Chapter I

An Unexpected Arrival.

On the square was a xevere straight, Inxfrant of axenail house houser with mud walls. its wide eaves supported by wooden pillars, forming a shady veranda. Here, out of the sun, were gathered a number of the Arab magnates of Ujiji, on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika. Their long white robes, their black and grey beards xxxxxxxx with the near nakedness of the Negros who gossiped in groups wherever a corner of shade could be found on the square from the pitiless The man to whose use the the present had for the Takkinu with Arabs stood axpaley wear securent time being leased allocated the house was standing in their midst. He was of medium height, pale beneath a grey-brown tan, weary-looking, greybearded, his hair pepper and salted. He wore grey tweed trousers, a brown jacket with red sleeves - faded and patched - and axcan nautical looking that save had been blue with a faded gold band. Win wank was David Livingstone, English explorer and scientist. The date was 10th November, 1871.

He had suffered five years of terrible privations, of living the only white man among primitive native tribes, journeying over the plains and through the forests and swamps of Central Africa, with his Negro bearers, his only companions; his Negro bearers, for the most part mere boys, not always reliable in the execution of duties yet to devoted to him unto death.

In search of the sources of the River Nile, he had rede other

Just over three weeks back he had tottered into Ujiji. worn
out, disappointed, sick of dysentery and suffering the haemorrhages to which he was a martyr, buoyed up only the thought that
stores and medicine and rest awaited him. In that condition,
he had suffered the blow which would have sent any ordinary man
back to his homeland - or killed him. All the stores sent for
him had been rifled and sold. He was all but destitute. He
enable him to obtain
had just enough cloth and beads to new an auxumnay shelter and
bearers
food for himself and his faithful band of knyx for a month.

As now he chatted with the Arab magnates, whom made a good deal of fuss of him, perhaps because they knew he distrusted and traffickers in slaves, of sixuesxeent abhorred them as traders in human life, keyers and setters of a young never negro ran up to him, gesticulating frantically in the direction of the high ground to the east,

"Bwana Bwana", he cried. "A white man coming. With guns and flags and lots of people"

"Susi, you were that have been drinking again", Livingstone rebuked. "How many times have I warned you"

"Not drinking, Bwana. I speak truth. A white man, with lots of people, all carrying boxes, and one an empty box thing turned upside down"

Another young Negro joined the little party.

"It is as he says, Bwana it is as he says."

"You two are not joking. Chuma?". Livingstone asked.

His question was answered by a volley of rifle fire, from what could hardly have been less than fifty guns. Then a great shout rent the lucid blue sky, and a choir of native voices broke into a chant more loud than mediatous to a European ear.

"A white man, bwana", the Susi and Chuma shouted together, excitedly. "He told us to run and tell you of his coming"

"But who is he? What is his name?".

"He did not say, Bwana. But he must be very rich. He has a vast array with him and flags, bwana. flags".

Livingstone stood thunderstruck, seeking answer to his question in the smiling faces of the Arabs. A white man? What could a white man be doing at Ujiji - visited by only two white men ever, before Livingstone himself? Who Who Who ...?

Chapter II

A Runaway Disowned.

St. Asaph's Union Workhouse, in North Wales, was a fairly average representative of that kind of institution in midnineteenth century Britain. The gaunt stone building, with a tall iron fence all round it housed old folk without other means of subsistence and children whose parents for one reason or another had abandoned them. It was one of the means used by the respectable well-to-do to relieve themselves of the obnoxious sight of extreme poverty.

Life at St. Asaph's needed the stubbornness and the strong physique which John Rowlands possessed; it might have been a by the sense of humour which he lacked. At six trifle eased had he but possessed the sense of humours in

almost total lack of sense of humour.

the morning, young and old were awakened. For fourteen hours the children lessons until keys were thereafter, there was only work and punishment, fur the children turned in dormitory doors for the night. The work was sweeping the Agounds, scrubbing floors, digging, weeding and harvesting

or geography - considered superfluous for such social outcasts - and were limited to bible history, the catechism and spelling.

No writing books, no slates, no maps were provided. Education was a matter of memorising whole pages of stuff of no possible practical value in the children's later lives. Sunday

All tasks were performed in windows little if at all heated in winter. The principal means of getting warm was to hoe the drab, fustian frozen ground in thin, clothes, the sport of every degree of frost or gust of cold wind. Bread, gruel, rice and potatoes in rigidly. The taste of were the youngsters food, went rationed quantities. Meat, was and still more were a remain its capacity to nourish, was virtually unknown to them.

John Rowlands managed well enough the strange educational curriculum to which he was subjected. He had an excellent memory, and the training of it involved in learning masses of print by heart was probably the only good thing he took away from St.

Asaph's. He led the workhouse boys' choir, and was presented by the local bishop with a bible autographed by himself as a copying reward for drawing tolerably well prints of cathedrals. But none of this prevented him from falling foul, repeatedly, of the James Francis; had proved the following foul, vicious, and delighting in terrorizing the boys with fist, cane and boot.

In that ninth year of John Rowlands's sufferings under the regime and the schoolmaster of St. Asaph's Union Workhouse, Francis entered the schoolroom one morning, to find that his table had been scratched with some sharp instrument.

Cracking down on to the table the cane from which he was inseparable - he took it to his room with him at night, so that the boys supposed that he tucked it up in bed with him - he cried:

"Which little felon perpetrated this crime?"

No voice answered him. There was only an uneasy moving in

their apprehensive behinds. He questimed each boy in turn, receiving only sullen devials.

