 13.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
Dumbea "left Zanzibar for Mauritius, Dec. 12.  
Amiral Pierre "left Port Said for Mauritius, Dec. 14.  
Leconte de Lisle "arrived Marseilles from Mauritius, Dec. 14.  
Bernardin de St. Pierre "left Tamatave homewards, Dec. 14.  
Aviateur Roland Garros "arrived Tamatave for Mauritius, Dec. 10.  
Empereur Grambier "arrived Mombasa homewards, Dec. 11.

**UNION CASTLE.**  
Bampton Castle "left Aden for Natal, Dec. 13.  
Bampton Castle "left Beira for Mauritius, Dec. 16.  
Bampton Castle "left Beira for Natal, Dec. 16.  
Dunlure Castle "arrived Natal from Beira, Dec. 17.  
Durban Castle "arrived London from Beira, Dec. 17.  
Dunlure Castle "left Lourenco Marques for London, Dec. 16.  
Gullford Castle "left Aden for London, Dec. 17.  
Llandover Castle "left Genoa for East Africa, Dec. 18.  
Llandover Castle "left London for Beira, Dec. 15.  
Llanstephan Castle "left Tenariffe for London, Dec. 11.

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