

37760
051

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE

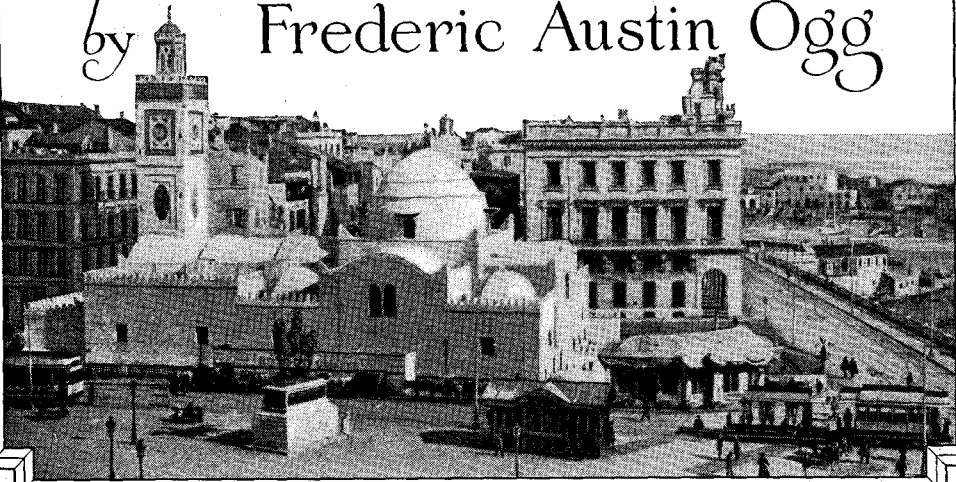
Vol. LVIII

June, 1916

No. 1

The Partition of AFRICA

by Frederic Austin Ogg



How the European Powers Divided Ten Million Square Miles of Land

THE most stupendous real-estate operation on record is the parceling out, within the past thirty-five years, of ten million square miles of African territory among the land-hungry nations of western Europe. The area divided is two and one-half times the extent of all Europe, three and one-third times that of the continental United States, two hundred and ten times that of the State of New York. If it comprises but nine-tenths of African soil, this is only because most of the remaining third had been appropriated in earlier days.

Only thus lately has Africa been brought, as a whole, under foreign domination. The

penetration of the continent by white men has been in progress, however, through several thousands of years—some ethnologists say as much as ten thousand. And the story of this great, rich, backward section of the world has been little else than a record of exploration, conquest, and settlement by Asiatic and European peoples.

The theater of the earliest exploits of conquerors and colonizers from beyond seas was, naturally, the territory most nearly adjacent to Asia and Europe—that is, the Nile valley and the Mediterranean shore westward to the Atlantic Ocean. Three peoples during antiquity acquired foothold

THE ENGRAVING ON THIS PAGE SHOWS THE PLACE DU GOUVERNEMENT, THE CENTRAL SQUARE OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS, SHOWING A MOORISH MOSQUE AND MODERN FRENCH BUILDINGS

From a copyrighted photograph by the H. C. White Company, New York

in this region, and drew Africa in some measure into the current of civilization. One was the Phenicians, another was the Greeks, and a third was the Romans.

Phenicians from Tyre are known to have

whole of northern Africa between Egypt and the Atlantic.

Sailing boldly beyond the Pillars of Hercules, the Phenicians continued their explorations southward along the coast of



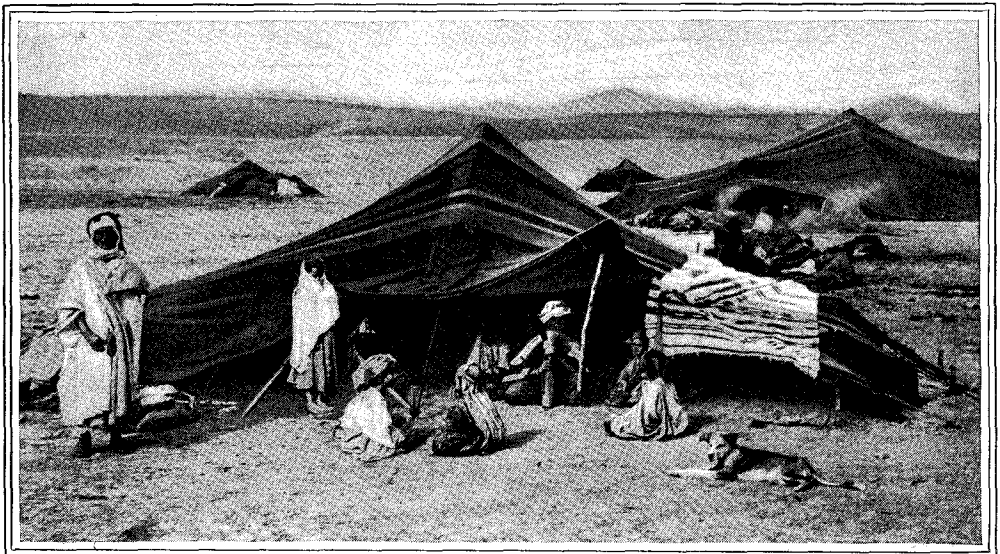
HARBOR-FRONT OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS, WITH THE INCLINED ROADWAY LEADING UP FROM THE DOCKS TO THE PLACE DU GOUVERNEMENT

From a copyrighted photograph by the H. C. White Company, New York

established trading-posts on the African coast earlier than 1000 B.C. Carthage, founded as a Tyrian colony about 800 B.C., became, and for centuries remained, the principal city of the Mediterranean world. The commerce of its people, if not its political predominance, extended over the

Morocco. About 520 B.C. Hanno, a Carthaginian, pushed as far as Sierra Leone, within nine degrees of the equator—a feat not duplicated, save by the Arabs, until the great era of Portuguese exploration twenty centuries later.

The first Europeans to play a rôle in

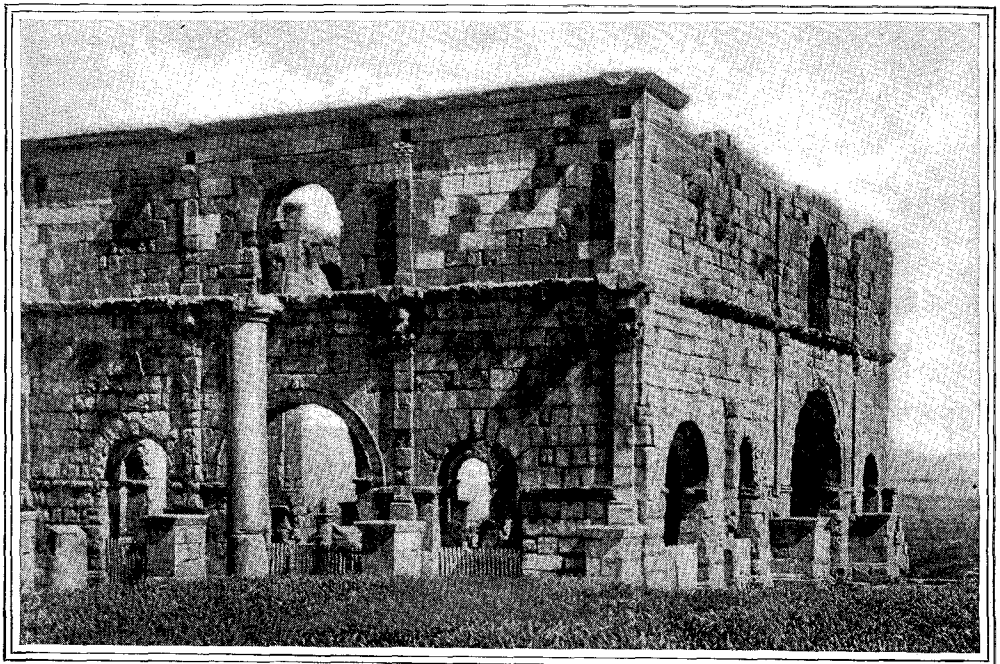


A CAMP OF NOMAD ARABS IN THE INLAND REGION OF ALGERIA, BORDERING UPON THE SAHARA DESERT
—ALGERIA CONTAINS ABOUT FOUR MILLION NATIVES AND ONE MILLION EUROPEAN SETTLERS

Africa were the Greeks, who made their influence felt in two regions chiefly. One was Cyrenaica, developed as a flourishing colony, with Cyrene, founded about 631 B.C., as its capital; although, being surrounded by deserts, the settlement had little contact inland. The other was Egypt, which, itself the seat of a civilization more ancient than the Greek, was Hellenized

until in the course of time it became, in the essentials of its culture, no less Greek than was Lacedæmon or even Athens.

In 332 B.C. Alexander the Great added Egypt to his empire, and from his death until that of Cleopatra, three hundred years after, the land of the Pharaohs was ruled by a Greek dynasty, the Ptolemies. It is believed that during this period the

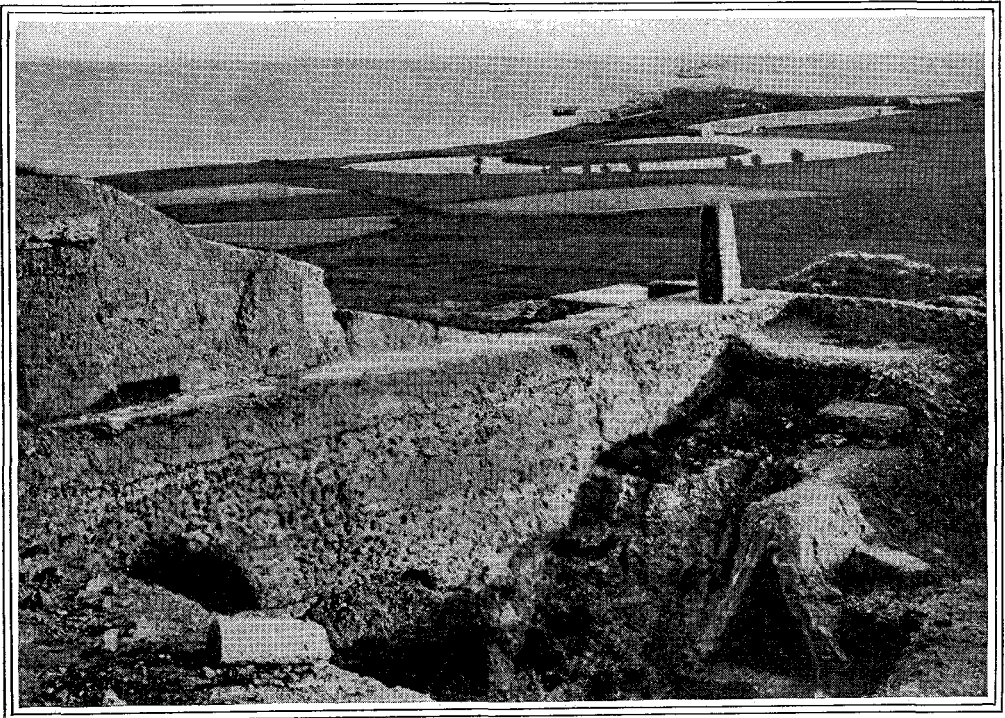


A MONUMENT OF ROMAN RULE IN NORTHERN AFRICA—RUINS OF THE PRETORIUM AT LAMBESSA, NOW LAMBÈZE, IN ALGERIA



TANGIER, THE CHIEF SEAPORT OF MOROCCO, LOOKING OVER THE ONE-STORY WHITEWASHED MOORISH HOUSES TO THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR AND THE DISTANT SPANISH COAST BEYOND

From a copyrighted photograph by the H. C. White Company, New York



THE SCANTY RUINS THAT MARK THE SITE OF ANCIENT CARTHAGE, ONCE THE GREATEST CITY OF NORTHERN AFRICA, AND ROME'S RIVAL FOR THE MASTERY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

From a photograph by Brown Brothers, New York



THE BAB EL FAHZ, OR FEZ GATE, TANGIER, THE PRINCIPAL GATEWAY OF TANGIER ON THE LANDWARD SIDE OF THE CITY, SPANNING THE ROAD TO FEZ

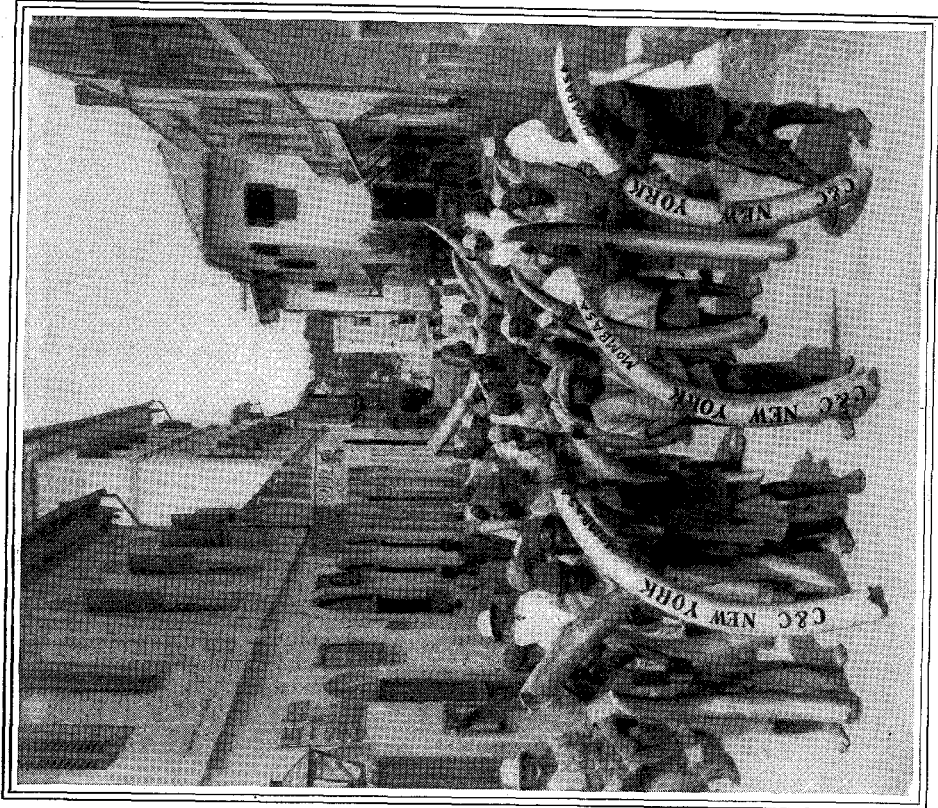
From a copyrighted photograph by the H. C. White Company, New York

geography of the east African coast was faintly outlined as far south as Zanzibar.

To both the Phenician power in the west and the Greek power in the east succeeded the authority of Rome. The steps in the extension of Roman dominion beyond the Mediterranean are commonplaces of schoolboy knowledge.

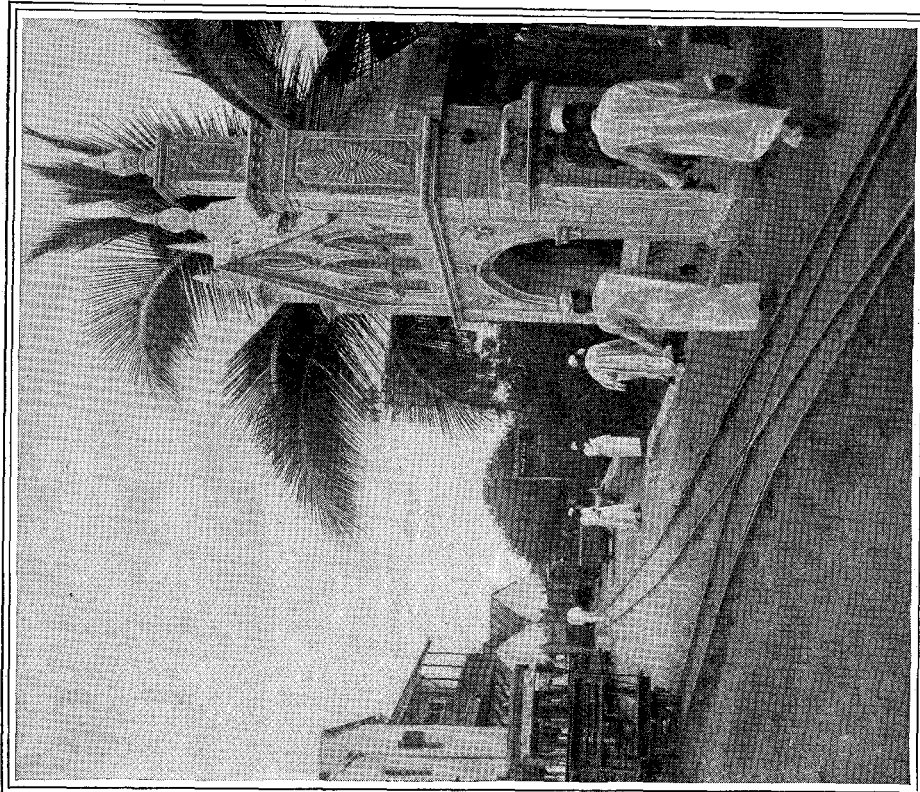
Most important among them were the

establishment of a protectorate over Egypt, in 168 B.C.; the destruction of Carthage, and the creation of the province of Africa—at first only the northeastern corner of Tunisia—in 146-145 B.C.; the gradual extension of dominion over all remaining territory between Egypt and Tripoli, by 43 B.C.; the conversion of Egypt from a protectorate into a province, in 19 B.C.; and