"What - will no one confess? And take his punishment like a man".

The boys looked from Francis to one another. None wim knew who had done it - if indeed any of them had. Perhaps one of the girls had got into the boys' classroom. Perhaps Francis had himself, dissatisfied with himself administration of beatings, had done it himself.

"Then I will beat every one of you. Y whole lot of you".

Francis strode to the foot of the class, and began to delight himself at the expense of the flesh of a small boy.

John Rowlands had stood up, but the second part of the

He was fifteen
schoolmaster's order he had made no move to obey. REMNUTE
years old. Only for

tame to him in turn a few months longer would they keep him in
bound apprentice to

the workhouse. Then he would be thrown and into the arms of

as harsh as the St. Asaph governors.

some employer as brutal as the usher. The time had come to make
a final stand. He had nothing to love.

Francis approached him in a frenzy, waving his other arm.

"How is this?", he cried savagely. "Why not ready? Strip this instant, sir. I mean to stop this defacement of public the lieing". property of your generous benefactors, this barefaced refusal to liests.

John threw up a defiant chin. His xxxhxx kuguxxxxxx grim as to line, set hard. His dark eyes smouldered.

"I did not lie, sir. I know nothing of the scratch on your table", he said doggedly.

"Silence!", Francis roared. "Do you think I am to listen to your lies? To be talked out of administering just punishment by a smooth tongue? Down with your trousers!"

Francis's roar was answered by John's shor -

"Never again."

But he had not adequately prepared his self-defence. Before he knew what was happening, Francis had hold of the collar of his jacket, swung him up in the air, and then threw him in a heap on to a bench. The cane had been thrown away. The school-master set about his helpless victim with his fists, hitting him on the arms, on the chest, and finally in the stomach. Gasping for breath, John rolled this way and that to avoid the rain of to roll himself blows. He managed at that to into a ball, presenting only his back to his tormentor. Francis's fury however, had not burned itself out. Again John was hoisted into the air, and again smashed down on to the bench with a fury which ought to have broken his bones. He lay breathless, immobile.

The other boys looked on with gaping jaws and staring eyes.

"He's done it this time"

"John's a gonner"

"The master ave killed im"

So they whispered, gathered in a semi-circle out of reach of Francis's flailing arms.

For a few moments, John knew only blackness. Then he found himself being slapped on the cheeks. Emerging into consciousness, he was impelled by a single instinct - and followed it.... The frames of Francis's glasses tinkled lenseless to the floor; the usher started back, crying out more in astonishment and the helplessness of virtual blindness than in pain. The semicircle of terrified pupils boys gave way, and the schoolmaster's foot came in contact with a bench. He fell head over heels backwards, striking his head heavily on the stone floor. There he clack-aged and lay, senseless - testimony to the intuitive aim of John Rowlands's kick.

Recovering himself, John seemed to go berserk.

and leapt on kin the schoolmaster, beginning to pommel him wildly, with all his not inconsiderable strength. Two or three of the watching boys took hold of him, held his arms, dragged him back.

"Don't you see, you fathead - he's knocked out"

"Hit his head on the floor"

"Perhaps he's dead"

"Got a piece of mirror anyone"

"Here you are"

"Now watch - see. It's alright. Breath on the mirror".

John passed a hand over his brow, and looked round on his companions with eyes frightened, but still stubborn.

"Let me go", he said, quietly now.

"Better not him no more", two of them said as one voice.
"I won't. Help me some of you".

John lifted Francis under the arm-pits. Several pairs of hands came willingly to his aid, lifting the master's feet, supporting under his buttocks, preventing his head from jerking back. Thus they half carried, half dragged the still unconscious figure to its room. They stood a moment surveying him, testing for life his break again with the mirror.

"He'll do", one said.

"Look - his eyelids are flickering" another added.

"You better cut and run", the first boy advised.

"The rest of you may get trouble", John demurred.

"Don't you worry. You get clear away, then we can all say it was you. You won't come to no harm".

"Good fellows!", John said, unsmiling, still grim - and with good reason.

He shook the nearest hands, and ran from the room, followed by the other boys, who heaved him over the iron fence, and went back to their classroom to await events.

It was almost dark when he reached the square, grey-stone large, house, with its garden in front, and its well-kept barns on the other side of the farm road. He knocked at the heavy front door which was opened by a good looking young woman - his aunt, though he had never set eyes on her before - who peered at him in the gloom.

"Can I see Mr. Rowlands, please?"

"What do you want with him?", the young woman asked, not unkindly.
"He is my grandfather".

"Your grandfather?x"

"Yes. My father was his son".

"Oh, so you are one of wild brother's bastards, I suppose?

I pity you". Her words were spoken rather with contempt for the wild brother than with distaste for the product of his wildness.

John did not answer, but looked his aunt in the eye.

"You can see him", she said. "But you'll get little from him". He turned your father out long age."

She asked the boy into the hall, and told him to wait there The farmer was a widower. He sat at a table in a large while she went into a down at room and shut the door. He heard parlour, pouring over a heavy-locking volume, by the light of them speaking together in low tones. Then she emerged, and held an oil lamp. the door open for him, closed it behind him, and went away.

The farmer was a widower. He sat at a table in a large parlour, poreing over a heavy-looking volume, by the light of an oil lamp. Like his grandson, he was short and stocky. He had weather-beaten a ped face, a square grayabeard, dark, brooding eyes and enormous

3

in which he held a large pipe the stem of which he used red hands, with the fingers of one or other of which hersers to scratch in to scratch in his square grey beard.

"Well?", the asked. "What do want of me?".

