

DESPATCH

EAST AFR PROT.

No.

15172

30 APR 1908

Refined. No.
Conf
1908

(Subject.)

2 April

Nairobi Native Labour Incident

Last previous Paper

Sets out and defends his action with regard to labour on before & after the incident. Copy comes of Col. Delamere & H. Baillie, recommends their removal from Leg. Com. Copy enclosed by M. Hall

(Minutes)

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT

Cc. 4122 JULY 1908

Mr. Antadas

See memo within

1908 245

Lord Cromer has, I understand, seen these despatches, but no decision has yet been taken upon them.

I enclose inc. Mr. Ellis' memo regarding the Governor although it may not fully afford all the facts it can: - we; at the full details received by post office

1st subsequent Paper

no appeal for revising the
view taken by Lord Elgin on
the information received by
telegraph.

If this is agreed to it
would stand the best chance
of confirming the
opinion already expressed to
~~the Viceroy~~ the Governor's action
and leaving with the Indians
no room in the same suggested
formulation in the last part of Col. Elliot's
memorandum. And the paper
should then be put up to type,
with a view to them being
given, when exhibited, to early
meat.

Alt. Third No.

I agree that Mr. Hollis' memo
is a most instructive document
to the Government of the native and
be taken as a guide in
dealing with the Indians -
and also that
it would be well
if there were some who
t appropriate a man who
applies in dealing with the Indians
Indians problem under a "Hollis"
Such a man could be picked up in India.
We cannot say there is to be
one such Indian, but we want any system
which applies in India easily & practicable.

It is certainly discrediting to
 say that such things have been
 known as those described by
 Mr. Hollis. But his memo-
 randum shows that since June
 last steps have been taken
 to put an end to the "golden
 forced labour" and all
 the horrors resulting from
 it. As soon as the Governor
 "realized that forced labour
 was employed he issued a
 circular absolutely prohibiting
 coercion of any kind whatso-
 ever, at the same time in
 "guiding administrative offices
 to call upon clerks to advise
 their people to work." Under
 pressure from the settlers, he
 appears to have made a sort
 of arrangement with one of his
 officers who said that
 natives need not work for
 the white men unless they
 wish. But surely that

is the right policy? Personally I would not even go so far as to increase the hut-tax etc. in order to give the native an additional incentive to work, but it adheres to the principle (in this as in other matters) that taxation should be imposed only for revenue. And I would not bring in any officials from South Africa. The officials of the S.Af. Protectorate understand and are in sympathy with the views of this country with regard to the treatment of natives, and may be relied upon, if they know that they have the support of Her Govt., to resist the attempts of the authorities to force the natives to work for them.

In view of the questions which are being asked, I think that the

BROADLANDS

ROMSEY

HAMPSHIRE

SATURDAY

Mr. ... has wished me briefly
to speak at our meeting
accordingly do so.

forever: left up to not fit
the post - we sent this country
down in Sonalihend & no one
then he left Uganda
soon as many be - consider
respect for constituted authority -
and more him in his position
as responsibility. I think our

the Native Province - and
that all the ²¹³

Indians are now being sent to
resettlement & the Govt.
Government should make
it possible for the Indians
to make money by doing upland
agriculture. Remember you
can work like you like.
and make this a hard-
work.

and a safety valve. Pass binding
native to the money. If the
police - who very blackmail in
many cases - become a tax native age
old to leave their Reserve to look
work. I see no reason why

2

BROADLANDS,
FONSEY,
HAMPSHIRE.

Substitution Pollution for the
present, the legal changes of diminishing
inducement to abduct slaves of that age at the Native Reserves will
further Regulation which among all I understand advocated
the all the natives here there
Whites & Blacks, find the employer for he aimed to the land
an little sought to treat their men to them if it belongs to
well this means the not man to go
of the settler will apply to the foreigner have a striking example
of more stringent penalties for any the master how fully nature
found cheating or killing his treated over the land granted
The foremost should by prosecution & the Treaty of Nitangri we grantee
(failing payment - imprisoned) Safety their land for ever; has the
the employer from losing his men by man kept that province?
desertion before the time they sign us as long as the Home for
or is up.

going return

John Toul

Wilfrid Addess

enough & more than enough

I have given you my opinion
freely which I hope you will
not mind & have told you
what I should do if I were

your other

Could you drop me one line
to 32 Benton Street, Berkeley

Square to say when you will
be back in the House as I
should like to postpone the
question I have on the Paper

most pressing point to be decided is whether Lord
Crauford having now received
the full details, has been
convinced the action taken
by his predecessor on the
telegraphic information will
refer to the removal of
Lord Selanmore and Mr. Bruffie
from the legislative council.

Friday 21.

H. Daly
Lott - news

I understand that Lord Crauford
will express approval to
suggests above. We do if
do this part of the case
can be disposed of.

In my next note, however,
whether we can express
general disapproval which goes
along with the fact that it would
be well to secure this general
rule to prevent such

I fear we may have
to run some risk. What we
want is the more especially

and chief administrative

The

20.5

There seems to be a test case.
I would suggest that a despatch
should be sent to the Governor
strongly supporting his action,
and adding that forced labour
in any form will not be
tolerated by H.M.G.

With regard to the suspended
members it ~~would~~ ^{ought} be well to
confirm their suspension, and
write a separate confidential
despatch to the Governor to the
effect that the P.P.S. would be
prepared to consider their re-instatement
but only on the express condition that
they make a full ample and public
apology for their action on Marches 4, 1907

95.235

for the present it will be sufficient
to advise the Governor to act firmly and
to give the suspension of the two
members I imagine time to be given
according to your instructions or more
according to your convenience. They can remain suspended
for a time. I do not suppose
that any further action will be required
by the Government.

E. 28. T

Mr. Coutinho

In answer to Mr. Sir
G. Parker's question (1903) we
proposed to lay it down this
subject.

If we lay them over they must
conclude with the P.P.S. itself
on this paper which defines a decision
on the labour question.

Unless we are prepared for that
I think it would be a good thing
to defer publication until we
can give full the P.P.S. considered
judgment on the labour question.

(There is a very long delay in
this mail in the U.S.A. so
please for evidence see
Lafleur).

Off course this divided body

Mr. Bell

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Proof demanded for conviction
Should there be a "full or an ordinary
Disturbance?"

B.D.

25.6.38

Mr. Astbury

It seems to be the right occasion
(f) generally necessary to wait in the below question.
Am I able to object? I think that an ordinary
delay will be sufficient

H.J.H.

24/6

I agree. (There would be
few convictions in the proof.)

W.H. July 10.

13 July 1938
and leave

— 14.VII

Mr. Attwells.

deaf

Here are six - 13720, 13732, 13733, 13735,
13736 and 13737, dealing with the result offered
to the men of S. Africa by the East Africa Protectorate.
Lord Delamere and Mr. Baillie, members of the Executive
Council, and with the more important question
of the treatment and regulation of the labour in
the Protectorate.