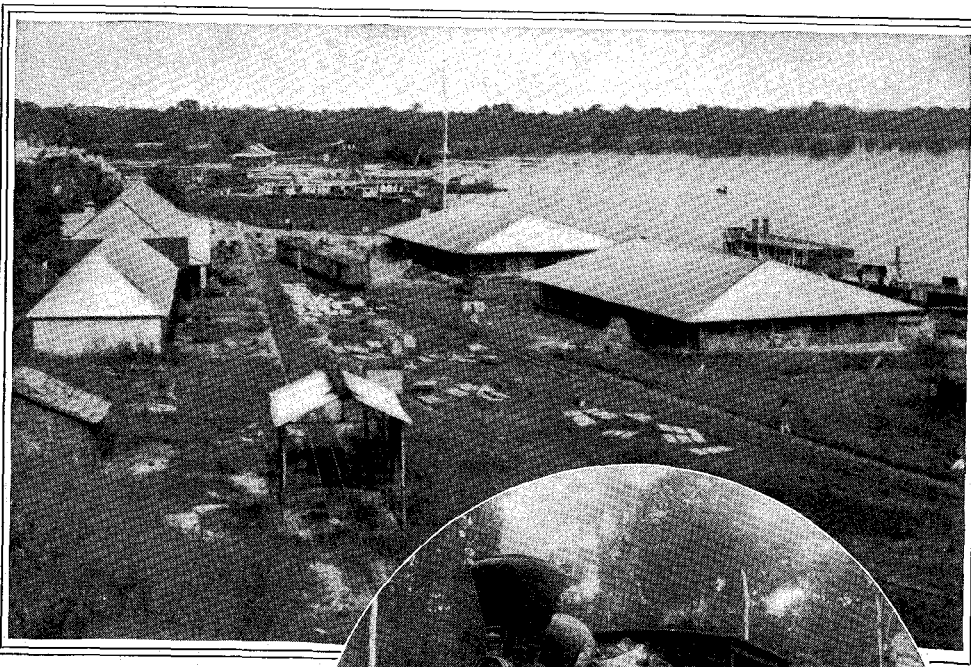
ANOTHER STREET SCENE IN MOMBASA—A CONSIGNMENT OF IVORY ARRIVES
FROM THE INTERIOR FOR SHIPMENT TO NEW YORK

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York



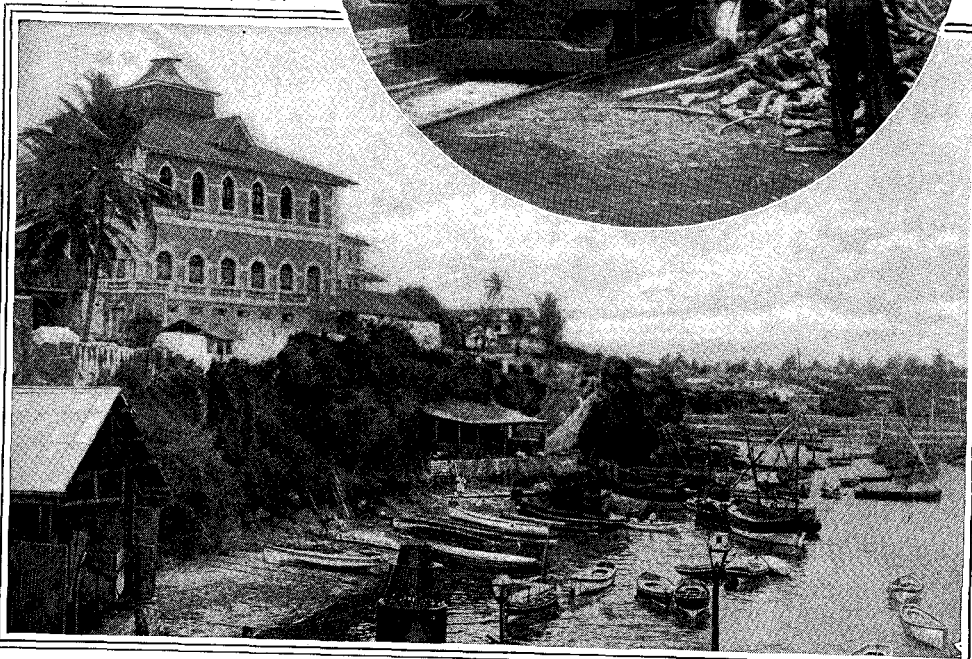
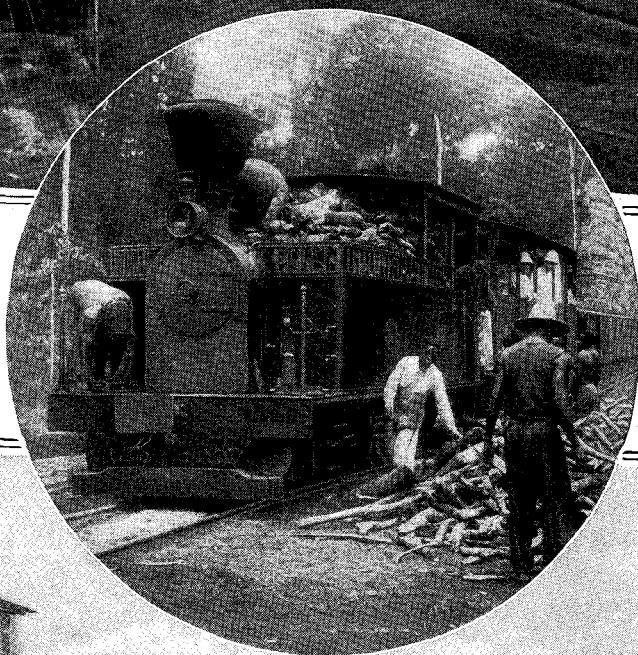
STREET SCENE IN MOMBASA, THE CHIEF CITY OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA—IN
THE FOREGROUND IS A RELIGIOUS SHRINE

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York



ABOVE, LEOPOLDVILLE, A TRADING-POST ON THE KONGO, TO WHICH A RAILWAY RUNS FROM MATADI, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE GREAT RIVER — IN THE CIRCLE, THE RAILWAY AT STANLEYVILLE, ON THE UPPER KONGO, JUST UNDER THE EQUATOR

From copyrighted photographs by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

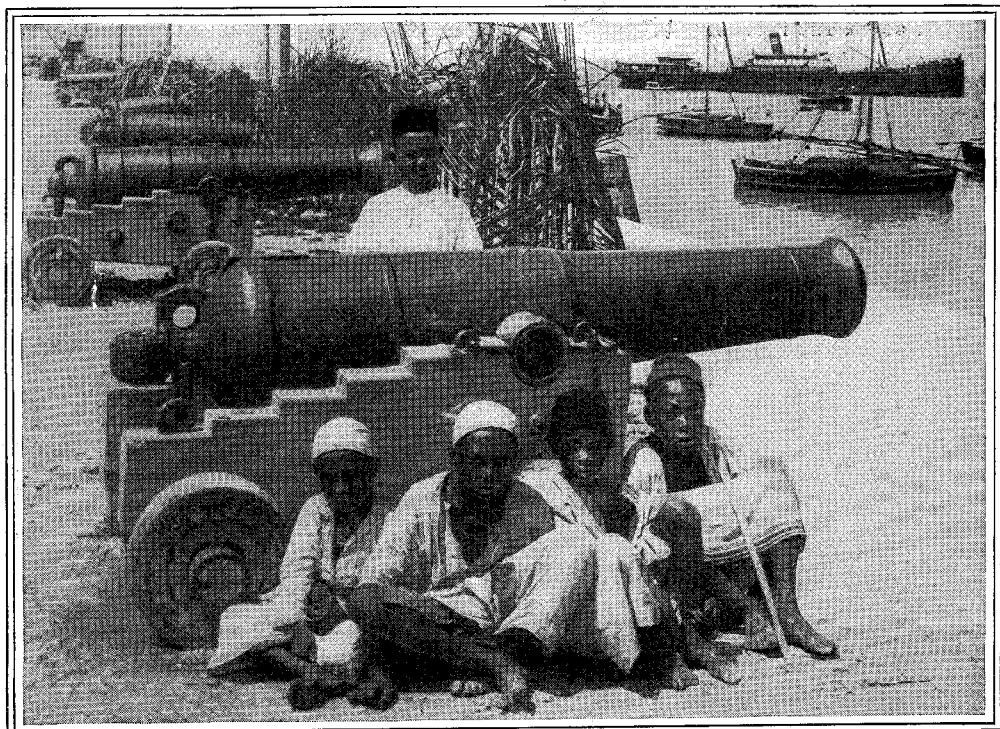


THE WATER-FRONT OF MOMBASA, BRITISH EAST AFRICA—MOMBASA IS AN IMPORTANT SHIPPING-POINT AND THE TERMINUS OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY, WHICH RUNS NEARLY SIX HUNDRED MILES INLAND

From a photograph by Brown Brothers, New York



IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA—A REGIMENT OF NATIVE TROOPS, PART OF THE CONSIDERABLE FORCES OF NATIVES ORGANIZED IN THE GERMAN COLONIES

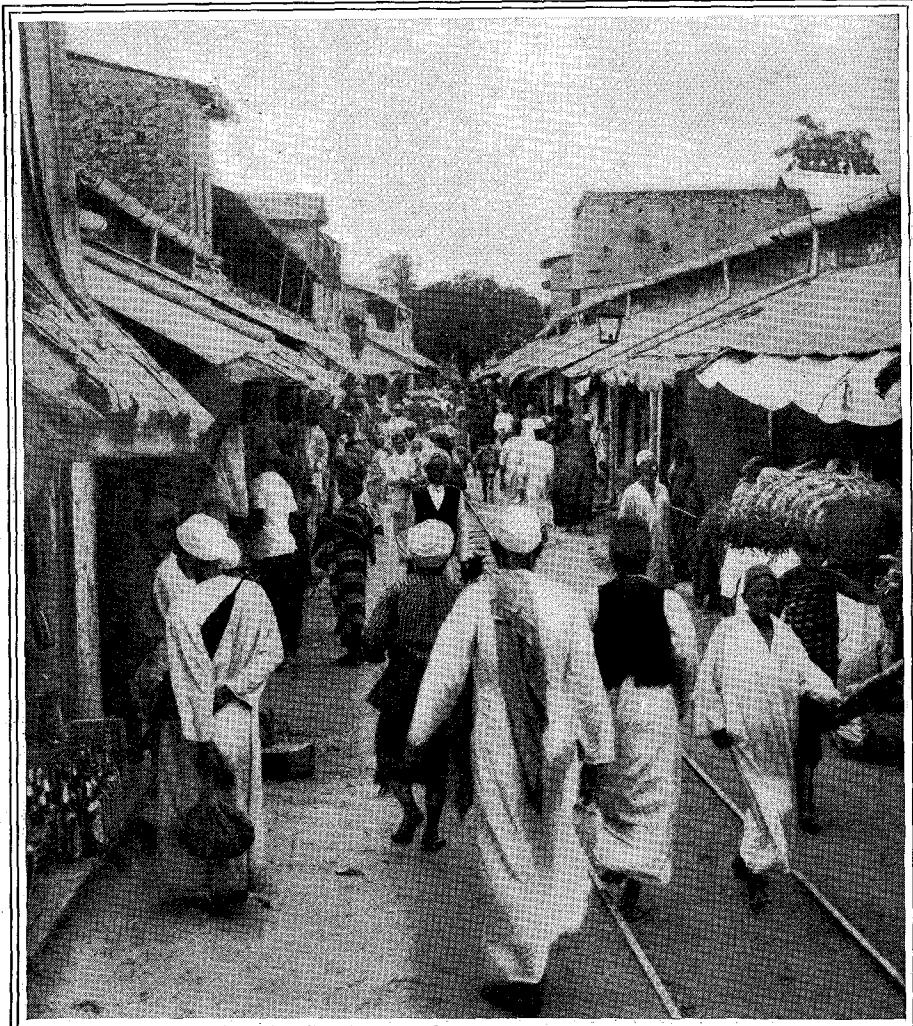


ZANZIBAR—A BATTERY OF OLD-FASHIONED CANNON ON THE WATER-FRONT IN FRONT OF THE SULTAN'S PALACE

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

the annexation of Morocco and adjacent lands in the time of Julius Cæsar and the Emperor Augustus. From Nero onward the emperors held sway over the whole of north Africa from within sight of the

To positive geographical knowledge, however, the Romans added little. After their era of power had passed, Africa still meant for the civilized world simply the countries immediately bordering the southern



A STREET OF SHOPS IN ZANZIBAR—THE ISLAND OF ZANZIBAR, OFF THE COAST OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA, IS A BRITISH PROTECTORATE, NOMINALLY RULED BY A MOHAMMEDAN SULTAN

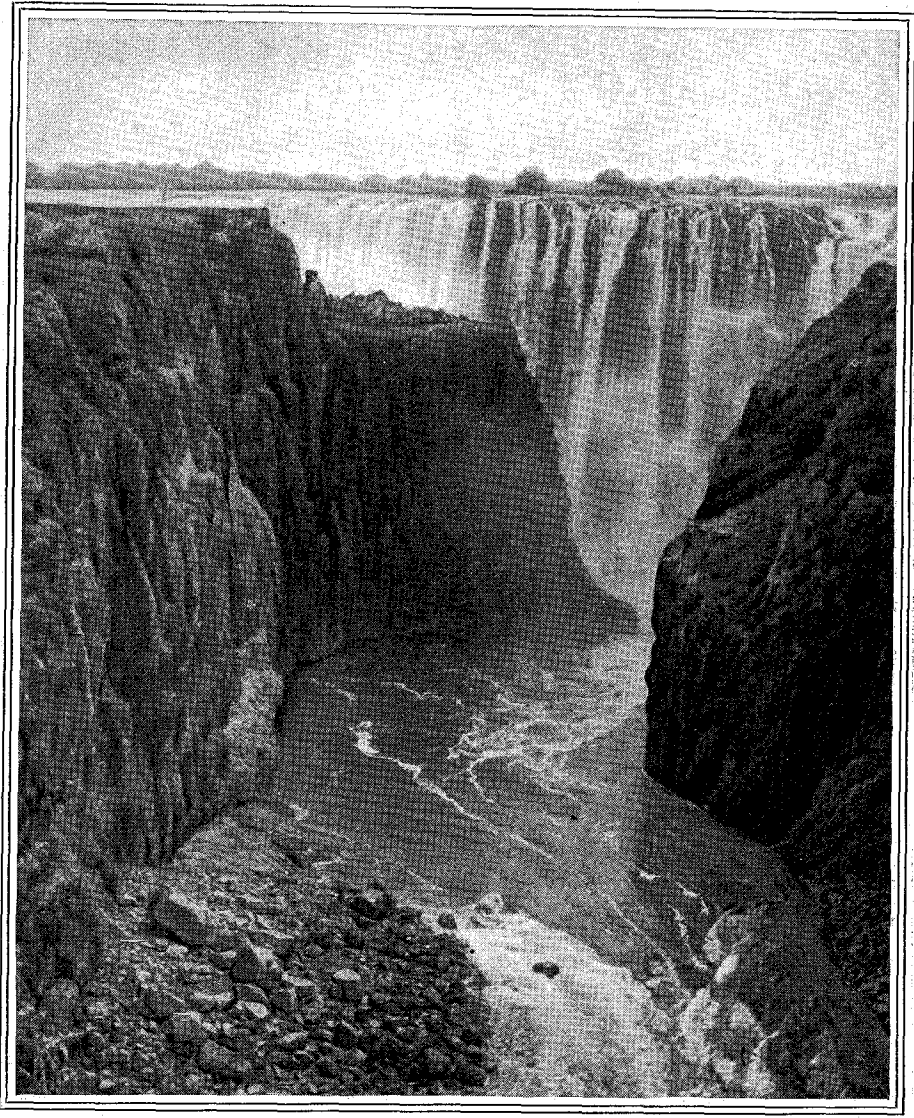
From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

Canary Islands on the west to the Red Sea and the borders of Abyssinia on the east.

A succession of explorers and leaders of military expeditions penetrated Morocco and the Sahara to considerable distances, and home-stayers were regaled with awe-inspiring tales of crocodiles, rhinoceroses, elephants, trees that grew with their roots upward, and other dangers to be encountered and wonders to be seen by the sufficiently persistent traveler.

shore of the Mediterranean. Nor did the name acquire wider content for many hundreds of years.

In the earlier Middle Ages, those portions of the continent which continued in contact with Asia and Europe suffered strange vicissitudes. As the dominion of Rome dissolved, Egypt and Cyrenaica fell definitely to the Eastern, or Byzantine, Empire; while the territories farther west passed from one possessor to another.



THE VICTORIA FALLS, A MAGNIFICENT CATARACT ON THE RIVER ZAMBEZI, IN RHODESIA, DISCOVERED BY LIVINGSTONE IN 1855, AND NOW REACHED BY RAILWAY FROM CAPE TOWN

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

Near the middle of the fifth century a warlike tribe of Germans, the Vandals, crossing directly from Spain, took possession of a large district, and made Carthage their capital. The early promise of their kingdom, however, was not fulfilled, and their invasion marks only a ripple upon the surface of the continent's history.

In the seventh century the dominion of Europe over African soil was terminated with dramatic suddenness, not to be revived for eight hundred years. The cause of the overturn was the irruption of the Arabs.