"I am", John began, battling manfully with his fear of this prosperous, looking figure who could hardly be expected to understand.

"I know who you are." That is it you want of me? No one of my blood ever comes to me unless they want something."

"I have just run away from St. Asaph's. I was beaten unjustly by", and the whole story of the affray with Francis poured out.

The farmer heard him in silence, looking down at his book, alternatively puffing at his pipe, and scratching in his beard with it.

when at lasts " And so I have come to ask you to help me", John concluded. "I have no one to go to. I will work from dawn till dark for a roof over my head, and a little food. I am not accustomed to having much".

The farmer looked at him sternly. Then he turned his head towards the door, and in that direction pointed the stem of his pipe.

"That The way out is the same as the way you came in. Take it - keep on through the gate and down the road. Don't ever come back"

"But I have no"

XXXX The farmer ignored the interruption.

"And if I ever find you round these parts again, I will give you a beating beside which the work usher's will be a mere tickling".

The ripe stem still pointed towards the door, but the farmer's eyes went back to his book.

John could only do as he was bidden. As he passed through

the hall, his aunt, finger on lips, pressed a substantial packet of bread and meat into his hands, and dropped a few shillings into his pocket.

"Our land runs down to the first turning off the road", she whispered on the doorstep. "Just beyond that, you will find a haystack where you can sleep tonight. But be up and away by dawn. Make for Liverpool - you'll get work there, on the docks or somewhere".

She pressed on his cheek the first kiss he ever remembered to have xexive received, then hurriedly shut the door on him.

John Rowlands stepped out into the now complete darkness.

Chapter III

In the New World.

Asaph's Union Workhouse, John Rowlands was pushing in the direction of Liverpool docks a crudely constructed handcart, the 'ell-flad' wheels of which wobbled like a drunken man under a load of joints of meat. The lad himself was suffering from a form of intoxication - that form which in the 19th century overhwelmed many an English boy of adventurous spirit when he surveyed the tall masts of sailing clippers regularly running to Australia, the funnels of steamships operating the service to America, all the gamut of craft which undertook the carrying trade into almost every port in the world, from China to Peru which was so vital af feature of British commerce at that time.

The docks area was dirty, stinking, infested with thieves and half the outcasts of society. Yet over it there rested an wax inescapable aura of romance. What tales of strange lands and peoples, of roving beasts and exotic nature, of battles with storm and fire might not be told by the least prepossessing of the men who lounged about in blue jerseys and bell-bottomed troublackened, acrid smelling sers, smoking filthy looking pipes.

becoming messenger boy to Before wetting the job with the Liverpool butcher who supplied ships, John Rowlands had had several jobs of a similar kind and one which, though it lasted but a few months, had some influence on his development. He had been pupil teacher in a village school, under a master who imparted to the lad his own passion for books. He did well enough in the work, but when the boys discovered his origins, they made life unlivable for one who was sensitive, passionate, and humourless. He decided that the re love of books he could take away with them, and the persistent he could leave behind.

destined

His load of meat was destined for a mail-boat named "Windermere". She was a trim craft, compared to many at the Liverpool quays; and her side seemed to John to tower above him at once alarmingly and excitingly. He left his hand-cart in the care of the ship's cook, whose assistants began to unwe carry the meat up the gangway, and went in search of the Captain, for whom he had a note from his employer.

Captain David Harding was little taller than John himself. swarthy, black
He was broad, kkarkxhearded, bearded, pugnacious looking, with a patch over one eye which gave him the air of a pirate. He gave it out that he had lost his eye in a naval fight, but his crew insisted that he had never served the Queen, and karthat the naval fight was nothing more patriotic than a tavern brawl.

He took the note from the messenger boy without a word, and began to read it, though not without cocking his one good eye from time to time at John, who was looking fascinated round not large the cabin. It was a small space, but its walls were hung with mats and trange brackets made of strange beads and in unknown woods, with wicked looking swords, and spears presumably of native origin, all mixed up with gilded mirrors and cornices; in addition the table, screwed to the floor, to the bunk, there was a desk at which the Captain sat, and four chairs, and a green armchair.

Whow beautiful to have such a home for oneself John water of the such thought, comparing it with the bare attic with one tiny window, which he occupied above the butcher's apartment. And to have it mobile, able to take you to the furthest corners of the earth.

Captain Harding spoke to him in a rich voice, and short, clipped sentences, always ending with a quastion, freed as from a year.

"You admire my cabin, Everything in it is my own. A

you like it?"
sailor can collect a few possessions. But her must be draw
devoted. He must put the orders and interests of

above his own inclinations you undoestend?

"I have never seen anything any place I liked so much".
John admitted.

"Of course, sir ... but"

"You prefer to be a butcher's boy? Where will that get you? You might be a butcher one day. Doubtful. And even if you are - is that life?"

"I have to earn my bread, sir".

"You could your bread at sea. And more than a little to go with it = don't you believe we?"

In his searches for work, John had more than once considered It servested to the boy visions he had never previously someidered trying to go to sea. But he had been put off by the wonsidered; or if he had rough looks of those he ordinary members of the crew he had seen going aboard and coming ashore at the docks. His only answer, now, was

"Yes, sir".

"Well, you seem to have some education. A lad with education can rise in my profession. You look strong, too, and pretty determined - are '6 y ."

"Yes, sir".

"How would you like to sail in this ship?"

"In this ship, sir? Your ship?"

"I said this ship - didn't I?". Captain Harding was becoming irritated.