It may be as well to prefix some remarks on
the dramatic personage.

Sir James Cawler - the Governor, is well
known to us, as a year ago he was working in the depart-
ment for a month or more. He is about nearly 50,
who after seven years in the Army, served in the Polit-
ical Department of the Government of India from 1887
to 1898, was Comptroller of Accounts 1899-1901;
Commissioner Trade 1901-4, Commissioner (now called
Governor) East Africa Protectorate from 1905.

He is not a strong man, a very bad speaker
and a good deal afraid of those who are ready with
sharp tongue & who are insatiable and uncompilatory to
the verge of vindictiveness. He is thoroughly hardworking
personally, but not, I think, very good at making
others work. He often changes his opinions &
endeavours to please all parties.

He is about 65 years of age.
Lived in London for 20 years.

ATTWELL

Collector, Collector, and Secretary, was appointed Commissioner of Native Affairs in 1902. He is considered one of the most able men in the protectorate native languages and customs. I do not remember him personally but I have always heard him well spoken of. Mr. A. J. Maillie is a member of the United Kingdom and 38. He was one of the earliest settlers in the East African Protectorate and was described by the Governor in recommending him for appointment as the first unofficial member of the Legislative Council as a leading settler in East Africa.

He has obtained possession under various titles of 150,000 acres of land in the Highland districts of the Protectorate, and is believed to have spent over \$40,000 in developing his estate.

Mr. A. J. Maillie was recommended by the Governor for appointment as member of the Legislative Council in August last, and was described as "about 32 years old, a thorough gentleman, of fair means inherited from South Africa. He is a partner with his brother in 15,000 acres of land. He is well educated, keen, energetic and possessed of ability".

To come now to the origin of the trouble. In the summer of last year the organization of a department of Native Affairs was decided upon and a number of native officials were appointed.

several phrases and occupied the attention of Mr. Churchill during his visit to East Africa. The objects and status of the department are explained in his Minutes of the 11th November and were approved by Lord Elgin in his despatch of 5th December 1896.

The state of things with which the Department had to deal is described by Mr. Holling in his Memorandum (marked Up a green slip) in 1897. This is a most disquieting document. One might almost say that there is an atrocity in the Congo - except mutilation - which cannot be matched in our Protectorate. King Leopold would I should think have a large sum for this demonstration to use in answer to our representations.

~~1897~~ Note also on a street: "Natives seized by Chita's order and forced to go and work" when sent to detested camps where they were badly fed and often beaten and maltreated". "Their lives a misery". To prevent their running away "guards" were stationed at most of the contractors' camps. Many of the men however, succeeded in escaping and hundreds must have died of starvation and exhaustion on the road.

"Forced labour was imposed by the Government or by settlers and was that fortuitous when they were seized and sent to work?"

"A whole gang of men were sentenced to 14 days hard labour for refusing to work for an unpopular master." Truly the dark places of the earth are full of cruelty! The appointment of Mr. Hollis and his assistants led to an improvement in this state of things - and he is able to inform us that "natives are no longer flogged and imprisoned for a breach of contract unless they are guilty".

Among other remedial measures the Government on Mr. Hollis's advice put forward in December a code of rules or conditions (Marked by a green slip in 13752) on which the Native Affairs Department was willing to endeavour to find labour for settlers.

These though in appearance moderate enough were the causative ground of the complaints of the settlers which culminated in the insult to the Governor. But it seems probable that the cessation of the violent and compulsory means of obtaining labour and particularly Mr. Hollis's zeal for the natives were the main cause of the trouble.

The appointment of a Secretary for Native Affairs from another Colony was one of their demands.

In response to these complaints the Governor summoned a meeting of the principal settlers to meet at Nairobi on the 23rd of June to discuss the difficulties connected

connected with the labour question and the best means of meeting them.

The report of this meeting will be found in 13763.

The Governor first addressed the meeting (2nd enclosure in 13763) and pointed out that compulsory labour was inadmissible and that it was the duty of the Government, if it provided labour, to see that it was properly treated. He stated that local Boards would be appointed to assist the provincial Commissioners in dealing with Native questions.

Mr. Anderson, a settler, moved, among other things, that "there can be no satisfactory solution of the native labour question until the native population is called upon to contribute on a more equitable basis to the revenue of the state". This means of course "tax them more so that they will have to work for us to earn the money".

People will do doubt differ as to what is equitable but it is worth observing that the natives are expected to yield in Hut Tax during the current £82,810 out of a total tax revenue of about £200,000. There is no corresponding tax on Europeans and much of the expenditure, such as that on the Veterinary, Agricultural, Land and Survey Departments, is exclusively for the benefit of Europeans.

Mr. Stevens

Mr. Stevens, who had written, had found that "the only way of handling a native was to keep severity with justice", a delightful phrase. Mr. Caine thought the only remedy for the shortage of native labour, was insisting upon the head chiefs in the native areas finding sufficient labour at the market rates or imposing either a fairly heavy poll tax or a reasonable land rent.

Mr. Swift "deprecated cutting the pay of the natives; it was much better if they behaved badly to "Kiboko" them". He had recently about 200 natives working for him "his partner kiboked them and there was a marked improvement in their behaviour". Dr. Scott, a missionary, advocated the adoption of the Nyasaland practice by which a man's poll tax is 6 shillings but, if he works for a European for a month it was 3 shillings only. Lord Delamere (p. 23 et seq) said "The price of labour must be lowered and the lower you keep it the man can buy less with that money, and so has to work longer to get what he wants". Finally, on the motion of Lord Delamere resolutions were passed in which are set on page 32 demanding the withdrawal of the rules promulgated by the Government and the framing of new rules by a Central Board which employers would be adequately represented.

The Governor in Council declined to make any reply but said that he came to the same conclusion. The rules could be withdrawn, if the native population would be released.

Then

Then followed the disorders that manifested themselves in the Governor's days. (1572)

A crowd of people headed by Lord Delanore and Messrs Baillie, Watkins, Baker and Ward, proceeded to Government House and, according to the Governor in his excited and offensive manner, demanded that the rules should be abrogated and an immediate power given to the Town raised in Lord Delanore's motion. The Governor stated that it was quite impossible to give a decision offhand and that he would see a deputation at his office the next day and give such answer as was feasible.

On the Governor's withdrawing his question was held in his rooms to elect members to form the deputation to the Governor the next day - this separated after giving 3 cheers apparently for Mr. Baillie.

After an interval of 24 hours the Governor wrote to Lord Delanore and Mr. Baillie suspending them from the exercise of their offices as Members of the Legislative Council. Their replies will be found in 15172.

They do not constitute any real apology for their conduct. They attempt to justify it - but to my mind altogether without success. The Governor was if anything too sympathetic with the感冒 and the malignant behaviour of Lord Delanore and the Baillies. He was a first rate man as Governor but not perfect. He was a good master but a bad slave.

He said "I have no other course left to me but

to stand

recommend that their names be removed from the list of members. No other course seems possible.