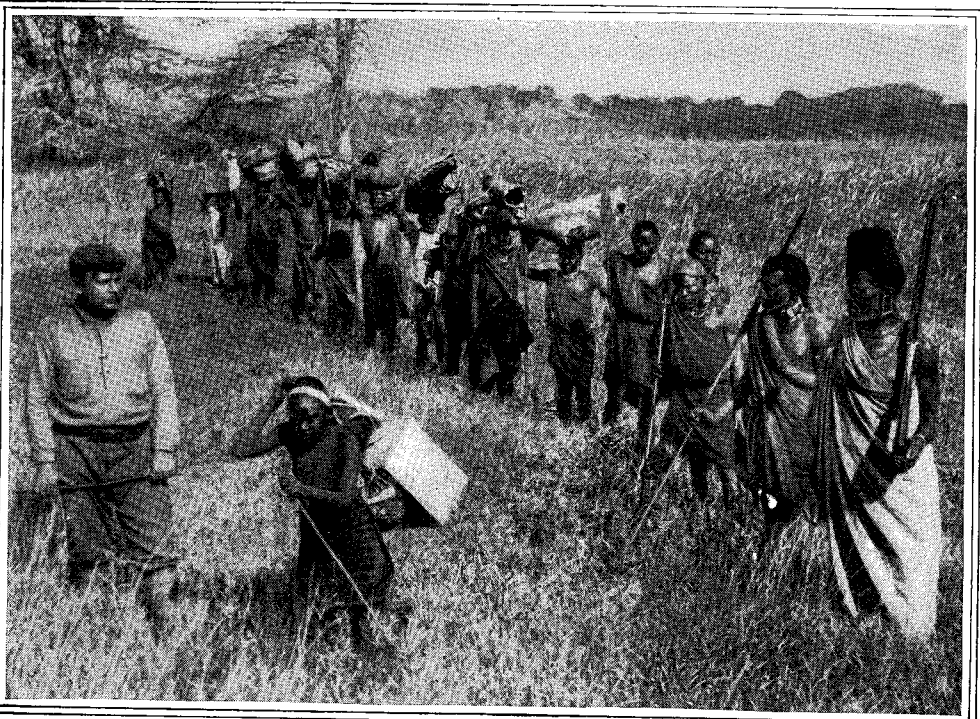
Following the subjugation of Syria in 634 and of Persia in 636, a wave of fanatical Mohammedanism swept down upon Egypt, engulfing it in 641, and then rolled steadily westward until within less than sixty years it had reached the Atlantic. Survivals of Roman and Christian civilization were largely exterminated. Arab influences and the Mohammedan religion were stamped indelibly upon the entire country, and by degrees were carried southward across the Sahara.

It was the Arabs who first developed the African slave-trade upon a considerable



MOUNT KILIMANJARO, ON THE NORTHERN BORDER OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA—THIS IS THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN AFRICA, NEARLY TWENTY THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SEA

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

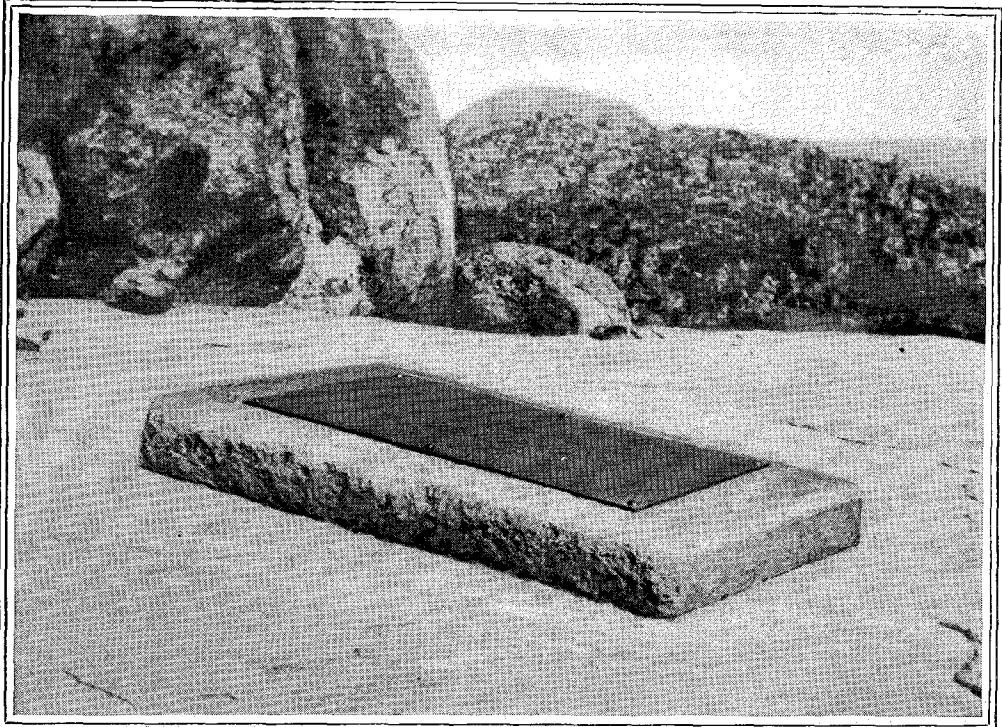


AN AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHER WITH HIS PARTY OF NATIVE BEARERS ON THE SERINGETI PLAIN, BRITISH EAST AFRICA

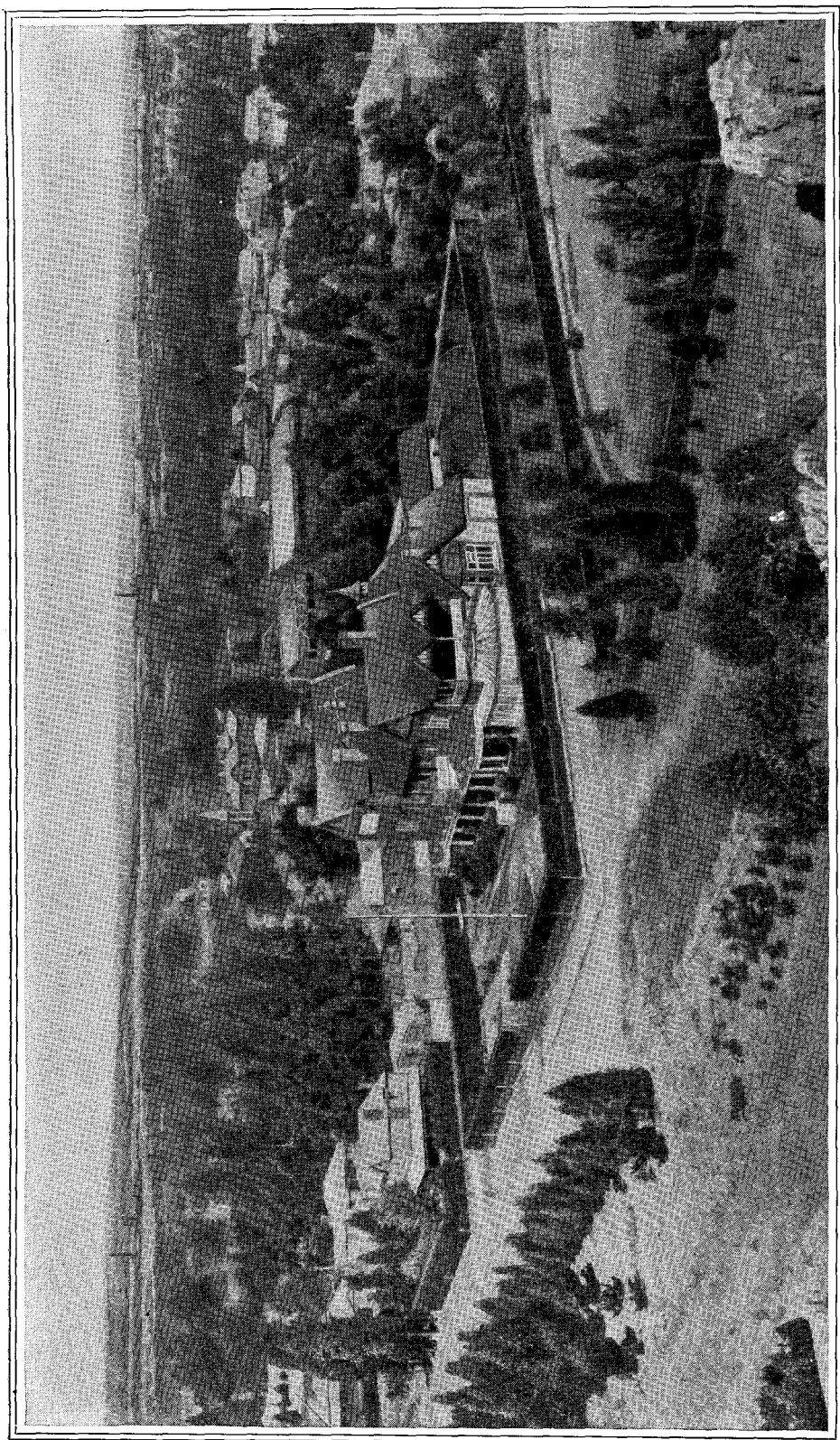
From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York



THE RAADZAAL, OR PARLIAMENT HOUSE, AT PRETORIA—PRETORIA, THE CAPITAL OF THE TRANSVAAL, IS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, THOUGH THE UNION LEGISLATURE MEETS AT CAPE TOWN

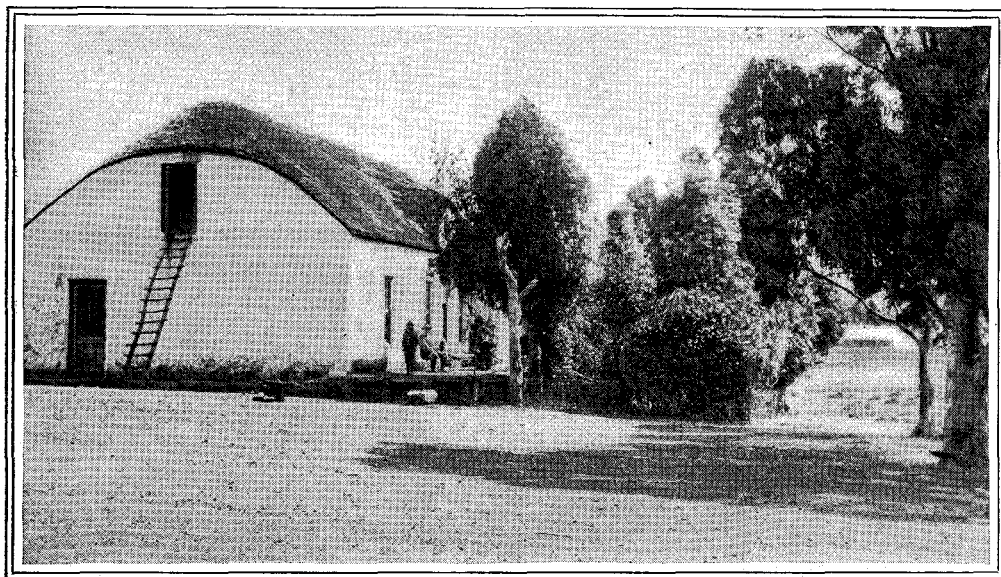


THE GRAVE OF CECIL RHODES, IN THE MATOPPO HILLS, NEAR BULAWAYO, IN RHODESIA, THE VAST BRITISH COLONY OF WHICH HE WAS THE CHIEF FOUNDER



VIEW OF JOHANNESBURG AND THE WITWATERSRAND, FROM HOSPITAL HILL.—JOHANNESBURG, WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILLION, IS THE LARGEST CITY IN SOUTH AFRICA, AND THE CENTER OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE GOLD-MINING DISTRICT IN THE WORLD

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York



A TYPICAL BOER FARMHOUSE IN A RURAL DISTRICT OF SOUTH AFRICA

scale; and in the course of their slave-raiding expeditions they penetrated to portions of the Egyptian Sudan, and of both the eastern and western coasts, not known to have been visited previously. In the fifteenth century, shortly after the taking of Constantinople, the Ottoman Turks seized Egypt and occupied the "regencies" of Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli.

The honor of acquainting the world with the real extent of the African continent was reserved for one of the smallest and least powerful of European states — Portugal. The relations of the Portuguese with Africa arose in part from the extension of trading operations in the more adjacent portion of the continent, and in part from wars carried on in the course of the gigantic crusade whereby both Portugal and Spain were freed from Mohammedan rule.

PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR

Among the soldiers who in 1415 captured the great Moorish stronghold of Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, was a son of the Portuguese king John I and his English queen, Philippa—Prince Henry the Navigator, a man who must be reckoned one of the great figures of history. Made governor of Ceuta, the prince conceived the ambitious project of conquering and colonizing the "wealthy land" extending southward along the Sahara's western border. In 1418 or 1419 he retired to the little town of Sagres, on Cape St. Vincent, and there established

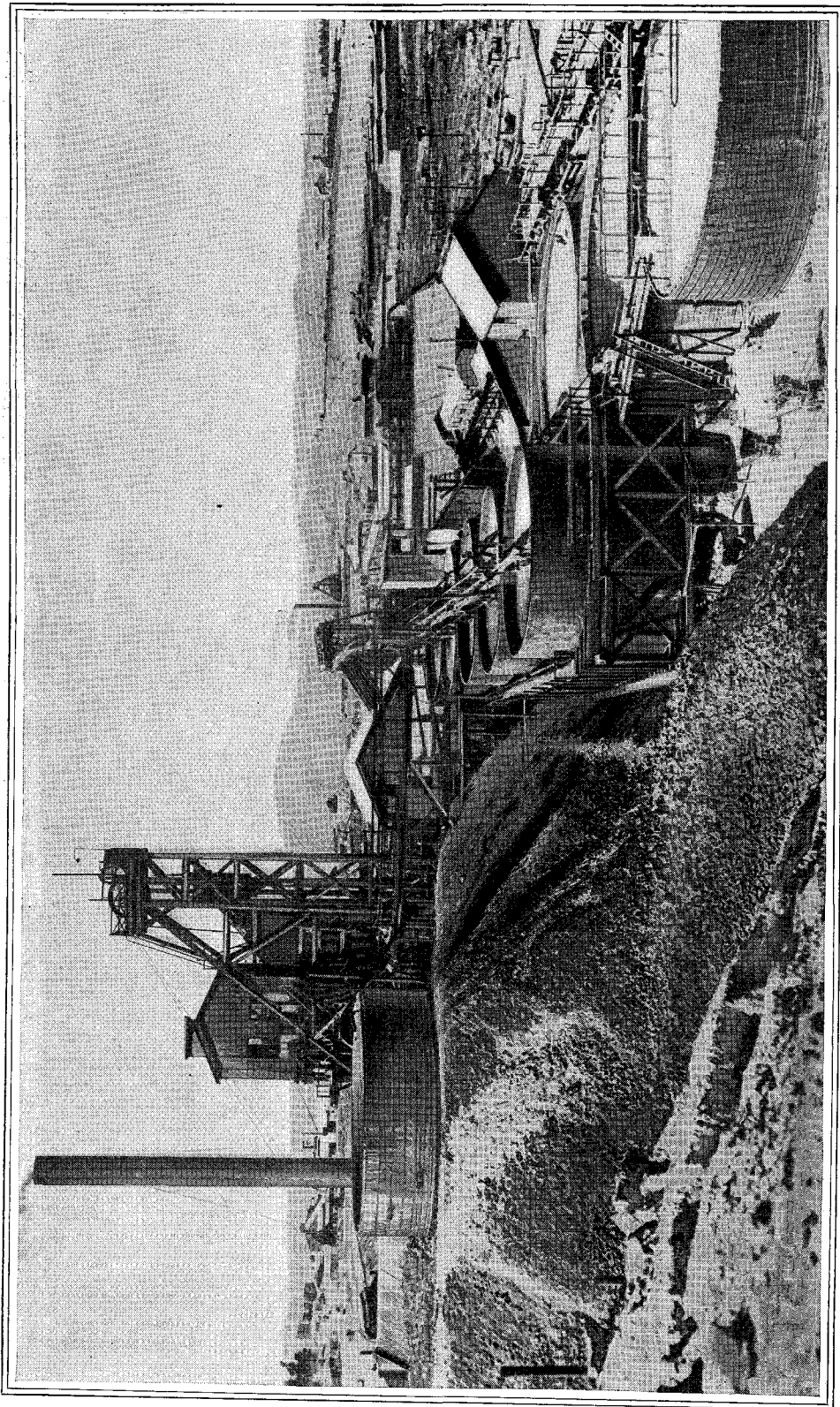
what has been termed, rather fancifully, a "school of navigation."

What he did was, in the main, to collect maps and books and instruments, to receive and converse with sailors, chart-makers, and other persons with ideas on geographical subjects, and to send out expeditions, usually with the triple purpose of capturing slaves, spreading Christianity, and extending the range both of geographical knowledge and of Portuguese possessions.

Little by little these expeditions enlarged the horizon of the known world. In or about 1433 Cape Bojador was rounded; in 1441 Nuno Tristam reached the Rio de Oro and passed Cape Blanco; four or five years later Cape Verde was discovered; and at the prince's death, in 1460, exploration had been carried as far as Sierra Leone. In previous ages these stretches of coast had been known to the Carthaginians, the Arabs, and perhaps the Genoese; but knowledge of them, by the fifteenth century, had entirely faded out.

After Prince Henry's death, the work was prosecuted by three successive sovereigns, and the two thousand miles yet to be traversed before the southern extremity of the continent could be reached were covered with surprising rapidity.