"But I should not be any use. I don't know anything about

"Oh, stop humming and haaing, boy. You can learn, can't you? You had to learn - even to be a butcher's boy - didn't you? Then you can l-earn to be a cabin boy - can't you?"

John Rowlands thought he saw his chance, and answered this time without demur,

Ishould like to try 15.

"Good. We're getting somewhere - aren't we?", Harding said. His single eye twinkled. "Fact is, I had a cabin boy. Sailed with me to America and back, once. A good enough boy. Nothing special. But good enough. He would have sailed with yesterday morning me again. But two days aga h his father turned up. Took the boy away. Said he ought ought never to have gone to sea. Had run away from home. Bad for me. Just got the boy trained. But what could I do?"

John thought it was not for him to answer that pistolshot question. Captain Harding apparently required no answer. for he went on.

"You can take his place. Got any father?"
"I've never seen him, sir".
"Mother?"

"She doesn't want to see me, sir".

"All very good. Then you'll be my cabin boy - eh? The steward and I - we'll soon teach you your duties. In I was a cabin boy myself once. And see what a fine ship I have. Educated myself, had guts - and I'm a Captain. You've got some education, and guts, too, it seems - you may be Captain of as fine a ship one day. Now then - do you agree?".

"What - what are the terms?", John asked, kesitantly but forcing himself.

The Captain threw back his head and laughed, then crashed his fist down on the table.

"That's the boy. Good boy. Wise boy. I was wanting you to ask that question. Clothes, full board of course while we're at sea - and a pound a month - suit you?"

"Right. We sail at dawn, Be on board before eight o'clock this evening - understand?"

John realised that in order to comply It was very sudden. he would have to run away once more. His butcher employer would never let him go voluntarily. But his mind was made up

... and was life that was to mean faction to be followed by "You're going to trust me, sir? I don't have to sign ...?"

"Signatures ... papers ... all nonsense. Got no time for such stuff. It's to your interest to be here when you say you'll be here. If you're not here - I shan't die of remorse. I can get someone else to cabin boy for me - can't I? But you'll be here - won't you?"

"I 11 be here, sir".

John Rowlands had made the first of the decisions which. though as yet he had no relevant ambitions, far less plans, were to take him step by with inexorable step towards the life of an explorer, towards an historic meeting on the shores of Lake Tanganyika with an Englishman seeking the sources of the River Nile, an Englishman ill, weary, but still devoted, and of worldwide fame.

Not at dawn but an hour or two after John had come aboard did the Windermere nose her way out into the Irish sea, to sails what in the those set for a dash across the Atlantic - taking only about six weeks.

The lad, now seventeen years old, did not again see the inside of the Captain Harding's cabin. For three days he lay constantly gazing into the rising in misery in his hammock, workting all but his hearty it weened swell of his own vomit, in a basin, to him; into a basin given to him brought to him by a slightly Chandled him also a older boy, named Harry, who had laughingly encouraged,

"Gere's a knitting needle, If your heart and lungs come

up, try and put them back again".

Just when it seemed that indeed there was nothing else to bring up but his heart and lungs, there stamped into the -Seamen

In the hold where he swung gently to and fro in his hammock, there was constant coming and going of seamen proceeding on watch or returning from watch, arguing, fighting, cursing, drinking from secreted bottles, snoring, shouting in their except Harry sleep. No one took any notice of the sea-sick youngster who had joined ship as a cabin boy, and like millions on their maiden voyage before and since, longed only to die.

Just when it seemed that indeed there was nothing else to bring up but his heart and lungs, a long, thin, cadaverous look—
sending in advance a stream ing officer rolled into the hold kewing his own stream of profanity on the subject of lazy, idle good-for-nothing boys, who stuffed their bellies full of the ship's good food - the very idea made poor John retch anew - and gave no service in return.

"Get out of that bloody hammock, you nasty little scrimshanker, you", he shouted when he came alongside John.

He did not wait for the boy to obey or disobey. He tipped him out on the deck of the hold, where John landed in a heap, rubbing his face in the accumulation of filth lieing there. The second mate aimed a powerful kick at him, which sent him some distance sliding along the floor, gathering on his clothes in the more of the dirt which the men shold was never cleaned up except in port. The free and way are way are way are and officer shaped for a second kick, but John had by then found his legs, and managed to drag himself up the companion ladder.

The second mate was hard behind him when he reached the deck.

"Harry", he shouted.

"Aye, aye, sir".

"Put this lazy spalpeen to scrubbing. I found him lurking down below. Pretending to be ill".

the former winked at Harry as he said the word "pretending".

rude manner of disturbance,

But Somehow the beingxdisturbed, the the rough impelling

Insert to page 18.

The first one only laugheds with a

burst of laughter, and then said,

you know now.

"If that's the way to get on at sea -

then I reckon my fortune's made. I'm as good at tricks as the next man".

John Rowlands did not laugh. He saw nothing in his situation to amuse him.

refreshing on to the deck. the fresh sea breezes when so invigorating on hands and knees went a long way to reviving John, and certainly put out of his head all thoughts of vomiting any more.

charge of the scrubbing, put Harry, who seemed to be in wharevafixten wher have whe John to work in between WERE MINITARY ENGRED two others much his own age and similarly engaged. They went on with their work, ignoring the newcomer, while Harry flicked around with a mop, glad to have "boys" to do the hands and knees won

the other two scrubbers "I was taken on as cabin boy", one of the Juhnts two said. clase companions

"What you mean?", the second one asked, aggressively, stopping his scrubbing a moment, leaking on the brush. "I was to be cabin boy".