The day after the meeting the Governor received my invitation at his office and gave an answer to the points raised by our Delegates.

He agreed to a boundary line being redefined and to have a native labour committee appointed. The report of the Board and the Government's final advice on it has not yet been received, but I understand from Mr Hobley that it recommends a poll tax or increased poll tax on natives, part of which would be remitted if a man worked for a European.

The position in Nairobi is no doubt a very difficult one. There is no doubt that in Sir Charles Eliot's time and to a less extent since, white settlers have been encouraged to come to Nairobi. At present there are about 1500 whites in the Protectorate including women and children but not including Government officers. They find a rather scanty native population not used to continuous work and for the most part able to support themselves from their own land.

The settlers will not do manual labour themselves, partly because the climate is tropical being tempered by altitude and partly because white men will not work where blacks are available.

So far so good but the difficulties are many. The Society and myself have been unable to get any money, including a sum of £1000 given by a local businessman, to meet the expenses of the

These methods have had over a year's time to work in the Cape and Natal; and it would probably pay the British tax revenue to repatriate all the miners and forbid their entry except on payment of a heavy poll-tax. Such a course is however impossible and I believe that we shall be obliged to content ourselves with the direct form of compulsion involved in raising the Native tax from its present level of ~~Rs.~~ 1/- In Natal it is ~~Rs.~~ 1/- *on Tamboers* 1/-

But before we do this we must write a strong despatch for publication condemning strongly the abuses which have been allowed to crease in and the leniency of certain Government officers and settlers. We must explain that it is the duty of the Government to protect the native against injustice from the settlers and I think that we should approach the writing of an officer of the Native Affairs department (Mr. Dundas apparently) that "the natives need not work for the white men unless they wish"; for which the Government thought it necessary to make a sort of apology to the settlers (paragraph 7 of Mr. Neson's despatch, *enclosure in 13520*)

W.D.E. 1/5

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Governor's Office

Harare

East Africa Protectorate
Confidential No. 1

April 8, 1908

15172

My dear,

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In continuation of my
despatch, postmarked April 2nd,
reporting on the incident at my
house, I have the honour to submit
for your Lordship's consideration, copies of
letter of explanation from Lord Delamere
and Mr. Baillie, the former dated the
2nd inst., which reached me yesterday.
Both letters appear to me to be written
in justification of the extraordinary pro-
ceedings which took place before my
house, for all of which the writers
accept full responsibility, excepting the
short from which they now dissociate
themselves, fifteen days after the incident
occurred.

Very truly yours &c &c

S. M. Govt. of the
Protectorate of

East Africa

Colonial Secretary

London

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Consider ungentlemanly. Lord Balfour is
certainly worded enough. But I thought
he tried to shift on the Government
the responsibility for the course of action
he took, which, after the expiration of
a fortnight, I can only regard with
exactly the same bias as I looked upon
it at the time it occurred.

[Enclose a note by the Secretary for
Native Affairs giving the history of the
Labour Rules and answering the criti-
cisms regarding the administration of
his Department.]

On the 22nd January the Lieutenant
Governor, at my desire, issued a circular
letter to certain Heads of Department
and to the Provincial Commissioners,
informing them that it was pro-
posed to form either a central labour
Board or District Labour Boards, com-
posed of official and non-official mem-
bers, for the full discussion of all
labour questions, and for the
expression of their views.

Correspondence ensued and finally
arranged for a public meeting to be

held at Omaha on the 23rd March
when the Provincial Commissioners
would all be present for a conference
on inter-Provincial matters -

A great deal has been said of the
delay in summoning this meeting
and in the appointment of the Board -
this delay was inevitable. It was the
touring season, the Provincial Com-
missioners were not all at their dis-
posal - Dr. Bagge indeed only returned
to Nebraska a few days before the
meeting of the 23rd March - and I
myself between January and the
middle of March was absent on
three tours of inspection, having all
then been obliged to neglect my
district work - a most important part
of my duties owing to pressure
of time and other business
engagements within the country
nearly impossible to be given up
a meeting of course we could

Page 4

universal and due to the Labour Rules,
 until general enquiries had been
 made, and it was not till the
 Provincial Commissioners could re-
 seek before the meeting that the
 facts could be definitely ascertained.
 There showed that there was un-
 doubtedly a shortage of labour in
 many parts of the country, but the
 causes appeared to me to be more at-
 tributable to the fact that the collection
 of for forced labour by the chiefs,
had been stopped and to other causes
 such as the rise in prices due to
 two bad seasons, the disinclination
 of the natives to work when they
 could afford to live without doing so,
 and the particular season of the
 year when they were preparing their
 farms rather than to the direct effect
 of the Labour Rules, which were not
 intended to interfere with the free
 movement of labour - or what
 I do tend to operate really by con-
 cession, though I feel sure not to the
 extent that was anticipated. The
 case out.

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The fact is, as I have already reported, European settlement has not turned out to be the success that was anticipated, and two successive bad seasons had thrown the poorer settlers on their beam ends; this is the real cause of the trouble.

I have repudiated the statement that my attitude was unsympathetic at the meeting on the morning of the 23rd March, and I have already submitted to your Lordship a copy of the address I delivered on the occasion. I could not answer at once the questions raised in Lord Balfour's motion, and the fact of my not being able to do so in so way makes want of sympathy on my part. I feel sure that the hon. Member for the County of Cork was not being in sympathy with the difficulties of which the speaker gave expression [H.D.]

Page 6

It is also implied that the agitation resulted in my meeting your demands. This is not the fact. The action I intended to take was in no way affected by the proceedings at my house in the afternoon. When the delegation met me the next morning at my office and I had time to consider the questions raised in consultation with my principal officers I met them as far as I could.

The Board of Enquiry asked for by the delegates whether the Provincial Commissioners were still in Nairobi was granted by me. It was not intended to be a permanent control Board, which I do not consider at present to be necessary.

I refused, as I had all along done, to withdraw the rates or to alter their principle though I was ready to reconsider details, two of the conditions referring to blankets and food having been already modified the previous

day to meet the settle wishes.

The argument that the members of the demonstration could not be held responsible for the behaviour of their followers because I had refused to hold myself responsible for the actions of individual officers is beside the point. What I did say was that the Government could not hold itself responsible for the act of an individual officer, and that the act attributed to him was explicitly denied by him. The officer referred to is Mr. Dundas, the labour officer in Kenya, who is said to have told the natives that they need not work for Europeans under the like

Either as far as I am concerned Baillie appears to recognise the gravity of the conduct in heading disorderly demonstration at my

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however the behaviour of Lord Belmore
and his supporters and the language
used being direct mail to my
position as Governor of the Fort St. George
and the King's representative to argue
that it was an orderly and respectful
gathering is on the face of what
actually occurred merely a misrepres-
entation of facts. No one questions
the loyalty of Lord Belmore and
Mr. Baillie to the King and to
demand a public enquiry as to
what took place is a request
that cannot possibly be entertained.
I regret that I cannot accept the
very qualified expressions of regret
contained in these letters as in
any sense a befitting apology
for what took place in fort St. George
before I received them will
be rendered redundant and because
had the opportunity of expressing
his regret the following day
in his letter to the deputation.

at my office.