It is a matter of speculation whether Prince Henry ever conceived the possibility that India might be reached by circumnavigating Africa. The second-century geographer Ptolemy, whose writings were



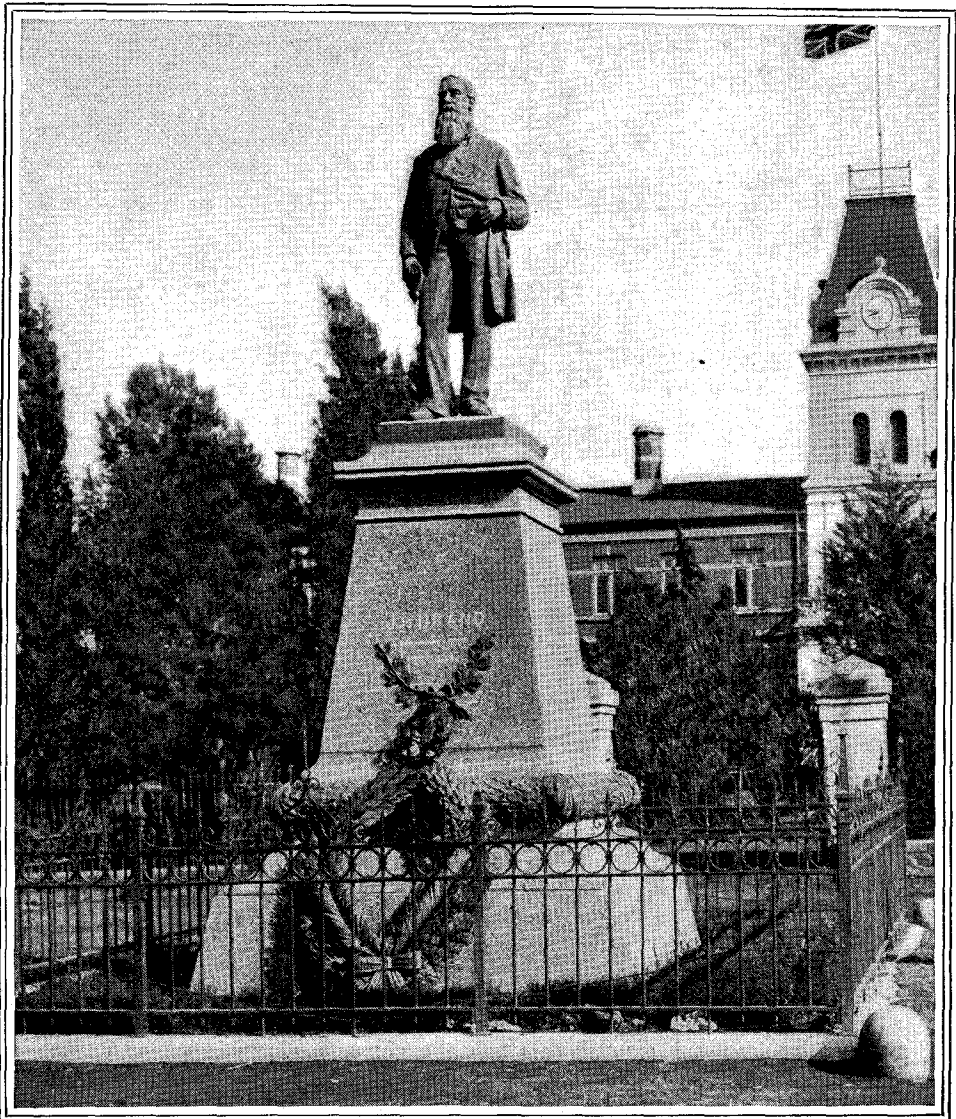
A TYPICAL SCENE IN THE WITWATERSRAND, THE GOLD-MINING DISTRICT AROUND JOHANNESBURG, WHICH PRODUCES ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE WORLD'S ENTIRE OUTPUT OF GOLD—IN THE FOREGROUND ARE THE HOISTING MACHINERY AND TANKS OF A GOLD-MINE

still influential in the fifteenth century, had denied very emphatically that such a thing could be done. In the absence of proof, however, others had felt free to express a different and equally weighty opinion. And, whether or not Prince Henry himself hoped to reach India, his successors confidently expected to do so.

With them, it was a fundamental purpose to capture the Oriental trade from the Venetians, taking advantage of the obstruction to the Venetian overland traffic lately imposed by the Turks. And this was to

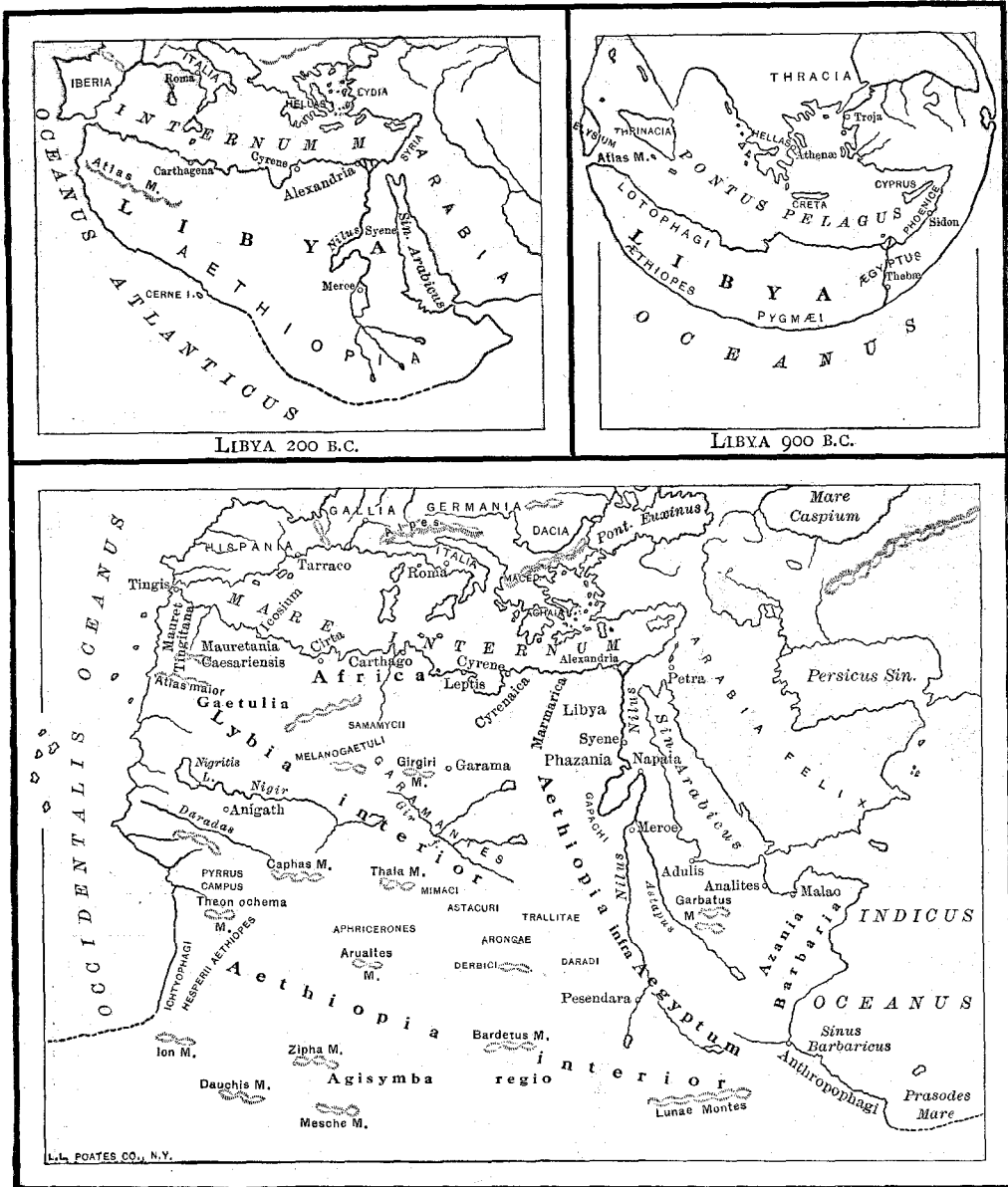
be accomplished by opening an all-water route to the East.

Success was not long delayed. In 1471 the equator was crossed; in 1482 a trading-post was established on the Gold Coast; in 1485 Diego Cam discovered the mouth of the Kongo; in 1486 Bartholomew Diaz reached the Cape of Storms, renamed by King John II the Cape of Good Hope; and in 1497-1499 Vasco da Gama, sailing by a straight line from the Cape Verde Islands to Good Hope, rounded the cape, visited Calicut, in southern India, and re-



MONUMENT OF PRESIDENT BRAND, IN FRONT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT BLOEMFONTEIN, CAPITAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE—JAN HENDRIK BRAND WAS THE FOREMOST BOER STATESMAN BEFORE LOUIS BOTHA

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York



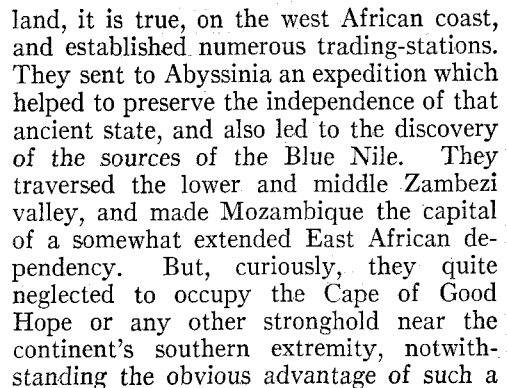
THE SMALL MAPS ABOVE REPRESENT ANCIENT IDEAS OF GEOGRAPHY, WITH LIBYA (AFRICA) SUR-
 ROUNDED BY THE SEA, OR RIVER, OF OCEANUS—THE LOWER MAP SHOWS AFRICA AS
 DELINEATED BY PTOLEMY, THE FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CARTOGRAPHER
 OF THE SECOND CENTURY AFTER CHRIST

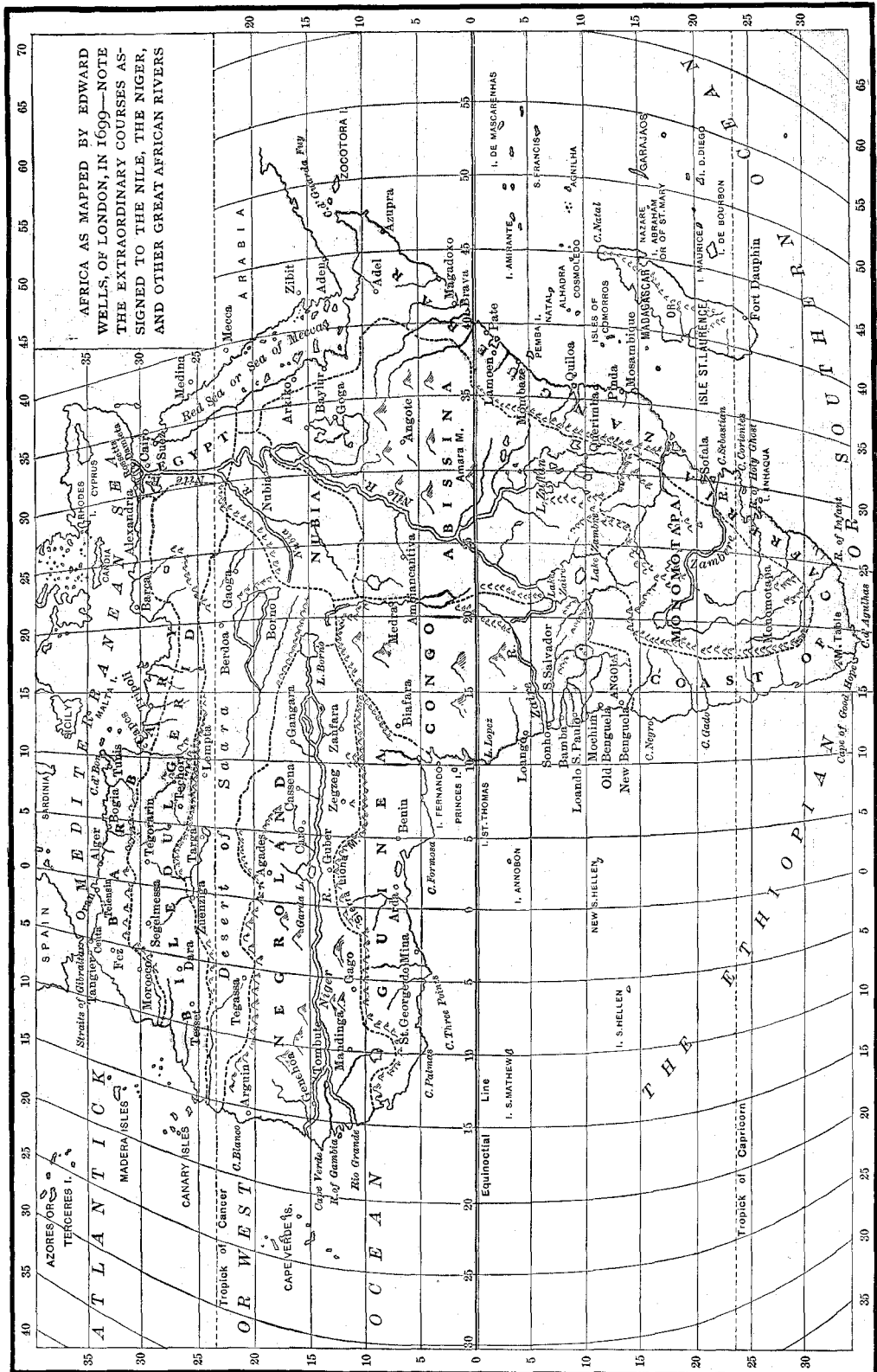
turned with the welcome information that the circumnavigation of Africa was a practical, as well as a theoretical, possibility.

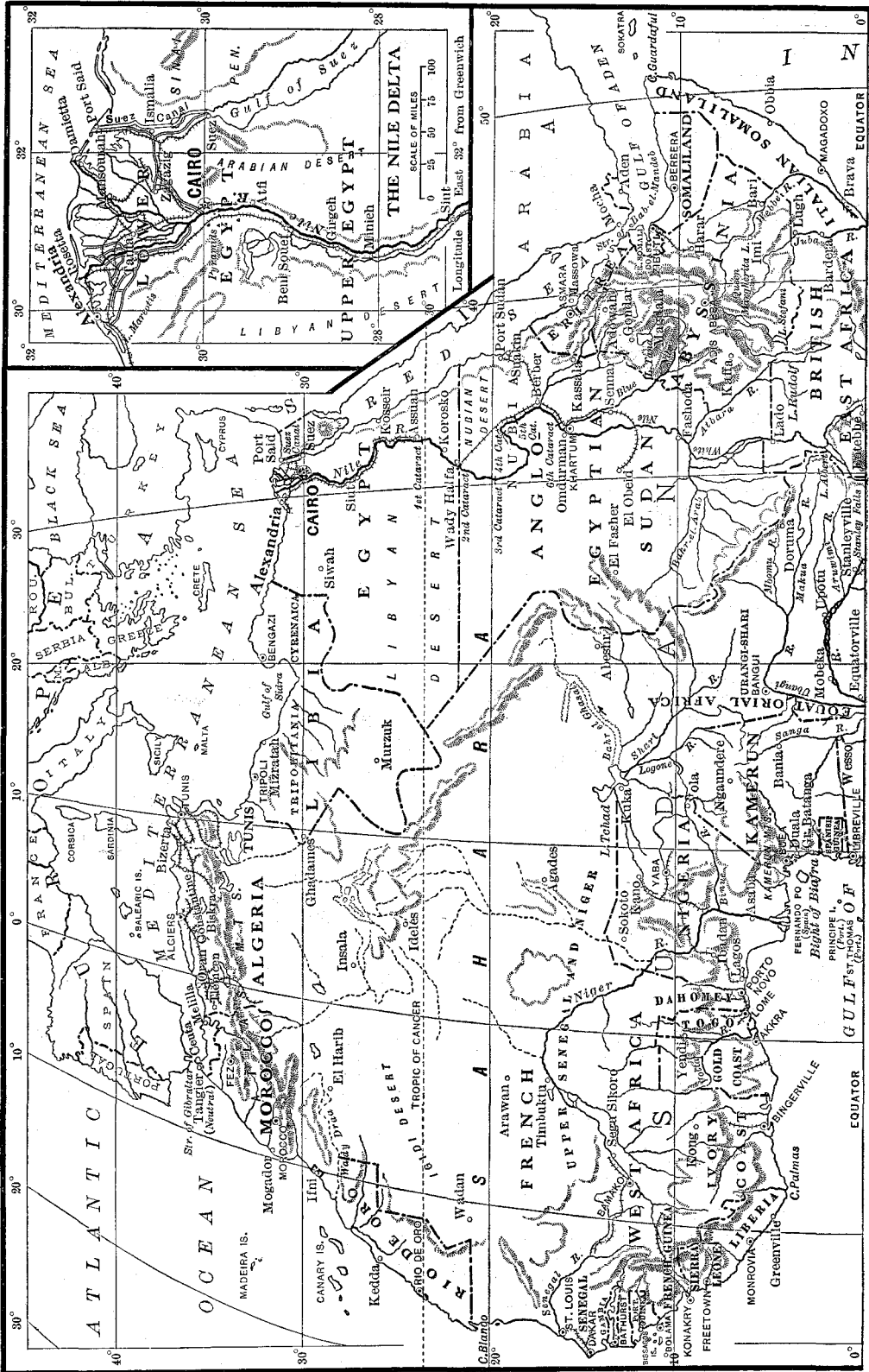
In the mean time had occurred the earlier voyages of Columbus and the acquisition by the Spaniards of a comprehensive claim upon "the Indies," making it necessary to establish some recognized delimitation of spheres of control. As early as 1479 Spain had conceded to Portugal the exclusive right of navigation and trade along the