Skipper "Me want said I was to be cabin boy", the first persisted. "Told me that with education and determination I might rise to be a Captain".

"Ere - you stop that. You're pulling my leg. You heard me tell that to one of the seamen last night".

"What you mean? I never heard nothing. That's what the Captaint told me".

"What he told you?", the second boy asked, the corners of comprehension his evil-looking mouth dropping, understanding beginning to dawn.

"Yes, me", the first boy confirmed.

"Well I'll be ----", the second swore. "Christ, if I get near that"

"Don't brag", Harry intervened. "If you get near the Captain, you'll be running like the devil ten seconds later, and screaming like a stuck pig, with the weal of a rope's end backside". The first by began. across your backside".

Tacks in wisert

Harry said. "I bet this one here is care decetor of his charges.

enother", and he flicked his mop lightly Anto John's face.

["Get on with your scrubbing, all of you, or you'll get me into trouble", and I'm not for that to please you sools."

"Because he's sailed a voyage out and back before, he thinks he's superior!, the second scrubber gibed.

"I am superior", Harry agreed. "I was brought aboard by
my father. I've signed ship's articles. I'm going to be an able
seaman. If anything happens to me, the Captain will have to
account to the authorities. But if one of you gets kicked overboard by a mate in a fury, or beaten to death by one of them and that's not the least likely thing to happen, I'm telling
you - then the Captain isn't accountable to no one".

Harry was of medium height, with a shock of blonde hair brow that he was for ever sweeping back from his were with one hand.

one of his John looked up at him, and received a wink from one of the girlitish blue eyes.

"I don't understand", John spoke for the first time. "Why does he say he wants so many cabin boys?".

"That's his way of getting cheap deck hands", Harry answered.

"He and the mates will chivvy you three till you're ready to
jump ship, and then pocket the wages showed on the ship's list
as having been paid to you".

"Then if we can jump ship, and you can't", John said, "perhaps you're not so much better off than we are."

"But I want to be a sailor", Harry answered simply. "I'm

wer remains away from withing, like most by m'cahi loyp' are,

didn't come to sea just because I thought it was an easier life

fiel bet. I presumpted my down to pur me to sea become I

than I had ashore, but Just because I woulded to get to

would to make the sea my carsen".

It was not such an introduction to a nautical life as was

likely to enchant any but the most eager would-be sailor. John the having been forled by one sea made a mental resolve to change his state at the earliest possible Captami, he would never be allow himself to get cuts moment: a position where he runght be forled by amother. The sea morph suit than, but it was no career for him.

Insert to page 20.

captain Harding was little seen among the crew. He

preferred to leave the active bullying to his henchmen. If

he had decreved
he did happen to pass the boys, they had to stand stiffly until
he had gone, but he never favoured them with so much as a wa

glance in their direction. John once asked the second mate for

an interview with the Captain, resolutely determined to remind

the treatment is received.

him of his primises. The next thing he knew he was lieing flat
on his back, convinced - though in error - that his jaw was

broken.

Every subsequent day aboard the 'Windermere' confirmed him in his resolution. There were in those days good ships to sail in with good officers, and decent crews. But Captain Harding to was known those familiar with Liverpool ships as a swindler and a bully. Nox His mates were chosen for their filthy mouths and brutal ways. Few first class seamen would sail with him.

John's life aboard was a nightmare, even for one reared to rough living as he had been. Every time the sea was a bit more than usually rough, he felt ill, but was not allowed to lie in his hammock. Knowing how the so-called "Cabin boys" had been tricked aboard, the mates gave them no peace, chivvied them from so much as morn till night, using the rope's end not ax x furx a form of punishment as a means of reliev ing their feelings. The crew not unnaturally took their cue from their officers, kicking and cuffing any boy who got in their way or did not jump to do their lightest wish.

At night, the language in the seamen's hold was to the former some years later workhouse boy something horrifying. And he afterwards he recorded having noticed that the seamen who on deck were loudest in shouting their "Aye ayes", to the officers orders, were the sum cunning when it came to climbing into the rigging in rough weather, always managing to occupy the safe position near the hunt of the never to safe position near the hunt of the satisfappearing far out on the yard arm.

The most welcome sight John's youthful eyes had so far known was the coast of Florida. The Windermere' nosed her way through Florida Strait, into the Gulf of Mexico. A certain sense of pride in having broken out into the New World buoyed the lad up.

until, he found himself ashore at New Orleans, enjoying the air February which was balmy even in Taxwary and impregnated with the odours of coffee, pitch, semi-baked sugar, rum and whiskey. He watched with astonishment and mounting excitement the mixture of races - black, white, yellow and red.

The blonde Harry, who had taken a greater fancy to John and had tried to than to the other "cabin boys", xtxxx kexidexkim persuade him to make the sea his life, stood beside him int the ? Jackson Square, surrounded by splendid specimens of French and Spanish architecture.

"I'll take you to a good place to eat", the veteran traveller said.

Lushen they had cleaned up such a meal

they had a good meal, and Rowlands said,

he had a good meal, and Rowlands said,

"It's (hard way to see the world - but I grant one does see it".

He was beginning to feel proud of his own venturesomeness. "And now a little fun for the boys", Harry said gaily.

by an elderly lady and shown into a decorous parlour. From

lightly clad for the time of year, John thought,
a door on the other side, four pretty girls entered, seating
and seated classification of the boys had a girl on either side.