Under these circumstances I have
confin'd my reply to the draft &
copy of which I enclose.

Both Lord Selkirk and Mr. Baillie
have shown themselves unfit for the
position they occupied as members of
the Legislative Council, and I have
no other course but to recommend
that their names be ~~erased~~ from
the list of members.

I have the honour to be
with the highest respect
my Lord.

Yours Lord's very most obedient

Fumble Stewart

Secretary

East Africa Protectorate

Confidential

Registration No. 32 of 8 April 1898

S

287

Hotel.

C. O.

15472

My Excellency,

In continuation of my letter No. 18
of 22nd March, I beg to inform you of your suspending me
from the office of the Legislative Council, & would beg
you to forward the following to the Secretary of State for
the Colonies for his information, or if you prefer to have me to
present the facts at the earliest opportunity.

Some months ago the Secretary of Native Affairs
brought out some regulations under which the Government were
to limit the supply of labour. A sensible remedial measure
was recommended in a better safeguarding of the
native, especially those who left their native
homeland to work in distant countries. In
their homes, they were subject to the form in which
they were born, drawn up, especially to the fact that
there was a relative dearth of unfree labour in local
countries, the rate of pay being considerably higher
in proportion to the cost of living than in other
countries. At the same time the Government
have introduced a system of supervision which
is bound to break up the close relationship between master and
servant, & to do away with the old social relations
throughout the colonies. In this matter
I consider it my duty to point out
that the new system will
be contrary to our principles.

Lt. Col. Sir J. Beyer Miller, M.A., C.B.
Governor, East Africa Protectorate.

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Native Affairs secret inquiries were made into the native employees, and in fact the men were encouraged to tell tales about their masters. Any one knowing anything about natives can readily understand the result of such a system, the absolute breaking down of the authority of the employer at the direct instigation of the Government.

I asked a question on the subject in the Legislative Council which met in Lombard about the middle of December. I believe that Your Excellency answered that the rules were tentative and probably not perfect, but that the question was receiving your sympathetic consideration.

A day or two later the meeting of the Farmers Association was held in Lombard at which were present besides my prominent planters, the Secretary for Native Affairs and the Commissioner of Lands. Amongst the masters present was a letter from Your Excellency to the Farmers Association saying that probably the reason why slaves did not like to work at certain places was owing to the treatment they had received there. The Secretary of Native Affairs had to submit this statement. In part Mr. Mavor, who stood on the evidence of a native which had been taken as true without any affidavit being made to the employer for verification, gave his assent.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA has appointed a Incorporation which represents the various interests of the British East India Growers Association in Africa. Apparently the author had come to the conclusion that the Secretary of State had told him that they had

(2) Mr. Hall's secret inquiries were made from the native employees, and in fact the men were encouraged to tell tales about their masters. Any one knowing the ways of savages can readily understand the result of such a system - the absolute breaking down of the authority of the employer at the direct instigation of the Government.

— In reply to a question of the Committee in the Legislative Council when it met at Mombasa about the middle of Dec. 1891, I believe that Your Excellency answered that the rules were tentative and probably not perfect, but that the question was receiving your sympathetic consideration.

A day or two later a meeting of the Planters Association was held in Mombasa at which were present, besides many prominent planters, the Secretary for Native Affairs and the Commissioner of Lands. Amongst the matters discussed was a letter from Your Excellency to the Planters' Association saying that probably the natives did not like going to work at certain places owing to the treatment they had received there. The Secretary of Native Affairs had to admit that this statement, in part at any rate, was based on the evidence of natives which had been taken as true without application being made to the employers for verification or information.

This was turned out to be against the law, which stipulated that no person should be compelled to do any work which he did not want to do. The Commissioner of Lands (Mr. George Gledhill) was a British East African, the author of the Native Affairs Bill, and told his secretary of Native Affairs (Mr. Hall) and told him that they had got

not been paid at Malindi by the Corporation's Manager there. No effort had been made to verify the statement, in any way (it turned to be quite false) but it was based on a serious statement by Your Excellency in a letter that natives did not care to go to Malindi because they had been badly treated there.

He pointed out that the prevailing administration of Unruhe one under this system could not be justified and that cases of this sort should only be dealt with by a court, so that if Government wished to avoid very bad feeling between employers and employed they must not interfere between master and servant except where there was a clear case and then only by law.

The question of the new rules was also discussed and he pointed out that they should be withdrawn as unnecessary and others substituted after consultation with employers. He said that if once the increase of price caused by the new rules became known to the natives no new higher rules would bring the price of labour down again.

No documents were exhibited in favour of the present rules, but this perfunctorily was simply told that the Milesi could not be satisfied but that the framing of a new set of rules would receive the sympathetic consideration (or some such term) of the Government.

In January the Colonists Association of Mombasa sent Your Excellency a letter protesting against the new rules and asking for their withdrawal. I have asked him to copy me on the composition of the Association and he has reluctantly acknowledged his error in doing so. I am absent in England from the middle of February to the middle of February.

On my return I found things had got much worse. Most

relationship between Native and European labour and that this state of things was undoubtedly due to the methods employed by the Department of Native Affairs. The Native has certainly been given to understand that they need not work unless they are paid for the ~~colours and materials~~ course which is taken as almost a command from government. It is also said that Government was there to protect them against the Colonists, and indeed generally that the whole tie between master and servant were broken down. I do not say that this was necessarily the intention of the Government. Their intention was probably to remove from the Native's mind that he was in any way bound to work, and that Government would protect him from bad employment, and the result, as had been foreseen by every one concerned, the native, was to turn the whole labour market into a bed of blood between employers and employed without the slightest corresponding advantage to the native.

Again from the extra expense the employers had to bear in carrying out the conditions of the rules, the above firms had unadvisedly in many cases arbitrarily raised the price of unskilled ~~Native~~ labour from Rs/- without posho to Rs. 5/- with posho or over 100% at the present price of 20/- This selling of wages was without doubt partly owing to a complete failure to realize the impossibility of finding native labour in sufficient numbers without causing a disturbance in the native contractors who were employing large numbers of men. It was also probably due to the fact that following on the above decisions made by the Department of Native Affairs to the natives that they need not work, no supply was undoubtedly

undoubtedly short. The reasons given by the ~~various~~
native leaders for this shortage of labour, are that the
harvest time cannot really hold work for numbers of people
who have always had plenty of leisure in the past, were the
same. Some, however, are practically destitute of labour.