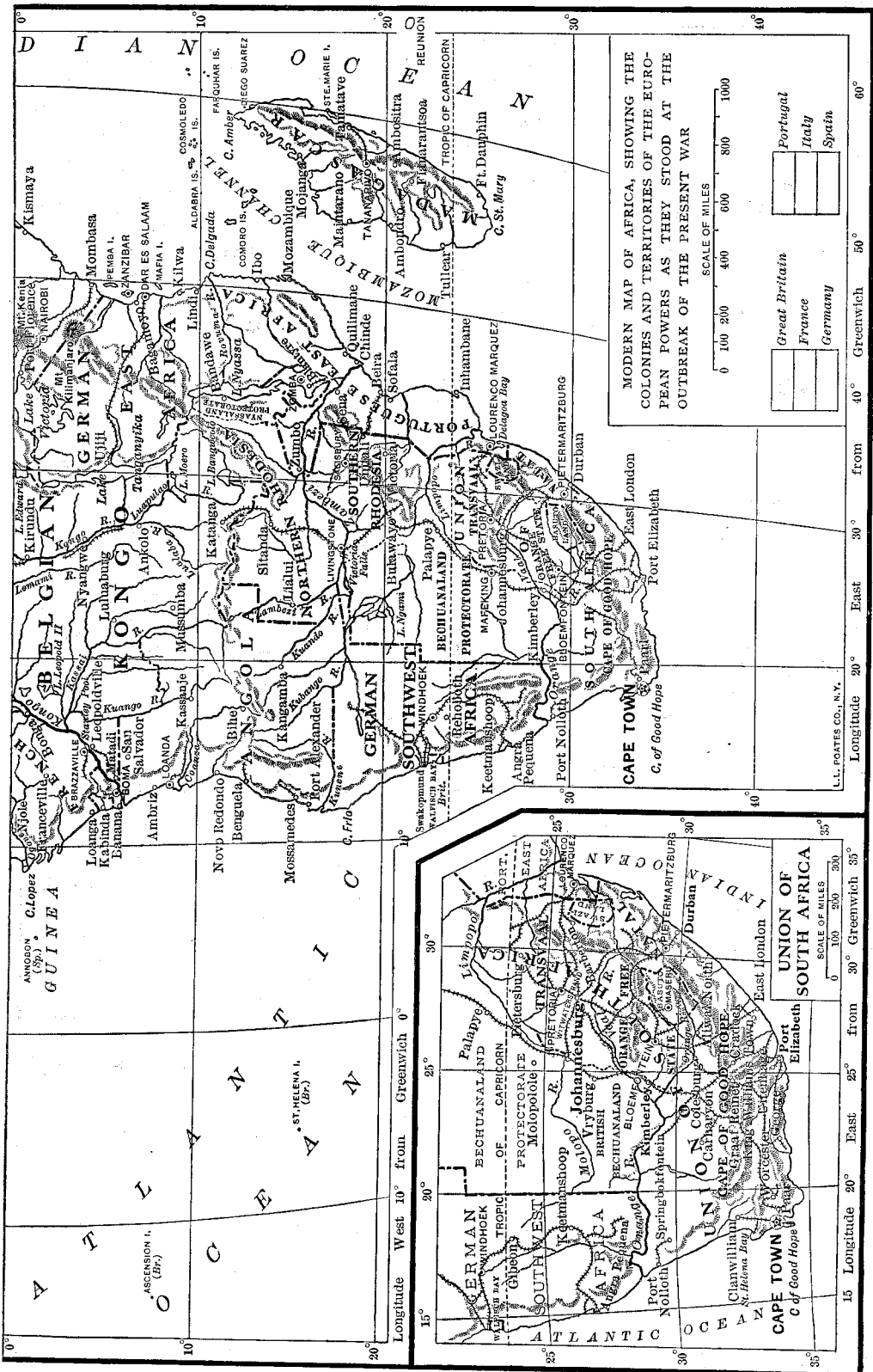
African coast, and in the famous treaty of Tordesillas, negotiated in 1494, and based upon the terms of a bull promulgated by Pope Alexander VI in the previous year, the two powers agreed upon the meridian three hundred and seventy leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands as a mutually acceptable demarcation line.

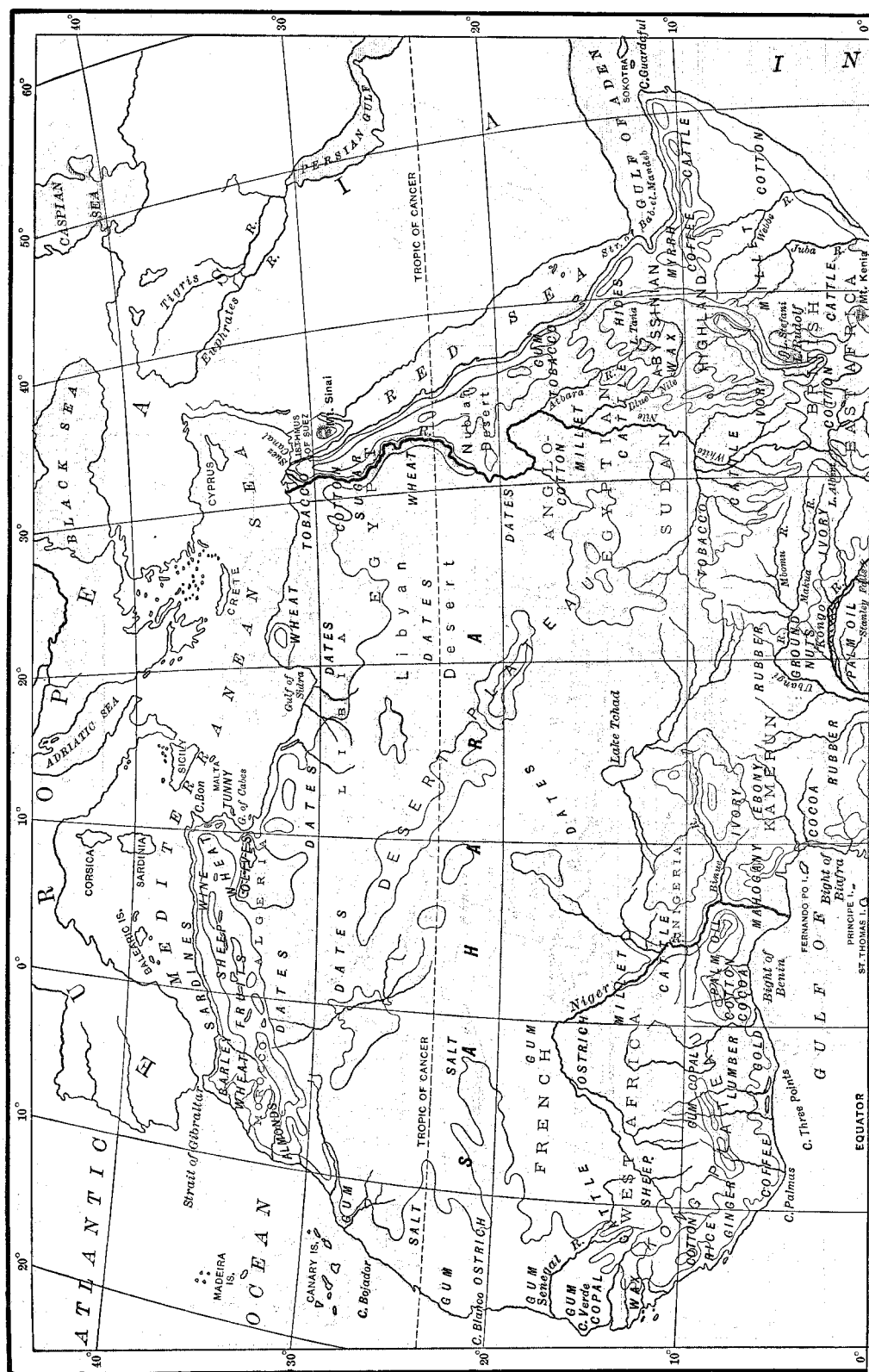
The further opening up of Africa was thus assigned to Portugal. And while the Spaniards, in the first half of the ensuing

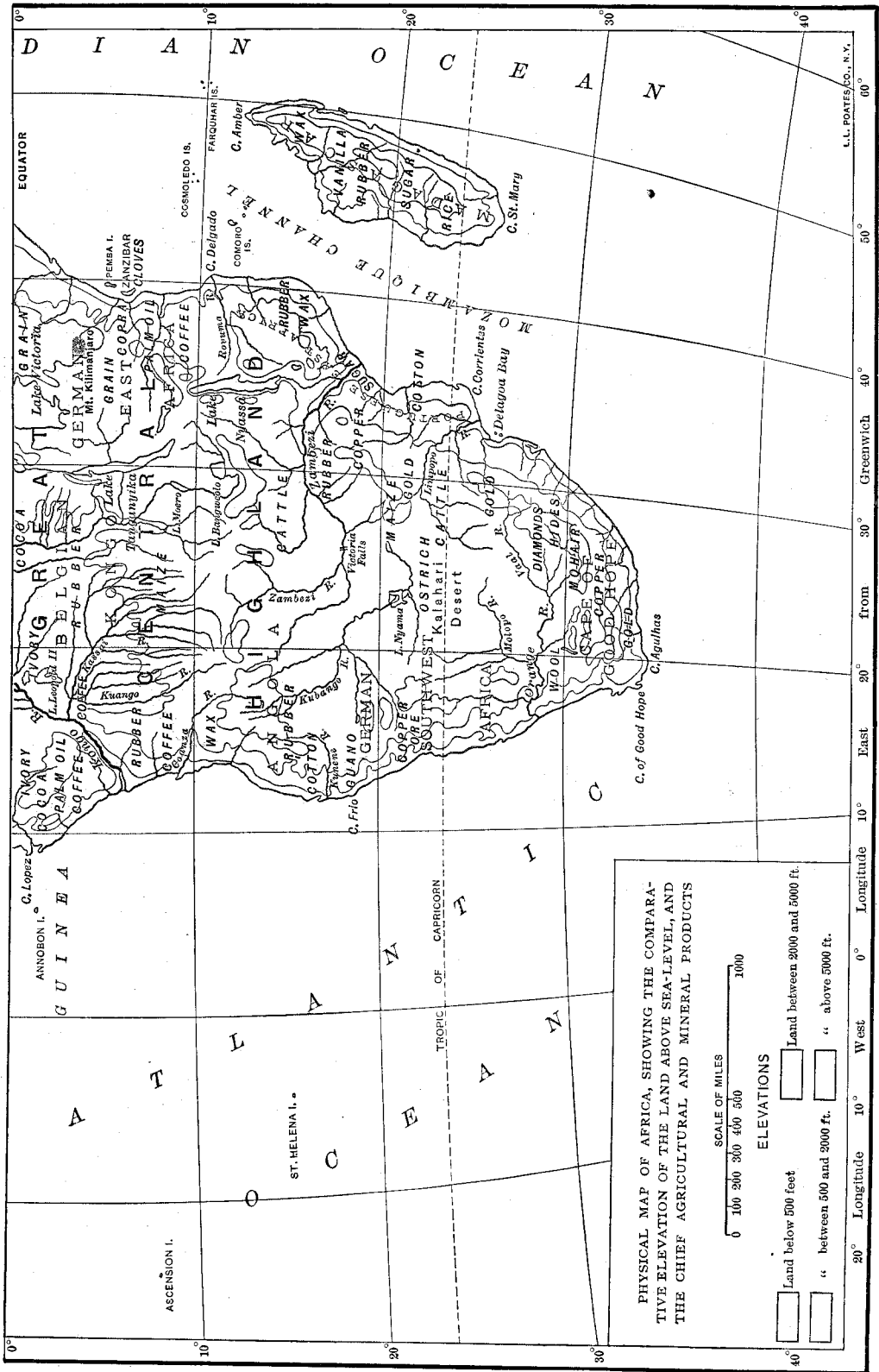


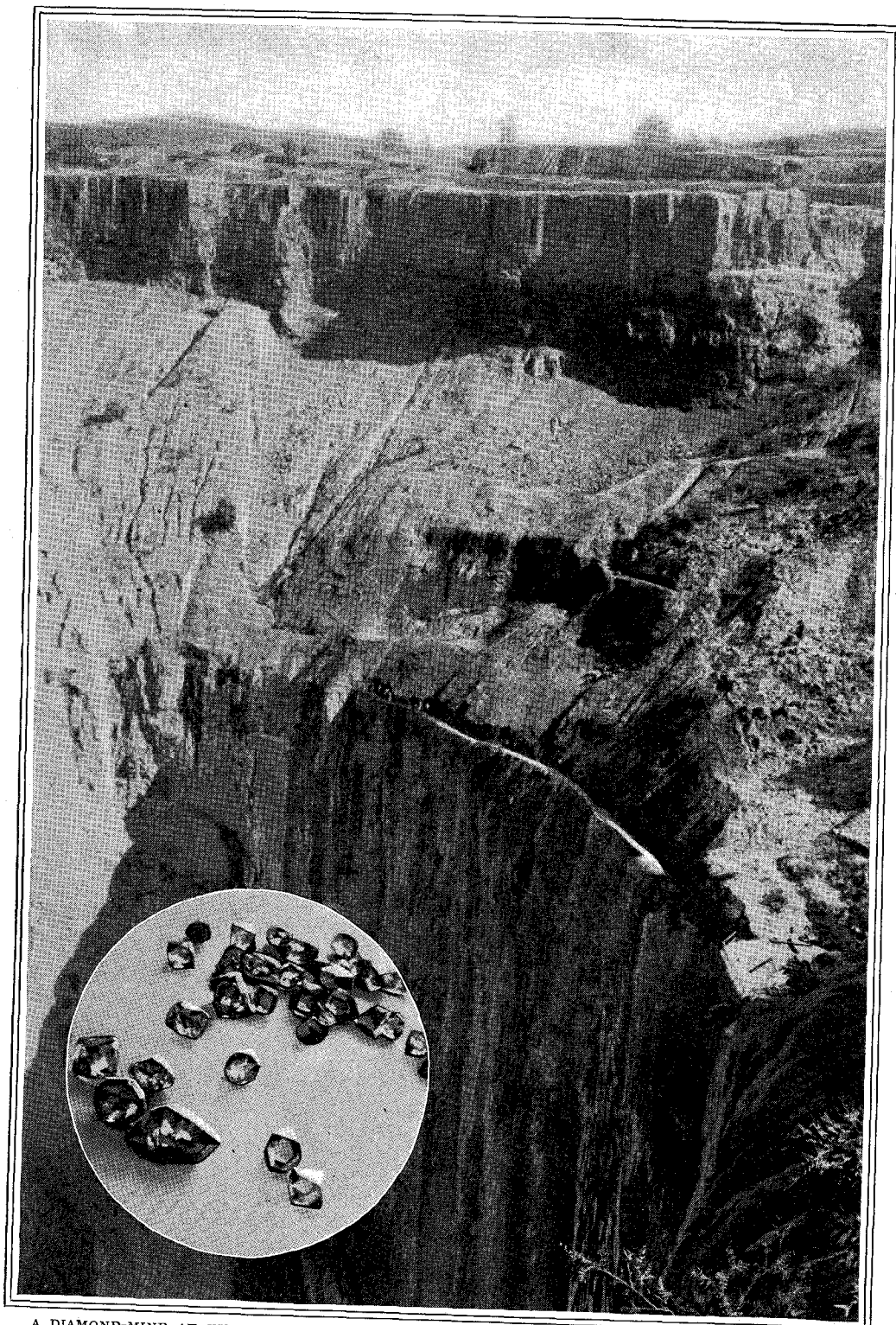












A DIAMOND-MINE AT KIMBERLEY, IN CAPE COLONY — THE DIAMONDS ARE FOUND IN A SOFT ROCK CALLED "BLUE EARTH," WHICH FILLS WHAT ARE APPARENTLY THE CRATERS OF EXTINGUISHED VOLCANOES—IN THE CIRCULAR INSET IS SHOWN A HANDFUL OF ROUGH DIAMONDS

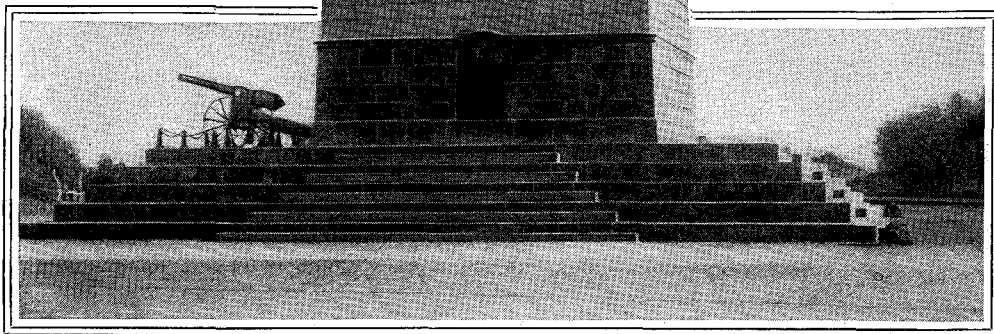
From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

possession to any people proposing, as did the Portuguese, to occupy and rule India and East Africa from the west of Europe and by the Cape route.

In the course of time both the Portuguese monopoly in the East and the Spanish monopoly in the West were brought in question, attacked, ignored, and broken down by rival nations. The Portuguese position was the first to be subverted, for with a population of only two millions, and with but limited material resources, the little kingdom was incapable of enacting for long the rôle of a world power.

west coast a large territory south of the Kongo was developed into the present colony of Angola. On the east coast the dependencies of Mozambique and Zambesia were slowly consolidated into the present Portuguese East Africa.