John looked at Harry in alarm. Harry winked at him. John was shaking with nervousness. But this was a strange country, and he supposed he must have accustom himself to strange customs. If he be ready was to see the world, he must kearn a to learn from it. But when the two girls between whom he sat began to pet him, to stroke invited them Am

his legs, to put arms round his neck, and wake xeary to kiss them that was a form of learning for which he was not ready.

He jumped from the settee, and fled from the room and the house,

followed by the shouts of laughter from Hexxy and the four girls .
Harry followed him, and tried

where however, fullowed wim to persuade him to return.

urging

promising that the girls were good friends of his and would be

offended by such treatment. John. however, stuck out his stub
born chin, and walked in the opposite direction. Harry's good

an obvious

heart would not allow him to desert the boxx green horn. Rest

Besides, a few drinks, and he might feel more amenable. But in

the bar to which they now went, John said he had sworn early

in life never to touch strong liquor. Exasperated, Harry burst out, Ex

"Well have a cigar, then. Do something that men do, or I'll buy you a pair of baby's drawers".

Taunted into acquiescence, John lit the black roll which his companion bought for him. Though the smoke burnt his tongue, he stuck to it, and puffed away while Harry drank several glasses of rum. But as the minutes passed, the bar began to swim round him. He made longer and longer intervals between puffs. But it was no use. Harry saw that he was turning literally green.

"You'd better make a run for the lavatory".

Hohn needed no second bidding. He reached seclsuion only supper which just in time to find a safe receptacle for the ainner he had been the first meal he ever remembered to have really enjoyed.

When he returned, shamefaced, to the bar, Harry had gone.

Still feeling terribly ill, he crawled back to the ship. Almost the whole crew was ashore, and those few left on watch were (including the bible given him by the bishop at carousing heavily. John gathered his few possessions, tied them the workhouse, tied them into a bundle, put on the best suit of clothes given him by Captain Harding, and went ashore again. From the quay, he looked back at the Windermere, and said to it,

"You brought me here. Whether I have reason to bless or curse you, I don't yet know".

He tax wandered round the docks until, in a quiet part,
he found a pile of bales of cotton. He climbed on to them, put
wondering whether all his life
his bundle under his head and, lax down to spend his was to be spent
in the New World running away from something - already a workhouse, a butcher's shop and ship. Its down to spend his
first night in the New World.

Chapter IV.

A Change of Name.

On the morning following the day on which John Rowlands

Warehouse
had jumped ship, there sat outside a store in a New Orleans

Street a fatherly-looking, middle aged man, reading a newspaper.

Cultured, intelligent, prosperous, Henry Morton Stanley was not
the owner of the warehouse but a middle man who travelled

Alle on house, the stand was owning
between the city and the planters and sountry store warex who
hand their land on the Mississipi and its tributaries, and the
country stores in the small towns in that region. For the city
warehouses he arranged purchases of plantation products - coffee,
sufar, tobacco - and for the country stores he arranged the
brought into
despatch of goods imported the port of New Orleans in ships
from Europe.

The kindly man had tears in his eyes as he read how a entered into a pact devoted couple had *** suicide because of their inability to have a child. He put down the newspaper, and reflected on his own marriage - deeply happy but also, and sorrowfully, childless. It was too late now to hope that the lack would be rectified. All his life he had dreamed of having a son to follow him in his business.

"Do you want a boy, sir?"

Henry Morton Stanley was awakened from his reflections by a lad's voice, respectfully asking him that question, so apt to his own thoughts. Le sat upright in his chair with a start.

"Eh? What did you say?"

"Do you want a boy, sir?", John Rowlands repeated. "I'm looking for work".

For a moment, the heavily built, red-faced man, with slightand ly greying hair, stomach that seemed to rest on his thighs, coatless, with his tie hanging loose on his open-necked short, stared speechless at the stocky lad in front of him. Then he murmured, slowly.

"A boy ... a boy".

Ignorant of the mental processes which led the merchant to that meditative repetition, John wrinkled up his face in doubty.

Stanley motioned the boy to a seat beside him. how it is you're out of work

"Now, tell me where you womenfrom", he said in kindly tones.

John recounted as much of his history as he thought it destrable
xivener for a stranger to know - reticent about his parentage,
deceived
frank about his workhouse upbringing and his having been recieved
by Captain Harding.

"You did well in your lessons?", the merchant asked.

"I think I made the most of my opportunities," John replied, cautiously. "I was pupil teacher for a few months".

"And you like books - and reading?"

"I only wish I had more books to read, sir. Lately, I have not come near any - or had any money to buy them".

Henry Stanley now changed wix the nature of his interrogation, passing from the general to the particular. He made John step inside the warehouse.

"You see those sacks", he said. "They're coffee. Just arrived for Mr. Speake, the owner of this place. They ought to have been labelled. But they're not. And it's my business to see that they arrive labelled. Could you label them?"

"If I knew what was supposed to be written on the labels, sir".

unhitched
The merchant wantskut his jacket from a nail, and dipped
into an inside pocket. He fished out a sheaf of papers, selecting one in particular to hand to John, who watched him, fascinated by his vast paunch.

"There you are young fellow. That's the line. Sit at this little table here - there's pen and ink - and make out what you

think would be a properly descriptive label, clear to a warehouseman, ar any shipper's clerk who had the handling of the stuff".

John did the job quickly, in a clear, round hand.
"When did
"Well enough, well enough", Stanley approved. ****
you eat last?".

"Yesterday evening, sir". John did not think it necessary that meal had to report that nume of that not remained inside him long enough for digestion.