But the worst point was that numbers of Europeans
were being ruined for want of labour. Any one who knew
the way of natives will agree that the suggestion on the
part of the Government to the natives that they must not
work unless they like would be construed almost into a
command. But personally I would go further; I would say
that if by purely friendly suggestion of the Government
backed by the Chiefs, natives can be persuaded to take a
more active part in the development of the Colony, then
that suggestion ought to be given.

Now, Sir, I say that farmers, contractors and others
were being ruined by the new methods of administering the
Colony, several people who spoke on the subject, I
am sincerely of the opinion that a bad feeling between
native and European, between master and servant, was
being fostered by the methods of the Department of Native
Affairs. I was sure that some of the cases in which
natives or Europeans have taken the law into their own
hands, had been directly attributable to these methods
so I therefore forwarded a resolution to the Colonists
Association of which, as your President, I am, I am
not prudent, wiser than if they themselves proposed
it, so I passed it to you, Sir, to propose to them.
The resolution together with an explanation of it,
which I gave except on one or two minor points.

I look upon the labour question and the question of

(8)

colour feeling - are inextricably interwoven as I believe that it takes a decent, willing, industrious employee to make a good employer just as it takes a fair employer to make a good employee and to my mind the two go together.

If the impression grows amongst colonists that the Government takes the side of the native against them in their business then I am sure that the employer will be likely to treat his employee less well and the position of the Government in dealing with bad employers will undoubtedly be weakened. If all the moderate employers of labour in the country look on the Government policy as one detrimental to all industrious advancement of the country then the Government will find it extremely difficult to get public opinion to help in dealing with the bad employers. So the colour feeling grows although it is in the interests of every one to help in what is right. This is my sincere belief.

The resolution and explanatory letter from the Colonists Association were answered by a letter which accused the Association of crime to embitter feeling, when in truth the object of the resolution was to try and get the methods of the Native Affairs Department done away with because it was sincerely believed that those methods were creating bad feeling.

I also raised the subject [the question] of the labour simply in the Legislative Council during which the rules against the opinion of the majority were very inadequate, especially as regards a sense of sympathy.

Your Excellency will call a special meeting to discuss

(7)

discuss the whole labour question and this meeting in the evident sincerity and conviction shown by the speakers the evidence brought forward, could have led no doubt in your Excellency's mind that the matter was a vital one and yet the reply given by Your Excellency could hardly be considered a serious answer to a serious question. Your answer reflected your intention of giving the matter your sympathetic consideration but

but failed to bring any significant military against Revolutions
passed at the meeting. I said they could not be
afforded. Now there is no prospect of living by money
and we must live by our wits.

Right or wrong, I am bound to say that my visit was successful.
I do go on to your Excellency's office, which is the same as
the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and you can see
me very well in your Excellency's office, and I am leaving
you where you are in the Government House, the same time as
every one present there will be back just as quickly. But
we arrived with five dollars from some one and said that your
Excellency would probably not care to receive us, but these
are not the words used, but the "officer" who received us
said "Come in" and I asked him if he would like to go
to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, so he said yes,
and went to the office. I suggested that your Excellency
should come down to the office over the word, very Excellency
then came to the door and advanced to the steps of the porch
and addressed me and two others addressed
your Excellency as "Sir" instead of "Mister". I said that "Sir"
I was "offensive" as placed in your Excellency's letter. I
tossed my hat when smoking so as to make it look as though
that I may have been slightly "excited" I will not smoke
no one could hear me except the morning in the morning without
smoking cigarette, many another one gone and I smoked
before the last name calling the telegraph office and they
sent me a telegram.

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connected, and I must confess that I was just as
surprised as the rest in being told.

I never entered my field that day. As you
know, I had come to represent your wife, which
is to say, she was entitled to a consultation with me.

Then, "Now, as it happened," I said, "you have
come to the right place."

You will notice, however, that you will never hear me say
that it is "my" office, because nothing can be more
true than that.

It was an extraordinary coincidence that the
Government House as it is had been the subject of
concern from a few people, and that it is now

aspirability for the people who are now in the
crowd, heading the reason for you to Government House.

It had been clearly stated by one man, an answer which
you'll recognize, that the Government House, at present, is
the best place for the people who are

now in the crowd, to have a place to live in, and
which is the reason why they are here.

But, as you know, the people who are here
are not the ones who are here, and the ones who
are here are not the ones who are here.

So, as you know, the people who are here
are not the ones who are here, and the ones who
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"The Central Board of Trade and Labour which I have recently constituted, will be a very useful body to a very large number of people. It will also greatly assist existing bodies, and will be a great help to the "Fedorov" system. You are right in your opinion, in that the board of trade and labour has no constituency but it is a means, supporting the reform suggested by me."

"The Central Board of Trade and Labour was constituted and I am writing on your behalf now as "your & my". The two main objects considered at the meeting were the formation of this Central Board of Trade and Labour for the whole District which Government has to supply labour and to make arrangements for the increase of the labour supply and the prevention of desertion. This Board included all the Provincial Commissioners, the heads of Departments and the Secretary of Agriculture himself. Among the 1500 local delegates was Dr. Gidley of the Church Missionary Society Mission, and yet this Board was unanimous in adopting the obligation in nothing in the rules, and only 1100000 in default to the best money of protection and regulation of labour. And yet Sir, this majority had been secured without the slightest opposition given.

"Notices given all over the country have been posted into committee to the Government on the question and all for no reason at all. It is difficult to tell the majority of the native so very contented under the present system. I have heard of a single instance of the members of the Central Board of Trade and Labour who was not fully satisfied with the present system. He said that he would like to see the

some better facilities which he had recently prepared
in the hope of getting the party to come a visit from
Indrahan. He told several other officials at the
station of his success and asked them to come
here to see some buildings he had made.

He said that he had been here for about two years
and that he had been here before that. He said that he
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gullet, inquiry into the right. I have
done what I could proceeding to present some
of the evidence to the "gullet" responsibility, I
have noted in an unconstitutional manner or if there
is no sufficient evidence of any fault to be
shown my intention is to do nothing. Your Excellency may
see the documents in my possession in the
order of their presentation.

In the course of my enquiry I have
met with another difficulty. I would beg Your Excellency's
permission to publish your letter, "to myself" and my

T. J. H. - 1833

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Tenio Bar 10/3

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COPY

Nairobi,

April 7th 1908.

Sir,

In confirmation of my letter of March 21st I now beg you to excuse my suspending my friendly seat on the Council, and I wish first of all to correct certain statements of Mr. Ward concerning the anti-slavery meeting.

I must point out that in the Assembly meeting of the 2nd there was no demonstration, there was an orderly and respectful meeting of the Colonists, who on failing to find Your Excellency at your office, proceeded quietly to Government House.

It is perfectly true your Alcôde-Camp invited two or three to enter and discuss the question, but having present feeling the vital necessity of the question, urged that you would address the meeting and not a few delegates.

The Lord Belmore addressed you, pointing out that the morning's meeting had received no adequate answer, in fact no answer at all, and urged the emphatic necessity of dealing with the situation at once, or at least giving some assurance that some immediate steps would be taken.