As in the sixteenth century the Portuguese dominated African affairs, so in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Dutch were preponderant. Before 1650 Dutch traders had bought or fought their way to the vantage-ground on the west coast hitherto occupied by the Portuguese, and had seized and held



THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MONUMENT AT KIMBERLEY—KIMBERLEY WAS BESIEGED BY THE BOERS FROM OCTOBER, 1899, TO FEBRUARY, 1900, WHEN THE CITY WAS RELIEVED BY GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH

From a photograph by Brown Brothers, New York

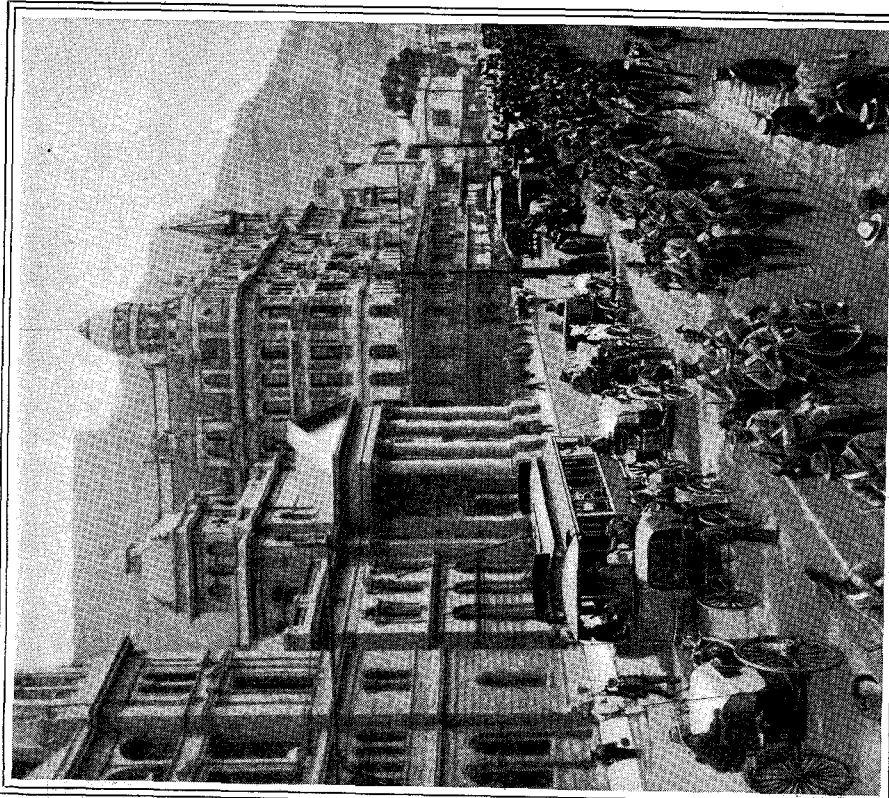
As early as 1533 English mariners, in quest of gold, visited the Guinea Coast, and after them followed in swift succession Dutch, French, Danish, and other adventurers. During the period of Portugal's union with Spain (1580-1640) the Dutch took advantage of the state of war that existed to despoil the helpless Portuguese of their possessions, not only in India and the islands, but in Africa as well. The English broke freely into the trade with the natives, and after the middle of the seventeenth century the French became similarly active.

Largely because of the abundance of room for all aspirants, however, the process of dissolution was stayed, and Portugal contrived to retain, and even to extend, some of her earlier possessions. On the

temporarily the coasts of Madagascar, and even Mozambique.

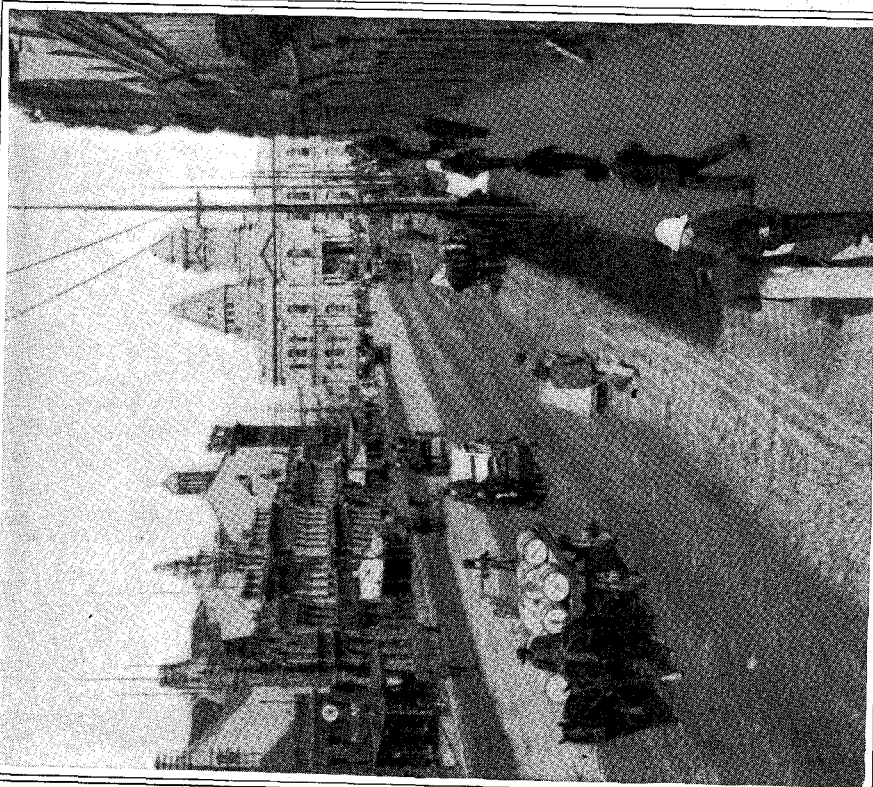
For a time the Dutch seem to have had no thought of actual colonization; but in 1648 one of their vessels was wrecked at Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, and the crew, after being picked up and carried back to Holland, strongly recommended to the officials of the Dutch East India Company that the place should be permanently occupied. Accordingly, in 1652, there was sent out an expedition of three ships commanded by Jan van Riebeck, with the result that there was established the first white settlement in South Africa.

In view of later developments, it is interesting to note that in 1620 two officers of the English East India Company, on



ADDERLEY STREET, CAPE TOWN, WITH THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING ON THE LEFT AND TABLE MOUNTAIN IN THE BACKGROUND—IN THE FOREGROUND IS A BODY OF SOUTH AFRICAN CAVALRY

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York



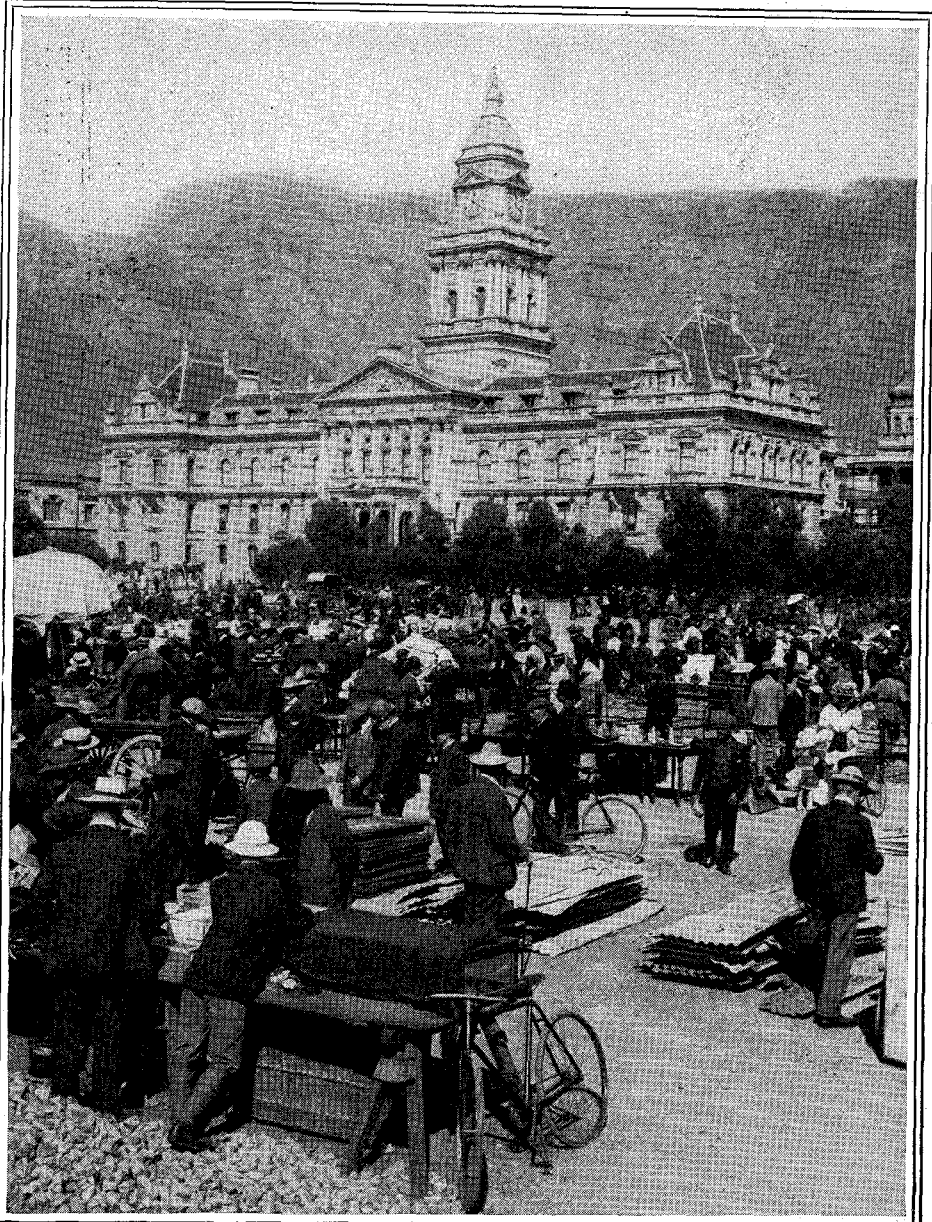
MAIN STREET, PORT ELIZABETH, LOOKING TOWARD THE TOWN HALL—PORT ELIZABETH IS THE CHIEF CITY AND SEAPORT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CAPE COLONY

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

their own initiative, had taken possession of Table Bay in the name of King James, fearing that English vessels would be "frustrated of watering but by license"; but the act had been disavowed. Cromwell's government now contented itself with the occupation of the island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic, as a way-station on the road to India.

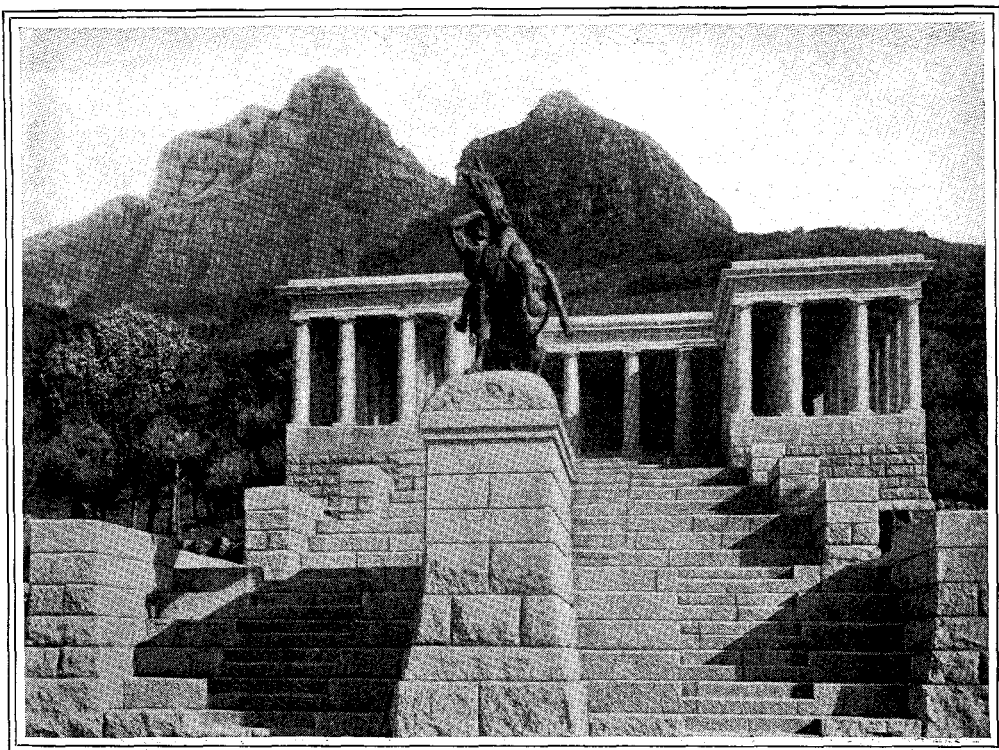
Despite arbitrary supervision by the

East India Company, the Dutch South African settlement, strengthened by a considerable infusion of Huguenot blood from France, slowly took on the character of a substantial colony. Spreading northward, its population stamped its language, religion, and law upon an area of considerable extent. In this portion of Africa only, however, did the Dutch succeed in establishing themselves as actual colonizers.



THE CITY HALL, CAPE TOWN, WITH A MARKET-PLACE IN THE FOREGROUND AND TABLE MOUNTAIN, CAPPED WITH MIST, IN THE BACKGROUND

From a copyrighted photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York



THE RHODES MONUMENT, CAPE TOWN—CECIL RHODES, THE FAMOUS BRITISH IMPERIALIST, AND FOUNDER OF THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS, DIED AT CAPE TOWN IN 1902

Scattered attempts of the French to break through the Portuguese monopoly of western Africa are reported from the sixteenth century, but the beginning of French power in the continent hardly antedates the early years of the reign of the Grand Monarque, Louis XIV. It is thought that there was a French settlement on the Senegal River as early as 1624; but it was two decades later that the Royal Senegal Company was established as a branch of the French West India Company; and the development of Senegal as a colony of France proceeded only slowly during the later portion of the century.

In the east the French selected as a field of colonization the island of Madagascar, already visited without result by both Dutch and English adventurers, and in 1642 the conduct of the enterprise was entrusted to the Company of the East, formed under the patronage of Richelieu. The company's attempts were but indifferently successful, and in 1664 Madagascar was taken over by the newly created French East India Company, as a part of the so-called Gallia Orientalis, or Oriental France. Thereafter, until the era of Napoleon, the whole of Madagascar was claimed by the

French, although the settlements they established had a perilous existence, and at times were entirely broken up.

AFRICA IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

In the story of Africa's exploitation by Europeans the eighteenth century has small importance. Portuguese, Dutch, and French clung as best they were able to the territories of which they had possessed themselves, and the rivalry for trade, especially on the western coast, continued to be keen. This was the period, indeed, in which the African slave-trade, participated in by representatives of all principal nations, attained its zenith.

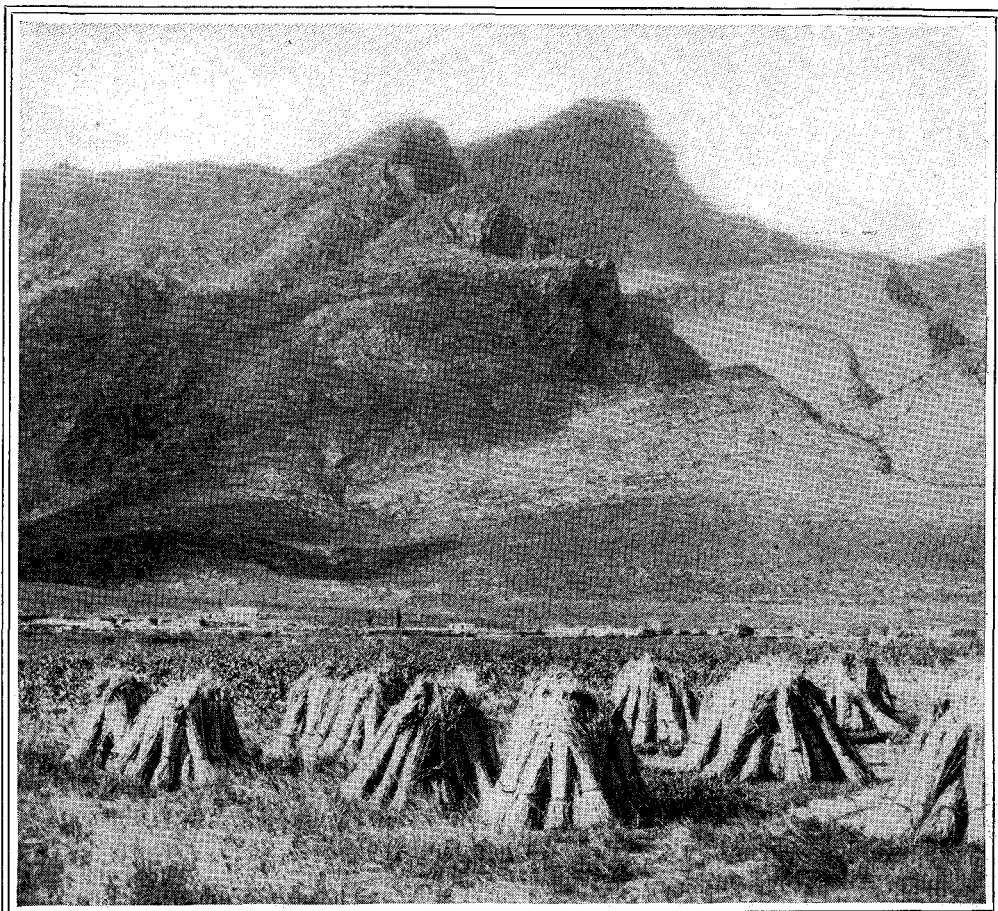
International rivalries centered, however, in America and in India, and African affairs were commonly viewed with indifference. At the close of the century it was yet true, as Jonathan Swift had written a few years earlier, that—

Geographers, in Afric maps,
With savage pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er unhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns.