"And haircut and shoeshine - not since you were in England,
I should think", the merchant smiled. "Suppose you and me go for
a little walk".

was not going to be handed over to the police as a vagrant, John walked half a pace behind his new acquaintance, keeping a sharp look out. There was nothing to fear. He was stuffed with a solid There breakfast of ham and eggs, and duly placed successively in the hands of barber and shoe-shine boy.

"Now you're ready to interview an employer", Stanley said, casting an approving eye over his protegé.

He took the boy back to the warehouse, introduced him to James Speake, a dark-haired, bright-eyed little man, with quick jerky movements. The store warehouse owner looked at the coffee labels John had made out, and shook his head:

"I've only got room for a humper", he said.

"Let me have the job, sir", John spoke up before his benefactor could get a word in. "I'll show you I can't be useful to you".

"Five dollars a week", James Speake said. He wasted neither words nor time, and expected others not to do so either.

Henry Morton Stanley patted the boy on the shoulder, told him to behave himself, and Mr. Speake would be a good employer,

Insert to page 26.

Finding good lodgings with a motherly woman, John set about making up for lost reading time. He purchased and waded through a small collection of somewhat ponderous books, including & the or Plutarch's 'Lives' and Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire . Book-cases he made, with his landlady's help, out of packing cases. He read late into the night, content as he had never been before, scarcely able to believe that less than two years had passed since he had been a workhouse boy, grateful to the merchant whose interest and kindness had transformed his life not unnaturally. and prospects, and, weeing america as mentally compating the land of his birth unfavourably with the land to which chance and a deceitful sea captain had brought him.

and, before the lad could mumble out thanks to the first man he had found to give him a disinterestedly helping hand, had walked off, without saying where he lived.

Insert /

John was as good as his word. He did show James Speake that he could be useful to him. After two weeks of unloading and stacking goods in the warehouse, he knew the location of every item, and carried in his head the number of barrels, boxes and sacks starks held of each line. The workhouse memory-training was of value. beginning to prove usefulx Speake was fair to those who worked hard and well in his interests. A walking stock book was an asset to him. John was soon put on labelling and addressing, and then to recording goods received and despatched in ledgers. He became a junior clerk, with a salary of twenty five dollars a week.

So much progress he had made when, after a month's absence apt the Mississipi, caring for his business transactions, Henry asked Mr. Speake how Stanley reappeared in the warehouse, and expressed with dexig the new employee was doing.

"Well enough, well enough", Speake answered, Without star as looking of from the house leaves he are neiting ping the work he was sugged on, writing business lotters.

"I see he's not a labourer any more", Stanley said.

"The only things he carries are figures, in his head", the warehouseman confirmed.

"Is he a fit person to invite to my house?", John's benefactor asked, winking at the lad.

"If you're fool enough to waste his time and yours that way, he won't disgrace you", Speake replied, still going on with his letter writing.

That visit to the home of the childless Stanleys gave John his
Rowlands the first taste, at eighteen years old, of maternal affection. It also led to his losing the first really good job he had ever had.

Mrs. Stanley took an instant liking to the serious, deterWelsh
mined English boy, invited him frequently to the house in the
subsequent few months, and received in return his adolescent proHenry Stanley being away
devotion. But there came a Sunday when, in the table being away
on business,
Stanley, John's arrival at the house was greeted with the news
that his hostess was ill. John immediately assumed the role of
The doctor informed
attentive son. Night and daysher him that the illness was
serious, even dangerous. John left the house only long enough
to race to Mr his employer and say that he would not be back at
work until Mrs. Stanley was well.

"Theny you'll not be back at all", James Speake answered, looking up from his Sunday

**XSUNX UN WITH MIX UNWEXINX afternoon bible reading. "I can't while you wait for you fritter away **XSUN my time and your life on a silly sentiment"

"But Mr. Stanley is your", Sohn began to interrupt, but was himself cut short.

"I don't need you to tell me what Mr. Stanley is. You are my clerk, and either you do your work, day by day, or I get someone else to do it".

John Rowlands walked out without a word, and ran all the way back to the Stanley house. He wrote down every instruction that the doctor gave, though he might well have trusted his almost infallible memory. He saw to it that every detail was meticulously carried out, that Mrs. Stanley's every whim was satisfied, provided that it did not run contrary to the doctor's lay down orders. At night he wrept outside her door, ready to jump up at the sound of her weakened voice.

When he was travelling the greatr river, there was no means of contacting Henry Stanley. Thus his wife fell ill, and in a few days died, without his knowing a thing about it. His brother, a ship's captain, happened to arrive in time to make the funeral arrangements. John, unknown

and conscious of being unwanted, left the house and went back to James Speake. His former employer, without interrupting the stock checking on which he was engaged, told him to get out.

Since his job was already filled by another.

For a matter of weeks, John earned enough to keep himself doing odd jobs around the docks, stevedoring, portering, running back door of errands. Every evening he went to the Etankey Now the Stanley home, to ask the maid, wekt who knew him well and had been touched by his devotion to her mistress, whether Henry Morton Stanley had come home, or whether there was any news of him.

At last the day came, when the merchant returned. The maid told John to go round to the front door, and ring the bell. There, she herself admitted him, and took him straight to the study. Henry Stanley heaved himself to his feet, came round from behind his desk, and to the boy's astonishment took him in his arms and pressed him to him, rather against his inescapable paunch than his breast.

"My dear boy. That good maid has told me all you did for my poor, deceased wife. I can never be sufficiently grateful to you."

"But, sir, Mrs. Stanley was an angel to me".

