

furnished by the fact that, prior to the year 1898, the native population was estimated by the then Governor, Colonel Loutwein, to be about three hundred thousand, whereas in 1912 it was estimated at a little over one hundred thousand, of whom the Ovambo, a warlike tribe in the north who have not yet come into active conflict with the Germans, furnished about two-thirds. Prince Bismarck foresaw the possibility of the introduction of too much 'iron' into Germany's dealings with the dependant peoples of her new colonies. In other words, being well aware of the peculiarities of the Prussian bureaucratic mind, he feared that Prussian methods were not quite suited to the sunnier clime of Africa. So far as South-West Africa is concerned, his forebodings have been abundantly justified, for the Damaras and Namaquas were practically destroyed, whilst a pitiful remnant was driven into the fastnesses of the Kalahari Desert, there to die of slow starvation. Nevertheless, German South-West Africa is the only German colony where agricultural settlers, as distinct from owners of large plantations such as are settled in German East Africa and especially in the Kilimanjaro districts, have secured any measure of success. Entirely apart from its agricultural possibilities, the country is rich in minerals, and the discovery of diamonds in 1906 at once gave a decided value to the sterile districts around Lüderitz Bay.

It is in German East Africa, however, that Germany possesses her most valuable African colony. This great country, almost twice as large as the Fatherland, possesses a number of excellent harbours, such as those at Tanga, Dar-es-Salam, Kilwa, and Lindi, and stretches inland to the four great lakes of Victoria Nyanza, Kiwu, Tanganyika, and Nyasa—an incomparable waterway for