The Napoleonic wars brought Africa again into the current of international pol-

itics, and at both extremities of the continent there took place important changes. Now it was that the British first became active participants in the rivalry for possession of African soil. In 1795 Cape Town was garrisoned by a British expedition, to protect the sea route to India; and al-

In 1798, under Napoleon's leadership, the French seized Egypt, then a province of the Turkish Empire. French tenure lasted only until 1801, and the British, who had entered the country with the purpose of frustrating the French designs on India, withdrew two years later.



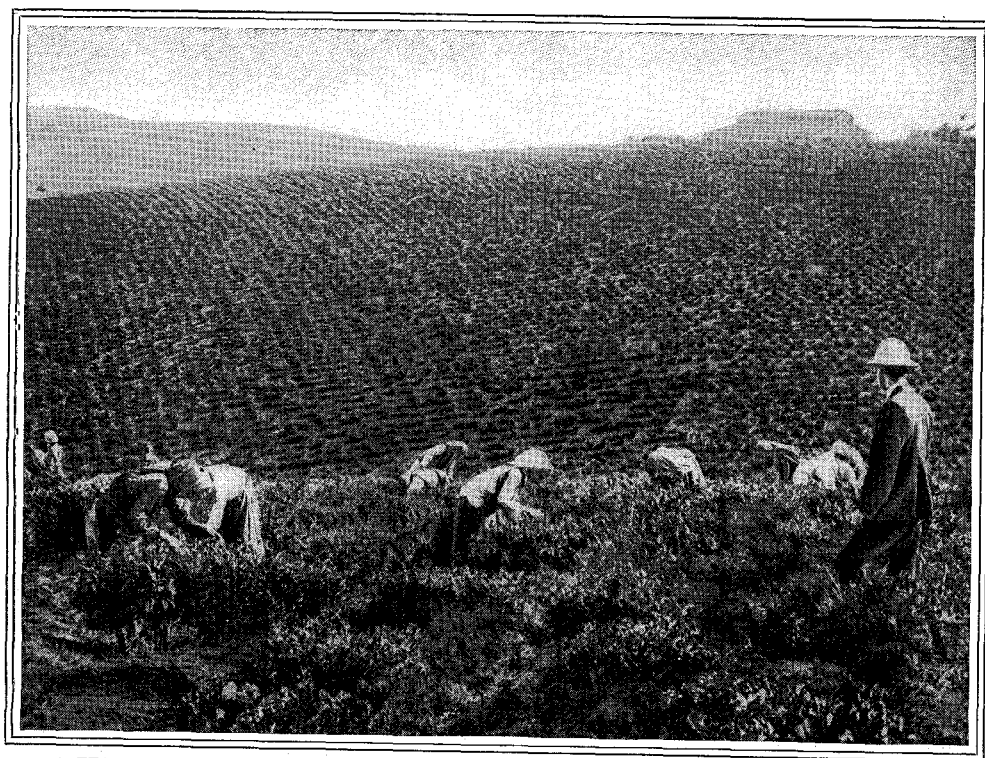
WHEAT HARVEST IN THE HEX RIVER VALLEY, CAPE COLONY—THE LEADING CROPS OF CAPE COLONY ARE WHEAT, OATS, AND MAIZE, BUT THE CHIEF EXPORTS ARE DIAMONDS AND OSTRICH FEATHERS

though the place was restored to Holland by the peace of Amiens in 1802, British occupation was resumed in 1806.

By the terms of the settlement which followed the collapse of Napoleon's power, Holland, as a European state, was enlarged and made more important; but she was compelled to yield her South African possessions to Great Britain. Her flag ceased to fly in Africa, although her offspring continued to multiply sufficiently to keep pace to the present day with the English-speaking population south of the Rhodesian frontier.

During their stay, however, the British embarked upon the policy of controlling the internal politics of Egypt in the interest of general order—a course which they never thereafter found it possible wholly to discontinue. The developments of that period led straight to the intervention of 1882, which in turn prepared the way for the recent incorporation of the country into the British Empire.

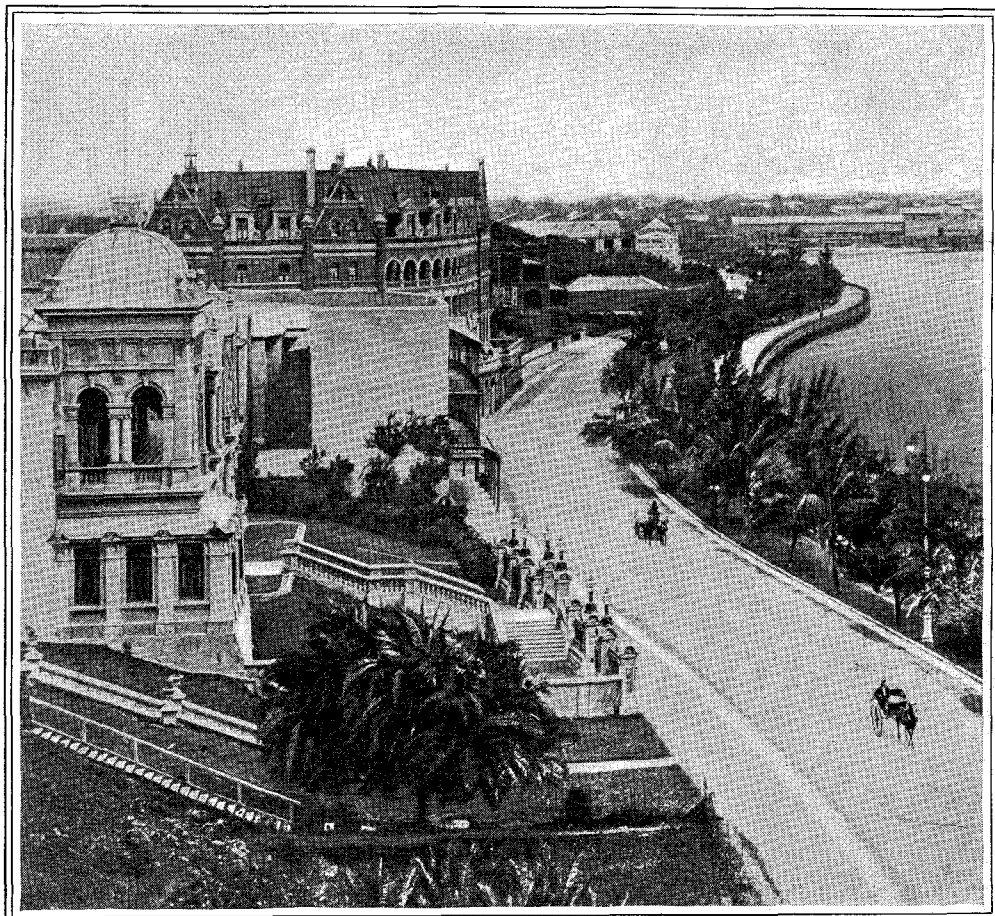
"The renewed irrigation of Egypt, the foundation of a strong dynasty, the conquest and opening up of the Sudan, the cutting of the Suez Canal, the vast im-



A TEA-PLANTATION IN NATAL—THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF TEA IN NATAL IS ABOUT FIVE MILLION POUNDS



CUTTING SUGAR-CANE ON A SUGAR-PLANTATION IN NATAL—THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN NATAL IS ABOUT EIGHTY THOUSAND TONS



THE ESPLANADE, DURBAN, A DRIVEWAY SKIRTING THE HARBOR—DURBAN, WITH A POPULATION OF SEVENTY THOUSAND, IS THE LARGEST CITY IN NATAL, AND ONE OF THE CHIEF SEAPORTS OF SOUTH AFRICA

provement in the condition of the patient Egyptian peasantry, and their corresponding increase in numbers—all these were the consequences, direct and indirect, of Napoleon's strange crusade, which opened a new era in the history of Africa."

In summary, the restoration of peace in 1815 left Portugal in possession of Angola and Mozambique-Zambesia, France in possession of Senegal and in nominal control of Madagascar, Great Britain in possession of Cape Colony and disposed to intervene upon occasion in Egypt, and Denmark in possession of some forts on the Gold Coast. Holland had dropped out of the race, and Spain had no definable position in it.

During the second quarter of the nineteenth century the activities of Europeans in Africa steadily increased.

In the first place, the slave-trade was subjected to restriction, and by 1836 was

abolished by all European powers, although it long continued to be necessary to provide a coast patrol and other means of enforcing the laws upon the subject.

In the second place, the exploration of the interior of the continent was actively undertaken, by both public and private agencies. In 1823 Lake Chad was first reached by white men. In succeeding years a large part of the central Sudan was traversed. In 1830 the mouth of the Niger was discovered; and just at the middle of the century David Livingstone, who since 1840 had been engaged in missionary work north of the Orange, began his memorable expeditions into the unknown interior.

Only the French at this time added materially to their territorial possessions. This they accomplished through the acquisition of their present magnificent northern dependency, Algeria.

The Barbary corsairs had been a terror of the Mediterranean since the sixteenth century. In 1802-1805 the Tripolitans had been brought to account by the United States, and in 1818 a combined British and Dutch fleet had bombarded Algiers and forced a cessation of depredations. France had taken no action. But in 1827 there occurred at Algiers an altercation in the course of which the dey struck the French consul in the face with a fan, and the insult, petty though it was, started a new chapter of history.

In 1830 the expiring government of Charles X despatched a punitive expedition to the Algerian capital, and after a three weeks' siege the city was captured. The British protested, and four years elapsed before it was definitely determined that the original plan of inland conquest should be adhered to. In 1834, however, a governor-general was placed in control, and the work of subjugation was renewed. The difficulties encountered were enormous, but finally, in 1848, the last independent tribal potentate was conquered, and the whole of Algeria, from Tunis to Morocco, was cut into three departments and accorded representation in the French Chamber of Deputies.

EXPLORING THE UNKNOWN INTERIOR

As the century advanced, knowledge of the African interior received large accessions. Between 1860 and 1875 southern Morocco, the Sahara, and the Sudan were traversed in many directions, and their peoples and resources were brought to the attention of an interested world. In the same period Paul du Chaillu was discovering and describing the pygmy races of the countries adjacent to the Sudan.

Farther south, the vast stretches of Central Africa were fast yielding their secrets. In 1855 Livingstone discovered the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi; in 1858-1864 he explored the lower Zambezi and Lake Nyassa; and on his last great journey, in 1866-1873, he came upon the Lualaba, or upper Kongo, issuing from Lake Tanganyika.

Tanganyika itself—one of the series of lakes in that strange natural depression, the Great Rift Valley—had been discovered by the English explorers, Burton and Speke, in 1858. In 1862-1863 the last-named followed northward to Egypt the river flowing from Lake Victoria Nyanza,

and thereby satisfied the world's long-standing curiosity concerning the principal source of the Nile. In the following year (1864) Sir Samuel White Baker, another Englishman, visited and named Lake Albert Nyanza.

It was in 1871, when the fear had become general that Livingstone, then on his great journey to the Kongo, was lost or dead, that the *New York Herald* sent out in quest of him a party led by another great figure in the history of African exploration, Henry M. Stanley. Stanley's thrilling story of how he found the Scottish pathfinder was read with breathless interest on both sides of the Atlantic, and greatly heightened the world's desire that the riddle of the African interior should be finally and fully solved.

Shortly after, in 1873, imagination was stirred afresh by the romantic death of Livingstone in the remote African wilds, and by the bringing of his body with all honor to England for interment in Westminster Abbey. Livingstone's mantle fell upon Stanley; and in 1874 the younger man undertook, with the eyes of the world upon him, to execute the last great purpose of his predecessor.

Starting at Zanzibar, he pushed steadily overland to the Lualaba, and followed the stream until, after four years, he emerged on the Atlantic coast, proving that the river was the Kongo and not a tributary of the Nile, that its length was more than three thousand miles, that its hundreds of tributaries spread fanlike over an area of not less than thirteen hundred thousand square miles, and that in the volume of its waters it was exceeded by only one river in the world, the Amazon.

THE GREAT PARTITION (1875-1894)

By 1875 conditions were ripe for the last great contest of the nations for African dominion. Scientific inquiry was turning much of its best effort in that direction. Popular interest was keen. Missionary activities were being inaugurated. Resources were being made known and commercial aspirations awakened. No nation need lack plausible excuse for action.

The upshot was that to the long, tedious era of exploration there succeeded a period of feverish land-grabbing, the powers sweeping down upon the continent lying at their very door, so long despised

and neglected, and within little more than a decade carving up almost its last fragment. The aspect of the matter that is likely to appeal to one in these days as most truly remarkable is that the process of division, involving though it did the sharpest clashes of interest, was carried through without war or even displays of violence of any consequence. In the main, as will appear, it was accomplished by treaties and other voluntary international agreements.

The initial step in precipitating the great partition was taken by the late King of the Belgians, Leopold II. This sovereign was deeply interested, on both scientific and commercial grounds, in African exploration. In 1876 he called a conference of the powers to meet at Brussels, "to discuss the question of the exploration and the civilization of Africa, and the means of opening up the interior of the continent to the commerce, industry, and scientific enterprise of the civilized world," and to consider means of extinguishing "the terrible scourge of slavery, known to prevail over wide and populous tracts in the interior of the continent."

The conference was participated in by seven nations—Belgium, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Italy. Its outcome was the establishment of an International African Association, whose purpose was announced to be the promotion of the exploration and civilization of central Africa.

At first the work of the association appeared innocent enough. But its headquarters were at Brussels, most of the contributions for the furtherance of exploration came from Belgium, and during the years 1879-1884 Stanley was employed in making treaties and founding trading-stations in the Kongo basin almost entirely under the direction of Leopold II.

The enterprise quickly lost its international character, and the participating states grew suspicious. Portugal, on the ground of previous discoveries on the lower Kongo, challenged the Belgian policy; Belgium let it be known that she considered herself to have acquired peculiar rights in the territory in question; other powers were aroused; and the international struggle took on a new degree of intensity.

Five nations, chiefly, took part in the contest. They were Belgium, Portugal,

Great Britain, France, and Italy. The object of Belgium—or, better, of Leopold II, since the African enterprise was ever peculiarly the project of the sovereign—was to carve out in central Africa a vast, rich, subsidiary state, which should include the whole of the Kongo basin, if not more.

THE RACE OF THE RIVAL POWERS

Portugal proposed to hold as much as possible of her shadowy empire, and in particular to acquire a broad belt of territory stretching across the continent, so as to include Zambesia and Angola.

After a period of lassitude, during the course of which, in 1852 and 1854, she had practically forced independence on the Transvaal and Orange River Boers, Great Britain became once more interested in colonial enterprise, especially in Africa, and began for the first time to dream of the establishment of a line of possessions and spheres of influence stretching north and south unbrokenly from Cape Colony to Egypt.

The interests of France were scattered. She proposed to hold Madagascar. She desired to extend her dominion on the Mediterranean littoral, and to link it up with her claims in the western Sudan and on the Kongo. At one time she was ambitious to acquire control over a belt of territory stretching across the continent from Senegal to the Gulf of Aden.

The situation was complicated by the appearance in the race of two new aspirants, Germany and Italy. Both had but recently attained national unity, and both were being attacked by the colonial fever for the first time.

Bismarck seriously doubted the value of colonies—of such colonies, at all events, as Germany could hope to acquire—and for a time resolutely opposed the colonial movement in his country. The demand for a world policy, for expansion, for a "place in the sun," however, proved irresistible, and the chancellor yielded as gracefully as he was able. The German colonial policy after 1880 can be stated in a phrase—to get in Africa or elsewhere whatever it was possible to get.

The ambition of Italy looked chiefly in two directions—toward Tunis and Tripoli, and toward the territories bordering Abyssinia and the Red Sea.

After 1880 events moved rapidly. In the south, where there now existed two

British dependencies, Cape Colony and Natal, alongside of two independent Boer republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, the situation was becoming tense. Difficulties arising out of the relations of Englishmen, Boers, and natives had prompted Lord Beaconsfield's government, in 1877, to proclaim the Transvaal an English colony. By the Pretoria Convention of 1881, the succeeding Gladstone government had restored to the Boer state the right of self-government, and by the London Convention of 1884 the "suzerainty" of Great Britain over the country, provided for in the agreement of 1881, was formally renounced.

The first stage in the British-Boer conflict in South Africa had been terminated apparently amicably. But there had been sown seeds of distrust and hatred which were destined, within a decade and a half, to yield bitter fruit.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN EGYPT

Another field in which the way was preparing for the extension of British influence was Egypt. Two circumstances now combined to impart to the land of the Nile an exceptional international interest. One was the successful operation of the Suez Canal, opened, after ten years of intermittent excavation, in 1869. The other was the rise of the Egyptian debt to a figure such that the European holders of the country's bonds were placed in serious jeopardy.

In 1875 the Khedive Ismail, in dire straits for funds, sold to Lord Beaconsfield his shares in the Suez Canal Company, with the consequence that British interest in the new highway to India was proportionally increased. In 1879 Great Britain and France conjointly imposed control over a large part of the financial administration of Egypt; and when, three years later, there arose a rebellion of the Egyptian army, the former power, Great Britain, proceeded alone to intervene, nominally in behalf of the Khedive.

