

active in every part of East Africa. No less than eleven German expeditions left Zanzibar for the mainland, and in spite of the opposition of the Sultan secured enormous tracts of territory. After negotiations at Zanzibar, during which Colonel, now Viscount, Kitchener represented the British Government, the territories of the Sultan were defined; and by the important agreement of 1890¹ the boundaries of German and British East Africa were settled so as to include in German territory the fertile district around Mount Kilimanjaro, a country which was also claimed by Britain, whilst Witu,² a country to the north of the Tana River, which had been acquired by two Germans named Denhardt, was recognized as within the British sphere. The rights of the Sultan of Zanzibar over the coast lands were also recog-

¹ Under this important agreement the respective British and German spheres of influence in Africa were clearly defined, and the island of Zanzibar was recognized as a British protectorate. It was in recognition of this 'friendly' action of the German Chancellor (Caprivi) that Lord Salisbury made the fatal mistake of ceding Heligoland to Germany, behind the shelter of which her navy is able to remain in comparative safety. Germany had been anxious to secure Heligoland as early as 1884, when certain 'clever people' had suggested to Bismarck that Britain might be willing to exchange it for Damaraland. A suggestion for the cession of Heligoland was actually made by Count Münster, then German Ambassador, to Lord Granville on May 17, 1884. Under this agreement Germany also secured what is known as the 'Caprivi strip', a block of territory stretching inland from the north of German South-West Africa, ostensibly obtained to give the Germans access to the upper waters of the Zambesi, but in reality intended to form a wedge dividing the Bechuanaland Protectorate from Angola and North-Western Rhodesia.

² In a memorandum from Count Münster to Lord Granville it was asserted that in the year 1867, Sultan Simba of Witu had requested the Prussian Government, through the African traveller Richard Brenner, to take him under its protection.