Mr. Ward, Mr. Atkins and myself were the only other speakers and I must entirely repudiate any suggestion that we were either excited or out number or turbulent anything but respectful.

I greatly regret that we were forced by the urgency of the question to go to Government House and that the shouts of the individual speakers were carried over into an open meeting - a discussion of the question.

Yours very truly

The Governor,

Nairobi.

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representative of His Most Gracious Majesty, and must entirely deny that this was either our intention or wish.

I must point out to Your Excellency that, when I first mentioned a demonstration before you approach the next day, you made no mention of giving us a definite answer and it was only by a firm insistence on our part that you at last consented to give us a definite reply.

I am strongly of the opinion that it was your Excellency's somewhat hasty action "that you did not understand why such a gathering should have come up to Government House" after the reason had been so clearly explained, which unfortunately induced some few individuals to shout "Resign", the cry was not taken up by the meeting and died away directly.

Neither the meeting or ourselves were responsible or in any way connected with those cries and entirely disassociate ourselves from them.

It seems to me, Sir, that as you publicly stated "you could not be held responsible for what your subordinates said" that in common fairness, we can hardly be held responsible for the remarks of five or six individuals out of a large crowd, the majority of whom neither heard nor concurred in any way with the cries before mentioned.

Four or five days before the Labour Meeting, I received a notice, asking me to attend a public meeting called by yourself and stating that there were certain difficulties in obtaining labour and that you wished to give an opportunity of fully discussing the question, in the hopes that such difficulties could be removed.

At the opening of the meeting, you read a paper in which you admitted there were difficulties.

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The Labour Meeting that you participated with us, but that you were not prepared to withdraw certain points gave practically a decision at the beginning of the Meeting which you confirmed at the end, this notwithstanding, failing that you had called the Meeting to give those persons an opportunity to express their views.

With the configuration at the conclusion of the Conference made in the face of incontrovertible evidence, thirty men were being ruined all over the country (in fact which Your Excellency stated "you refused to admit") evidence was also given which pointed to an absolute want of system of any description except that of the Native Affairs Department which the Meeting was unanimous in stating was ruinous to the settlers and employers of labour, and evidence was also given as to the汇报ing of the settler by official methods yet Your Excellency's answer to a large and representative gathering called by yourself, appeared to be to the following effect.

That Your Excellency was in sympathy with us and would give our resolutions your consideration.

That Your Excellency was convinced the Native Affairs Department was doing good work, although to us, the opposite was painfully apparent and here I must say that no Native Affairs Department can be run with good results in the present or the future, unless it be on a sympathetic policy both for the mind and body of the Department in a country like this, which has immense opportunities and should fully be understood and utilized. It should have a broad knowledge of the people among whom it is situated brought in contact with the Native Affairs Department and remembered that the whole development of this country can

be absolutely retarded until a proper Native Policy be arrived at and the relations between white and black be on a proper footing. If the present suicidal policy be continued, whereby each nation must also except settling one against the other, the development of this country and the happiness of its white and black is bound to be retarded for many years.

Again, Sir, if these Star Chamber methods of Government are kept in force, whereby unfair rules are promulgated and those with a stake in this country are never consulted or listened to except under pressure, there is bound to be discontent and suspicion between Government and settler will be non-existent.

To go back to your reply to the meeting, it seemed that such a vague and indefinite answer to certain specific resolution and no assurance of when any definite answer would be given, is hardly satisfactory to a responsible body of men and substantiating the same, owing to it being a question of extreme importance referred to you today.

Your Excellency will at this time find that the letter has been gone with since January and your transmission on the subject elicited the following information from our Consuls to the Natal Board.

"Sir, I have the honor to inform you that I have been appointed Consul of the United Kingdom and have been informed by the Consul General that nothing of this matter has been done by him or his staff. I do not know that a Consul General has been appointed yet. This appears to be the reason for looking into the matter."

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matter for three months.

The Legis. Assembly's Excellency stated before any opinion by the meeting had been given that the general concurrence of opinion was against a Central Board and that a present resolution should be known that although you had already recommended a meeting as stated in the Legislative Assembly.

The voting proved the general feeling to be unanimous in favour of a Central Board and yet you adhered to your original decision, but after being pressed by the deputation on the following day, a Central Board of Enquiry has been instituted which appears to answer the same purpose. A Board of Enquiry had been previously pressed for for some months without any results.

The matter was brought publicly to Your Excellency's notice in December and January last and again in March by the Planters Association at Mombasa, and secondly the Colonists Association at Nairobi, and has also been represented to you privately, and although the seriousness of the question was apparent to every one, until matters were pressed, no response was given.

The prospect of our being ruined and the country in a state bordering on bankruptcy through inaction on the part of the Government is not a pleasing one, and I hold no brief, especially furnished in the shape it is now.

Your Excellency states that any insult to His Majesty's Ministers is the last thing we thought of, and I assure you that it has not been uttered.

I am sorry to say that the majority of my party do not consider me fit to be a Member present at such a meeting, and

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O.C.C.

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matter for three months.

At the Labour Meeting held here yesterday before my opinion by the meeting had been given that the general concurrence of opinion was against a central Board and that at present you do not intend to have one, although you had already promised it in writing to the earlier Legislative Council.

The voting proved the general feeling to be unanimous in favour of a Central Board and yet you adhered to your original decision, but after being pressed by the deputation on the following day, a Central Board of Enquiry has been instituted which appears to answer the same purpose. A Board of Inquiry had been previously pressed for for some months without any results.

The matter was brought publicly to Your Excellency's notice in December and January last and again in March by the Planters Association at Mombasa, and recently the Colonists Association at Nairobi, and has also been represented to you privately, and although the seriousness of the question was apparent to every one, until matters were pressed, no response was given.

The prospect of our being ruined and the country in a state bordering on bankruptcy through inaction on the part of the Government is not a pleasing one, and I hold we were thoroughly justified in the steps we took.

I have already stated that any appeal to His Majesty's representatives on the last three or four nights of April to be thoroughly rejected.

I waited for the result of the Mombasa meeting, and

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and if by any breach of etiquette on our part in going
to Government House, for [redacted] accept full responsibility
a suspicion of disloyalty has been raised or that if
through ignorance we have in any way acted unconstitution-
ally, then I beg to offer my sincere apology to your
Excellency as His "Majesty's representative".

I should be obliged if your Excellency would forward
this letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies at
the earliest opportunity and I would beg that a full
enquiry be made over any suspicion of disloyalty if
such exists.

Yours etc.

Sd/- Arthur A. Phillips

1130

Copy

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April 7, 1918

My Excellency.

As my answer to your letter
of March 21st and one of letters
written to myself and to other
friends in this country, I would
ask Your Excellency's permission to
publish in the local press your
letter to myself and my mother
as soon as your earliest
convenience will greatly oblige.

I trust this honor to remain

Your Excellency's and

Robert Stewart

Arthur A. Brattie.

