

EAST AFR. PROT.

N^o. 25266C.O.
25266REC
R.R. 16 JUL 07.No.
Call No.
1907

June 18

Last previous Paper.

Govt
25265

(Subject.)

Nash Incident

Subject date of an a/c sent from H.M.S. to U.S.A. after Second World War - many a/c's & other info. can be gathered by the Govt. on the subject.

(Minutes.)

N. B. The following statement is based upon the information received from the U.S. Government and does not purport to give the administration's own views on the matter. It is given in the hope that it will be of interest to the reader, although I should have thought that they would have been so well informed by their agents in America as to be able to give them a better picture of the situation. The following statement is based upon the information received from the U.S. Government and does not purport to give the administration's own views on the matter. It is given in the hope that it will be of interest to the reader, although I should have thought that they would have been so well informed by their agents in America as to be able to give them a better picture of the situation.

Rec'd from

H. J. R.

M. J. G. 16. 7. 07.

Last previous Paper.

Govt
25265

of Africa Standard

Confidential No (39)

25266

Ref. 16 JUL 07

Garrison's Office

Nairobi

June 18th 1907

My Lord,

I mentioned in my despatch No. 31 Confidential of the 17th ultimo that one Mr. Captain Hogan's complaint was that an attempt had been made to subvert the African Standard in connection with the foregoing incident.

I now have the honour to submit a copy of the draft of the article which was sent by one of the subscribers to the magazine to His Office through Mr. Hinde to the Editor the "Morning Star".

It will be observed that the draft was written on the 18th of March, two days after the occurrence, and the only objection

standing

Mr. Secretary of State
for the Colonies
Colonial Office
London.

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seeing it was to give the Standard
which had hitherto been always
anxious to receive communications
the facts as they were known at
the time from the Government
point of view, facts which were
in the main, if I except the
statement that many of the
Europeans were armed, fully
borne out by the proceedings at
the trials.

If it could not have been known
that this paper would
have turned round and come
so completely under the influence
of the agitators, as it did, after
the editor had spoken openly against
the Navab at the time of the
trial and I fail to see any
ground for Captain Rogers con-
tention that an attempt was
made to suborn the Press. Any
view that did not fall in with
his own ideas, would be construed
by him as a misrepresentation.

I saw Mr. Audley on this
subject the other day and I told
him that whatever view he

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may have held as to the correctness
or otherwise of the statements made
in the article, three weeks after
he received it he would have been
better advised to have merely de-
clined to publish it, without
communicating ^{itself} to the remarks
contained in his note of the 10th
April to Mr. Hiddle, a copy of
which is enclosed.

I have the honour to be
with the highest respect,
Yours truly,

Your Lordship's most obedient
& humble servant
John Fletcher

Death sentence given to 3 Standard

25266

N 38 III 97

At 10 a.m. on 16th Dec. the morning
of the hanging the three accused - Capt.
F. S. Hogan, Mr. Russell Macdonnell and
Mr. Thosd Gray severely flogged three
times each, each stroke being delivered
in or near former vicinity to the
Wainwright Courthouse. They were for
broken chains placed by the Magistrate
Mr Hogan and by the European
Army Captain until the first the last
refusal was disregarded and could
not be enforced at the three migh-
and then supported by upwards
of 400 spectators many of them
armed. The offence of which the na-
tives were accused was that of be-
having rudely and insolently to Mr.
Hunter and Miss Macdonnell, with
the majority of the spectators having
been induced to countenance the
proceedings by reports of a far more
sensational nature sedulously cir-
culated by a few individuals des-
irous of inflaming the European
population against the Government.

Very

Very few of them, probably only those who actually participated in the incident, were aware of what the natives had actually done. But it has since transpired that the so-called vidette offered to the ladies, were of a most trivial nature amounting to nothing more than what may be described as scandal. The accusations of gross behaviour, which were spread with the object of exciting and undoubtedly did excite popular indignation, have been subsequently proved to be a fabrication.

No effort was made to hand the culprits over to the police or to allow the law to take its course, it being asserted that in similar cases Scandals had either been left off or punished too leniently. It is found, in fact no such case has been brought before the Magistrate and there is no reason to suppose that he would have failed to inflict an adequate penalty on any native against whom such a charge was proved.

It need scarcely be said that, interpolated

interference or their kind with
the course of justice, is a very
serious matter and is viewed
as such by the Government
which will shortly take action
against the offenders. The latter
will find that the consequences
are more the less serious because
the Administration has for a
few hours held its hand to con-
sider the best means of dealing
with the situation without
either minimizing its gravity
or exaggerating its importance.

- Inclosure No 2 in Confidential

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Despatch No 37 of June 12th 1907

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REC

Rec 16 JU 07

From Editor "Standard" to Sub-Commissioner of Seyidie,
Mombasa.

April 10th, 1907.

To H. B. Esq.
Sub-Commissioner's Office,

Mombasa.

Dear Sir, I would draw your attention to the sketchy and report of the proceedings of the trial of certain five Europeans held in Nairobi at which these Europeans were found guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly. After you have read this true and full report you will at once realise how very improperly you, yourself, and through you, I myself, would have been misled had we accepted the suggestions contained in the article sent down from Nairobi for publication as an inspired or in any case semi inspired statement of the actual state of affairs. Had I allowed the said article to appear under the auspice of the Standard I should have been guilty of grossly misleading public opinion and what would have been worse should have been guilty of a gross injustice to citizens involved.

Situated as I was far from the scene of events I could not know what was actually

occurring. The circumstances were all the greater that I was not gratified by the report of the Article as it did not do a true justice to all concerned especially when the nature of the punishment is considered. Fortunately my superior officer saved what I had written from publication and

the only copy I have is the writer of the article in question informed by natives other than what I can say was sent to an officer holding command of the Government of this Province. This officer however bound only by his personal knowledge of H. B. The Government of Kenya having no power to accept an Officer holding command of a Province to write special document for public perusal.

Your own position is fully recognis. You regard the article as a true record and as most proper for publication. You are no doubt aware that through the courtesy of successive Commissioners the Editor of the East African Standard, is frequently furnished with official news for general publication. This article however was evidently not supplied in the ordinary course, (this I find out since) and consequently for my future protection I must ask you to send the document on to H. B. The Commissioner for his consideration.