Having reduced the country to order, she did not make it a part of her empire. She did not make of it a protectorate. By doing either of these things she would have brought down upon herself the antagonism of all Europe. Rather, she assumed the anomalous position of "adviser" to the Khedive's government, and while keeping troops on Egyptian soil and

wielding powerful influence over the conduct of affairs, left the country nominally independent, except for the shadowy suzerainty of Turkey. The one unfortunate outcome of the "occupation" was the sending of General Gordon to his death at Khartum in 1884, in an ill-considered attempt to restore the authority of the Egyptian government over the eastern Sudan.

THE MARCH OF THE FRENCH FLAG

France had lost her hold on Egypt by refusing to join in the British intervention; but in other parts of the continent French efforts were yielding large results.

From the time of her acquisition of Algeria, France had been ambitious to extend her influence eastward over Tunis, and when, about 1870, it began to be manifest that Italy cherished an ambition in the same direction, French aspiration promised to brook no prolonged delay. In 1881, under the ministry of Jules Ferry, himself an ardent advocate of colonial expansion, an army was despatched to the coveted territory, and the bey was obliged to accept a French protectorate over his dominion. Italy was forestalled; and her irritation, perhaps more than anything else, led her in the following year to become a party to the Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Disputing possession with both the Portuguese and the Belgians, France in this period laid the foundations of the French Congo, north of the river's lower course. She clinched her hold upon Senegal, in the west, and Madagascar, in the east. And in 1883-1884 her agents concluded with native chiefs not fewer than ninety treaties, in pursuance of a plan of expansion which in the end involved the enclosing of British Nigeria, on the land side, with a continuous cordon of French possessions.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN ACQUISITIONS

Germany's first African colony was acquired in 1884. For some years prior to that date German missionaries had been extending activities and German traders had been building up interests in the continent, while at home there was going on the transformation of popular feeling upon the subject which culminated in the conversion of Bismarck to the expediency of a strong colonial policy.

The initial step was the proclamation of a protectorate, in 1884, over a small coastal district stretching northward from the mouth of the Orange River. Before the close of the following year there had been concluded treaties with native chiefs which, together with arbitrary annexations and agreements with other European powers, gave Germany possession of Togoland and the Kamerun in the western part of equatorial Africa, of more than three hundred thousand square miles in Southwest Africa, and of the still larger domain of German East Africa, extending from Lake Victoria Nyanza to the Rovuma River.

Most of these lands might easily have been acquired by Great Britain; but statesmen in London seem to have failed to comprehend, until too late, the change that had come over German policy. Moreover, Mr. Gladstone, who was in power during 1884 and the first half of 1885, was an antiexpansionist, as he had already shown by renouncing British claims to sovereignty over the Transvaal.

The planting of German authority in East Africa was accomplished in somewhat dramatic fashion. Late in 1884 there arrived at Zanzibar three young Germans traveling as deck passengers, and ostensibly mechanics. In point of fact, however, their luggage consisted principally of German flags and blank treaty forms, and the men themselves were representatives of the lately established German Colonization Society, bent on the secret acquisition for their country of a great and valuable stretch of territory ere any rival nation should be moved to appropriate it.

They bore no commission from the government in Berlin. Rather, their enterprise was frowned upon officially. But it was exclusively the treaties which they negotiated that gave Germany her subsequent claim to a large portion of the east African coast.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884

Such had been the principal developments in the European occupation of Africa at, or shortly after, the calling of the Berlin Conference of November, 1884. This meeting was attended by representatives of all the European states, with the exception of Switzerland, and by delegates from the United States. Its primary

purpose was to make some settlement of the manifold questions centering about the exploitation of the Kongo basin, but it was intended also to afford an opportunity for the various contenders in Africa to agree upon the rules of the game.

With respect to the Kongo, there was devised an arrangement which in point of fact never became fully operative.

Some time before the conference assembled, the King of the Belgians had sought to invest his Kongo enterprise afresh with the semblance of an international status, and there had been constituted an International Association of the Kongo States, whose flag had been recognized by the United States in April, 1884, and by Germany some months later. The conference proclaimed the existence of a Kongo Free State, including most of the Kongo basin, which should be independent, neutral, and open to the trade of all peoples.

Within two months after the adjournment, however, King Leopold, with the assent of the Belgian parliament, formally assumed the position of sovereign of the Kongo Free State, establishing between Belgium and his African domain a personal union; and the powers meekly gave their assent. Within a very brief period the Kongo country became, in effect, quite as purely a personal appanage of the sovereign as if it had never received the status of an independent neutral nation; and in that position it remained, with only feeble international protest, for more than twenty years.

In relation to the procedure to be observed in the further parceling out of African territory, the Berlin Conference laid down two important rules. One was that any fresh act of annexation, including the establishment of a protectorate, must without delay be brought officially to the attention of all the signatory powers. The other was that no occupation of territory should be regarded as binding unless made actually effective.

Following the conference, the contest for territorial advantage was actively resumed, and within a decade only scattered sections of the continent remained unclaimed. In the early years of the present century these, with one or two exceptions, were appropriated.

In few instances has the method of acquisition been actual conquest. Far

more commonly it has been pacific negotiation with native rulers or with rival European powers, or both. And there has been a long series of conventions wherein two or more of the powers have agreed upon boundaries, defined spheres of influence, and extended mutual recognition of rights.

Most of these conventions date from the period 1890-1894, the most comprehensive being that of July 1, 1890, between Great Britain and Germany, defining the spheres of influence of the two nations. Parenthetically it may be remarked that it was under the terms of this convention of 1890 that, in consideration of German recognition of a British protectorate in Zanzibar, Great Britain ceded to Germany the strategically situated island which in the present war is serving as a German naval bulwark, Heligoland, or Helgoland, as the Germans call it.

LATER STAGES OF THE PARTITION

In the main, the partition of Africa has proceeded in its later stages on the lines already marked out in 1885. Each nation has clung to what it had, and has reached out to gather in anything that could be brought within its grasp. In particular, coastal possessions have been extended toward the interior until they reached some great physical barrier or the outposts of the dominion of a rival state.

The nation whose gains have been most widely distributed over the continent is Great Britain. First in order of time was the acquisition, as protectorates, of the two rich equatorial districts of British East Africa and Uganda.

The East African protectorate was the fruit of pioneer work done by a group of capitalists organized as the British East Africa Association, and its boundaries were defined in the Anglo-German convention of 1890, above mentioned. Uganda was declared a British sphere of influence in 1890 and a British protectorate in 1894. Both had been theaters of the most adroit Anglo-German rivalries.

Following the death of General Gordon at Khartum in 1885, there was no attempt to restore Egyptian control—and therefore, in effect, British control—over the Egyptian Sudan for more than a decade. In 1898, however, an Anglo-Egyptian army was sent into the hostile territory under General Kitchener. At the battle of Om-

durman (September 2, 1898) the rebellious dervishes were vanquished, and Anglo-Egyptian sovereignty was established over nearly a million square miles of territory.

While this project was under execution France, in pursuance of her long-cherished dream of a transcontinental empire from east to west, sent into the heart of the continent an armed expedition led by Captain Marchand. After establishing a chain of posts *en route*, Marchand reached the upper Nile and in July, 1898, took up his position at the swamp-girdled village of Fashoda. Kitchener, fresh from his victory at Omdurman, made his appearance on the spot, hoisted the Egyptian flag, and appealed to his home government for instructions.

For a time the international situation was so tense that the slightest false move would have meant war. But, although this was before the day of the Anglo-French *entente*, there was worked out, in 1899, an agreement under which, in consideration of concessions enabling her to consolidate her possessions in northern, western, and central Africa, France renounced all territorial ambitions in the upper Nile basin.

The excitement aroused by the Fashoda crisis had not fully subsided when there came on the Boer War in South Africa.

For a decade the British, prodded by German and Portuguese rivalry, and supplied with initiative by such men as the empire-building Rhodes and the too adventurous Jameson, had been rapidly extending their range of influence in the south. Bechuanaland had been made a British protectorate in 1885, and Rhodesia in 1888. In 1890-1891 Anglo-Portuguese agreements gave the British a broad belt of territory north of the Zambezi, with full rights to Mashonaland and Matabeleland.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (1909)

The Transvaal and Orange River republics found themselves hemmed in. As the culmination of a long chain of unfortunate events, in October, 1899, they addressed an ultimatum to Great Britain and invaded Natal and Cape Colony. The war lasted nearly three years, the British finally overcoming the desperate resistance of the Boers by sheer force of numbers.

The two vanquished republics, while dealt with generously, were converted into British colonies. In 1907 self-government was granted them, and in 1909 they were combined with Natal and Cape Colony to form the Union of South Africa, which to-day takes rank with Canada and Australia as one of the great autonomous divisions of the British Empire.

If, on the whole, the British secured the richest portions of the continent, the French acquired an aggregate area considerably larger and including no small amount of desirable land. With the exception of Madagascar and a bit of Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden, French Africa is a continuous mass of territory, stretching from Algeria and Tunis in the north to the French Kongo in the south, and from Senegambia and French Guinea on the Atlantic coast to the Libyan desert and the Egyptian Sudan on the east.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO (1904-1912)

Since the project of transcontinental dominion from the Atlantic to the Red Sea was abandoned, the principal ambition of France in Africa has been to consolidate her position in the northwest, where for many years Morocco was the only important area remaining outside the pale of her control. Her policy at this point has been satisfactorily attained.

In consideration of her promise not to press for an evacuation of Egypt by the British, her paramount interest in Morocco was recognized by Great Britain in a convention of 1904. Two years later, after a diplomatic crisis which came near to upsetting the peace of Europe, Germany extended a similar recognition, and at an international conference, held at Algeciras, France and Spain conjointly were authorized to take such steps for the maintenance of order in Morocco as should be deemed necessary. Finally, in 1912, a prolonged series of Franco-Spanish negotiations culminated in an arrangement under which France exercises the rights of protectorship over almost the whole of the country.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN COLONIES

Of the colonial activities of Germany, Portugal, and Belgium in Africa during the past twenty-five years it may be said that the only practical result has been the consolidation, with some incidental exten-

sions, of the dependencies previously acquired. The territories annexed by Germany between 1884 and 1890 aggregate nearly a million square miles, an area roughly equal to that of the United States east of the Mississippi River. They represent every climate and every degree of productiveness; but where the climate is suited to Europeans the resources are insignificant, and where the resources are abundant white men cannot live and thrive.

Hence it is that, despite prodigious expenditure, Germany's African colonies have continued to be undeveloped and of little actual use. Of the bare twenty thousand Germans dwelling in them when the present war began, at least one-half were officials and soldiers.

Foiled in her attempt to acquire the sovereignty of a belt of land connecting the two oceans, Portugal none the less has contrived to keep—besides a bit of Guinea—her dependencies of Angola and Mozambique, with a combined area of nearly eight hundred thousand square miles.

In 1889 Leopold II announced that by his will all his sovereign rights in the Kongo should go to Belgium after his death. The proposed disposition, while utterly at variance with the agreement whereby the territory had been erected into an international state, was not protested by any nation.

For twenty years the merciless exploitation of the country and its people was a standing disgrace to the civilized world. Only in 1908 did the demand of Great Britain, the United States, and other powers compel the Belgian ministry and parliament to assert themselves, and to convert the territory into a Belgian colony, subject no longer to the king, but to the national legislature. Conditions have since been so much improved that Kongo Reform associations in Great Britain and other countries have discontinued their activities. The area of the colony is nine hundred thousand square miles.

ITALY AS AN AFRICAN POWER

Prior to the present war the most notable exploit in Africa within a decade was the conquest of Tripoli by Italy, in 1911.

Like Germany, Italy entered the race for colonial dominion comparatively late. During the first ten years after the com-

pletion of her unification the statesmen of the new kingdom gave little thought to expansion beyond seas. In 1878, at the Congress of Berlin, when Bismarck suggested that the Italians should occupy Tunis, the proposition was politely but summarily rejected. Only when, three years later, Tunis was made a protectorate of France, was it realized at Rome that, through her own short-sightedness, Italy had been cut off from her nearest and most natural field for expansion.

The country's policy was now reversed, and for the first time Italy became frankly imperialistic. In 1882 she joined Germany and Austria-Hungary in the Triple Alliance. In 1885, with the tacit approval of Great Britain, she seized the port of Massowa and other positions on the Red Sea.

After Crispi became premier, in 1887, Italy's energies were directed consistently to African aggrandizement. The boundaries of the Red Sea colony—to which was given the name Eritrea—were enlarged, and in 1889 a protectorate was established over a portion of the Somali coast. The outlay was heavy and the gains small, however, and a severe defeat inflicted upon the Italian troops at Adowa, in 1896, not only caused the fall of Crispi's government, but checked Italian colonial expansion during the next fifteen years. Eritrea, none the less, was retained, and in 1905 the Somali protectorate was converted into a colony.

The acquisition of Tripoli in 1911 was the fulfilment of a long-cherished Italian ambition. This district, with the adjoining province of Barca, the ancient Cyrenaica, was the last surviving region on the south Mediterranean shore not under the control of a western power. In Turkish hands it was misgoverned and undeveloped. Rumors were in circulation to the effect that Germany, outdone in Morocco, was looking in the direction of these territories, and some said—though without any known evidence—that the British had it in mind to extend the Egyptian frontier to the Gulf of Sidra.

In 1911, stirred by the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the kingdom, Italian national feeling was at high pitch; and, to the consternation of the world at large no less than of the Turks, the government at Rome suddenly determined upon a policy of conquest, ex-

cuse being found in the obstacles placed by the Turks in the way of the "peaceful penetration" of Tripoli by Italian explorers and settlers.

The war lasted a little less than eleven months, and, although costly, ended in complete victory for the Italians. As a result, Italy acquired a dominion of about four hundred thousand square miles—nearly four times the area of the home country—with a population less than one million. The coasts are fertile and ready for immediate utilization. The interior is dry and unproductive, although it is believed that through irrigation much of it can be made of value.

AFRICA IN THE GREAT WAR

The latest chapter in the tortuous story of Africa's partition, and one whose end cannot as yet be definitely predicted, is that inaugurated by the great international combat now in progress. To the present moment two fundamental changes have taken place. One is the conversion of Egypt into a British protectorate; the other is the collapse of the colonial power of Germany.

The alteration of the status of Egypt arose from Turkey's entrance into the war. As soon as the Turks, by attacking Russian towns in the Caucasus and the Crimea in October, 1914, gave evidence of their intent to participate, Great Britain declared martial law in Egypt and threw into the country considerable contingents of Indian and Australian troops. And on December 19, 1914—three weeks after the Sultan had proclaimed a holy war to be waged by all Mohammedans against the enemies of Islam—the British government announced to the world that it considered Turkish suzerainty over Egypt terminated, and declared the country forthwith a British protectorate.

Abbas Hilmi, the Khedive, who was in Constantinople ostensibly for personal reasons, but in reality, as it appears, to aid the Turks in preparing an invasion of Egypt, was deposed, and his uncle, Prince Hussein Kemal, the senior member of the reigning house, was proclaimed Sultan of Egypt, the new title being intended to indicate the country's complete independence of Turkey. At the same time the British agent, Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, was advanced to the dignity of high commissioner.

The new arrangement was recognized immediately by France, and in return Great Britain declared its adherence to the settlement of 1912 giving France a protectorate over Morocco.

There was every reason to suppose that, upon the outbreak of the war in Europe, hostilities would spread to Africa. And it was equally inevitable that Germany, being unable to send reinforcements to her colonies, would be obliged to see them fall into the hands of the British and the French.

So it has happened. Togoland, in area about equal to Ireland, was overrun and occupied almost immediately. Southwest Africa was invaded by an army of the South African Union, under command of General Botha; and after a campaign employing fifty thousand men and costing eighty million dollars, the entire colony—half as large again as Germany—was surrendered on July 9, 1915. In Kamerun, French and British forces early seized a number of posts, and during the past winter conquest was carried to completion.

In only one colony, the great East Africa dependency, with an area almost equal to that of Germany and France combined, does the Kaiser's flag float at the time when this is written; and there a large British force, led by another South African commander, General Smuts, is steadily driving the Germans and their native auxiliaries before it. Their final surrender appears to be only a question of time.

To-day, as ever, the map of Africa changes its aspect before one's very eyes. Save in the most uninviting regions of the Sahara and Libyan deserts, there is no longer any considerable part of the continent's surface which has not been explored. And, aside from the little negro republic of Liberia and the diminutive "empire" of Abyssinia, there is no portion of it which is not politically controlled in some measure by a European state.

The adaptation of the continent's vast areas to the larger uses of civilized men, however, has only been begun.

BALLADE OF THINGS THAT REMAIN

THE loveliness of water, its fairy ways
 With cloud and wind, its myriad sorceries
 With morning and the moon, and stars agaze
 In its still glass, and the tranced summer trees;
 The voweled rivers, the rough-throated seas,
 The tides that brim with silver the grassy plain,
 Or strew lone islands with lost argosies;
 We come and go—these things remain.

Fire and its gnomes, soft-talking as it plays
 Dreamlike amid its fretted imageries,
 Or melting the wild hills, and with its blaze
 Licking the very stars; and, even as these,
 The winds that blow through all the centuries,
 The falling snow, the shining April rain,
 Birds singing, and the far-off Pleiades;
 We come and go—these things remain.

God's glory and the march of nights and days,
 The seals upon the ancient mysteries
 Of rose and star and woman's magic face,
 That, seeing, man loves, yet knows not what he sees;
 The old sweet sins, the old sweet sanctuaries;
 War and long peace, then war and peace again;
 The dark, and in Death's hand the dreadful keys;
 We come and go—these things remain.

ENVOI

Prince, save ourselves, there is but little flees
 That comes not back, even as this refrain—
 Faith, 'tis a thought that doth me greatly please:
 We come and go—these things remain.

Richard Le Gallienne