(The Affairs Office)

Nairobi.

April 8th 1908.

My first duty upon my appointment as Secretary for Native Affairs in this last was to enquire into the Labour Question. It had recently been reported to His Excellency that ~~it~~ ^{had} been found out by the ~~commission~~ ^{commission} that ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~native~~ ^{native} ~~labor~~ ^{labor} in the country. I therefore proceeded to the spot and held an enquiry. A deplorable state of affairs was revealed. It was ^{supposed} that as voluntary labour was usually not forthcoming, efforts were called to provide labour and natives were seized by their chiefs' ^{agents} and forced to go and work. The most unpopular kind of work was for Indian contractors on the Railway. The men were sent to deserted camps where they were badly fed and overworked and maltreated. They frequently had no blankets given them though the cold at night time was intense, the huts were often made of mud and their accommodation were in fact insanitary, not wind-proof, the work of cutting trees and breaking stones was unergonofal, and no attempt was made to accustom the food they were accustomed to in their own homes. Their lives were consequently miserable and their one desire seemed to be to run away and return to their old condition. In this particular regard some 2000 natives escaped from the camps. An ~~old~~ ^{old} man succeeded in escaping and humorously has said to Nairobi and rechristened ^{the} road.

In some years a system developed whereby

had been reported to in various parts of the Protectorate and like most wrongful systems matters became from bad to worse. At first mild pressure only was used, then goats were confiscated and later on arms forced had to be employed. At Nyanza and Kumba in through the Karta Province, at Malindi and in parts of Mavirondo whenever labour was required by the Government or by settlers and contractors, men were seized, and sent in to work. The repeated calls for labour the methods employed in recruiting it, and the treatment meted out to it undoubtedly raised dissatisfaction and called for immediate remedy. As soon as I realized that forced labour was employed he issued a circular absolutely prohibiting coercion of any kind whatsoever, at the same time instructing Administrative Officers to call upon chiefs to advise their people to work. Efforts were made to improve the lot of the employee and to induce the employer to consider the wants of the native, the worst contractors on the Railway had their contracts cancelled, the Public Works Department were ordered to feed and house their men; and settlers who were unable to obtain labour themselves were no longer supplied with men by the Government unless those men wished to go and work for them. Formerly as stated above, men were obliged to go and work for any contractor or settler who applied for labour, and as late as April last year a whooping 100 men were compelled to 1 day hard labour. This system of 1 day hard labour per settler or employer, the compensation of 10/- per month, resulted in many men who were induced to leave.

In view of the difficulties experienced by the settlers, no contractor has been engaged to work with them and when they were allocated to a bad employer they would

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impoverished because they refused to go to him, this is only an instance of scores of other cases. I reported when commanding on the plastering Servants that the magistrates have informed me severally during the past year, that it is the custom taken by the High Court, and natives are no longer flogged and imprisoned for a breach of contract unless they are guilty, whilst the Police may not arrest any native they see on the chance of his being a deserter.

5. As far as the natives were concerned matters gradually improved. There was no dearth of labour owing to the fact that the hut tax was being collected, and the members of the tribe of the past were being slowly wiped out by the establishment of sound and healthy conditions which it was hoped would attract the men who formerly were recruited away. Whenever bad treatment on the part of an employer was reported, an enquiry was at once held, and neither Government Departments nor native people were spared. In November last a flagrant case came to light. A settler named Thomas sent off for 300 men to work on his stone quarry at Ambi. The men were recruited at Fort Hall and sent to Mr Thomas place, but instead of employing them on his own he transferred them to a railway contractor named Cawin who engaged to remove stones from 200 miles from Ambi to break stone for the railway. The men were given no pay, but the cooking - - - - - up to the men of useless, and they consequently had to eat their food half raw and suffered severely from Intestinal complaints. On the termination of their contract they

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they asked to be carried back to Patagonia were told that it was necessary for them to wait some days until a train could be secured for them. They refused to wait and started to walk to Punta Arenas without food and without shelter. I then arranged for them to be transported by boat and spoke to the contractor about their wages. On their arrival at Punta Arenas they were fed and cared for by the Government and eventually obtained their wages through the Court. This same contractor had already had 300 men supplied to him before, but they had gone home before their contract was finished and were consequently not paid.

It was considered that the time had come when strict rules should be made with regard to labour recruited by the Government in order to ensure such labour being properly treated. I felt that it was wrong for Government Officers to undertake the recruitment of labour and make pledges to the natives in respect to the amount and description of wages, food and good treatment to be accorded by employers if they were unable to fulfil these pledges. I therefore drafted the so called labour rules which were in reality only terms on which Government would endeavour to recruit labour for private contractors and various Departments. These rules followed closely the titles introduced under the Native Protection Act 1902. These were approved by Mr. E.C. Jones and by Mr. Churchill. It is true that they appear to fall somewhat harsh on settlers who formerly drew their labour supplies through the Government

from their original districts, and the labour could return to their homes the same day, but the terms were really intended to protect natives from contracting disease, and to insure that those discharged labourers would not be taken up by the railway companies. It is the duty of the government to see that such labour are properly treated, fed and cared for. Other terms have now been drafted and in comparison it will be found that they do not differ very materially from those published in the Official Gazette of December 1st, to which the settlers take exception.

I now propose to deal with Mr. Belaire's complaints as far as they concern the department of native affairs section.

The Lordship states that I started a system of supervision which was bound to break up the good relations between master and servant, pressure he applied to the Labour Inspecting Officer on the railway. In fact, there is no other supervision of labour. It is impossible to say that I started this system; it was started more than a year before my appointment, but as

I pointed out in my letter of June 21st it was a pity that until then no notice had not been taken of Mr. Fletcher's report, and this being done the restrictions on the railway and mining have been removed. Several large companies the "cautious ones" I have seen about London. There is also incorrect in so far that secret enquiries are made from the native employees, it is true that Mr. Lister does not warn the employers whom he is going to inspect their camps,

But this interpretation appears to be supported by the information I have received from our destination below. In addition, it is reasonable to start the story again. I consider it to be correct that a number could have been so easily to the camp. This is the first time I have ever had any difficulty with the methods employed by Dr. Leaching who is most tactful in his dealing with me. I consider him a very honest one.

On the 11th instant the meeting of the Planters' Association at Lombari. It is absolutely true that men here are willing to engage themselves temporarily or otherwise as labourers at Kibwezi. They are well paid to work at Chononi, which is about half way between Kibwezi and the general office of the planters between Yot and Kibwezi will not go as far as Kibwezi, the head office of the firms at Yot. I sympathise with most of the planters at Kibwezi; they are good masters and treat their men well, but natives are very conservative and when once a place has a bad reputation it is difficult to remove. It was to the case cited by Lord Delamere and the two natives he claimed that they had not been paid by the last of the contractors. It is to say that on my being informed some days before the two before the meeting were held to ascertain the accuracy of the information given by the headmen of the two villages. I then called upon the two men who ought to know all about it before I met the plasters and I was very anxious to point out that I had been unable to get them into or verify their statements. It was never proved that their statements were false, but who

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I went to Malindi on Friday last. I expected Robertson's request the corporation's books and his pleasure in informing Major Leggett that they were kept in a very business like manner. Lord Delamere admits to state that one of the reasons why labour is said to be unpopular at Malindi is that some of the employers have withheld payment of part of their employees wages until the end of the contract in order to prevent desertion, and that desertions have been of frequent occurrence for this very reason. Natives who have been engaged at so much a month become suspicious when they are only paid a quarter of the amount at the end of the first month. They do not believe that they will be paid the balance at the end of their term of service and consider that they have been cheated. It is well known that any centre where cheating is believed to flourish is rigidly shunned by workers, who rapidly pass the word from one to another. The most successful planters at the Coast are those whose employees are in their debt.

8. Lord Delamere's complaint that natives have been given to understand they need not work unless they wish to is, I believe, unfounded. His complaint is said to have originated in the Kenya Province where Mr. Dundas was employed in recruiting labourers. Mr. Dundas absolutely denies that he ever made such a statement, and further states that he caused it to be published in the "Kenya Standard" to the effect that he had sent 500 men to the Kenyan Province who had been forced by their employer to come in and work, but the fact that Mr. Dundas recruited 500 men between October and February goes far to show that he did his best, and as

during this period it was often difficult to control the flow of labour and to find work for the men who came to Nairobi. It does not appear as if "the whole labour market has been thrown out of gear, and bad blood had been made between employers and employed".

The bribe or instilled idea that a man has in no case been arbitrary raised from Rs. 4/- without food to Rs. 5/- with food. The standard rates of wages for this class of labour which have obtained in Nairobi for the past 18 months is Rs. 4/- with food or Rs. 5/- without food. I have certainly insisted on food being supplied to men who work for settlers when they have been recruited far from Nairobi but not when drawn near their own homes. Rs. 5/- or even Rs. 6/- with food is now willingly paid by contractors on the railway in order to induce natives to go to the uncolonial camps. The Public Works Department in Nairobi pay Rs. 5/- with food, and the Railway in Nairobi Rs. 5/- without food. Any good employers who have now settled on their farms still only pay from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4/- a month without food. I wish to take this opportunity of recording that thanks to the patience of the Commissioner of Public Works and to the loyalty of his staff, the Public Works department can now be regarded as a model for all employers - however viciously arrived at - in search of work for a most gaudy mob of unskilled by the Public Works Department. The amount of work done by the unskilled labour in the Public Works Department is in excess of that on settlers' farms. The men are contented, and it is notorious that

that if labourers are contented they become interested and good workers.

In view regard to the present and present shortage of labour, it is of interest to note that no less than 500 men have arrived in Nairobi from Europe and Africa during the past 10 days in search of work. There has been a general shortage of late, and this is due to two main causes, the fact that the native labour supply is insufficient and the natives wish to cultivate their own fields and plantations. There are also other reasons to account for this shortage. The fact that collections for last financial year have been completed and there is at present no necessity for men to obtain rupees. There has been a great influx of spectators during the last three or four months, and the firms Newland, Mr. Carlton and Riddell and Hornibrook have had some 2000 men each month in the field. It is also customary for Government officials to undertake tours of inspection at this time of year and all porters receive about Rs. 10/- a month with ~~food~~ possibly plenty of meat! It is therefore no wonder that the cheap labour supply has suffered, another cause for the scarcity is due to the general increase of prices throughout the Protectorate. As Lord Delamore writes earlier in his letter the present value of food is high and many natives prefer to remain on their own land and cultivate their own produce to market for Europeans. The up-country market is also becoming ~~eliminate~~ and the ~~eliminate~~ ^{and} the milk and prices of all articles, to our ~~are~~ ^{are} more ~~than~~ ^{than} engage ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ our home

11. In conclusion I wish to say that I agree with Lord Tollemore in thinking that there are many regulations which affect the natives. In native, some of those such as the Vatambya, Quarantine Regulations are beneficial whilst others, such as the Enquiry Rules, are so ill-adapted to hold, darker, ignorant natives who have never been applied might well and will become the cause of the so-called so-called. I have however no hesitation in saying that by the abolition of forced labour His Excellency has done more to render the natives of this Protectorate happy than any of his predecessors.



H.C. Hollis
Secretary for Native Affairs

Nairobi,

7th April 1908.

Dear Mr. Governor's Office.

316

Mr. Palmer

April 17, 1863

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 2d instant, enclosing

your very kind and well submitted copy of the

Resolution of the Senate of the United States,

in consideration of which

Secretary of State His Excellency orders me to inform

that the publication of the letter to which Your

Lordship refers is desirable.

I have etc.,

Very truly yours,

John Palmer

The Lord Palamer,

-Wirobi.

287

2.0.5.1.1
TOKIO
Mitsubishi

Amakusa

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to thank you for the copy of the "Circular Letter" submitted for the information of the Ministry of State. Pending the consideration of the correspondence by the Ministry of State, His Excellency cannot assure that the publication of the papers to which you refer is feasible.

I have the honor to say,

Md/- T. I. OSAKI

Secretary

2.0.5.1.1
Mitsubishi

Decr. / 15 1912

L.A.P.

PRINTED FOR PARLIAMENT
1 JULY 1908

Downing Street,

Memorandum

—Sir J. Hayes-Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B.
M.C. Secy. to the Govt.

12 June, 1908.

MINUTE.

Mr. [unclear] Sir

I have the honour to inform you

Mr. Just.

X Mr. Andrew — that I have given careful consideration to

Mr. Cox 1560 — your despatches of the 23rd, 26th, and 27th

Sir Ch. 1560

Sir F. Hampden 1560 — March, and of the 2nd, 4th, and 8th of April,

1560 — concerning the arrangements you made with regard

the Hon. Mr. [unclear]

1560 — to the proceedings at Government House on

1560

C. 631 — the date of appointment which you sus-

pended Lord Dufferin from his office

1560 — and the reasons for doing so.

1560 — to the arrangements you made with regard

to returning the Queen's Household to Canada —

1560 — as the Queen's Household had been removed

1560 — as the Queen's Household had been removed

1560 — as the Queen's Household had been removed

1560 — as the Queen's Household had been removed

I concur with my
predecessor in opposing a
general election in this matter,
and

I have ~~had~~ ^{to inform you that}

... and in accordance with the advice

which I felt my duty to tender

~~the King~~

Majesty has been pleased to confirm the

resignation of Lord Palmer and Mr. Hallie

and to give directions that they shall no

~~longer hold their places~~ ^{seats} in the Legislative

Council. I have to request that you will

cause them to be informed accordingly.

~~I have, &c.~~

3. The questions con-
nected with the employ-
ment of native labourers
are requiring my greatest
attention, but at present
we propose to enjoin
~~upon them~~
~~to prohibit~~