"She was an angel to all who knew her, and most of all to me", the merchant said with tears running down his fleshy, red cheeks. "And because she loved you, and because you gave back her love with interest, I make you this promise - from now on you as my own.

I will take care of your futurer. You have had a hard life.

I have a good life, because I was lucky enough to marry aw good woman. My memorial to her shall take the form of ensuring that there shall be no more hard times in your life".

While Henry Morton Stanley wept for his lost happiness, young John Rowlands broke down sobbing for his discovery of

tenderness and affection.

with his benefactor. From that day, the boy took up residence in universal texts.

here. The very next morning, Henry Stanley questioned him closely, and elicited from him those details of his origins and his family which had previously been discreetly hidden.

"So the fact of the matter is", the good man said at last,
"you are without parent or relation who cares & cent for you?"

"That is true, sir", John said quietly, his woice not quite steady.

"Then from now on", Stanley said, "you will cease to wait call me call me sir', and will waitress father'. I will take you as my son, and prepare you for a mercantile career".

John's emotions averhadmed him. He could find no words of appreciation. He went on one knee, took his foster father's hand in his, and kissed it. The merchant drew him to his feet into and called to the maid to bring him a basin of water, we which he dipped his hand. He made on his adopted son's forehead a sign, saying,

"I hereby change your name from John Rowlands to that which I bear - Henry Morton Stanley, and I kearky exhort you to be worthy of it".

He promptly took the boy out to buy him suits, shorts, shoes - and the first toothbrush he had ever possessed. Ent He did everything that a father might be expected to do for his son, but he neglected to go through the procedure of legal adoption. Even so, the boy who had been John Rowlands, and who was always to remember the beatings and kicks of his youth so that he came to rely entirely on himself and to put little trust in the undertakings towards himself of others, carried throughout his life the name he had received in that strange ceremony of baptism in his foster father's study.

calmost For two years, foster father and adopted son travelled the plantations and country towns of the Mississipi drainage area, the one teaching, the other learning, all there was to know of the mercantile life, together with the necessity to think clearly at all times, and to live cleanly. At the end of that time, the merchant went off on a visit to his brother in Havana, leaving kin the young man, now close on twenty years old, gaining experience in retail trade with a business friend at a place called Cypress Bend in the southern state of Arkansas.

What Henry Morton Stanley the younger, was the explorer, was later to describe as "the golden period of my life" was over.

As he watched the thin trail of the steamer which bore his foster father to Havana disappear over the horizon, a lump rose in his throat. He felt desolate, though he did not know that he was never again to set eyes on the man who had given him his name.

Chapter V First Bloodshed.

Young Parker was blonde, blue-eyed and girlish looking, seventeen years old.

He leaned on his flintlock musket, looking around him in bewil-derment.

"I'm hungry", he said to the man beside him.
The answer came from Henry Morton
"So am I", young Henry Korton Stankey answered Stanley, four
years older than his comrade. "No wonder. Two days on cold
rations, marching in all that April rain".

"Ought to be thankful it's fine this morning", Parker commented. "Look violets".

He moved out of the line of Confederate soldiers, stretched away two and a half kilometres to right and left of them where three kilometres they stood near Shiloh church, two mixes west of Tennessee River, forty km. north of the border between Tennessee and Mississippi grey uniforms

States. They were tired men, dirty men, their winther still wet, their once shining buttons green with neglect. A Union force under Grant and Bell was between them and the Tennessee River.

Their forty thousand weary troops were, Outnumbered though they were, the Confederate Generalsy - Johnston and Beauregard - had decided to attempt to drive the Union men, superior in numbers but only just arrived in their positions and unprepared for battle, into the river.

Parker wandered in a circle, picking violets.

"Making himself a wreath for his coffin,"one of the soldiers jeered.

"He'll be lucky if he ever gets a coffin", another said.

"More ikely likely a hole in the ground".

Ot least I'll make sure of lens,

"Then let me buried with violets", Parker smiled palely.

He put one small bunch of the flowers in his cap, and handed the other to Stanley.

A horseman galloped up to an officer just down the line.

The second great battle of the american Circle was was about to begin - shieth, or Pittsburgh Landing, a ful 6th and about to begin - shieth, or Pittsburgh Landing, a ful 1862.

"Prepare to advance". the officer shouted. All down the line, officers were giving the warning, to be followed in a matter of minutes by "Adapter".

They grey line lurched forward, for a moment straggling, uneven, then picking up its dressing, more or less.

"Now we're for it", Parker said to Stanley, "I'll write for you.

a poem about it when it's over - all mud and blood and heroism".

"If you're alive to write it", Stanley answered grimly.

"Or you to read it", Parker retorted.

"I shall be alive alright", Stanley said.

They advanced at a walking pace over the fields for half a kilometre.

"I don't like that sound", Parker said. "It makes me feel those Yankees can see me, and are aiming at me".

The sound was rifle fire. The Confederates came to a wooded belt.

Pity the hushed, Parker's nervousness "Extex the Song of the birds", Furker said needed the frequent solace of wantimum words.

"There's plenty of song all the same", Stanley answered.

Bullets hummed overhead, bringing down a rain of small twigs and branches. Most of the Confederate were under fire for the first time. They surged forward at a brisker pace - excited for victory, strangers yet to the carnage of battle.

Stanley and Parker stepped out of the wood into what had now become an ear-splitting roar. A winter haze of smoke hung over the new grass and buds of wild flowers which they trod beneath their heavy boots.

"See - their blue uniforms", Stanley said.

"Out here, I feel as if I was naked", Parker added.

An officer shouted again.

"Fire as you advance. Aim low".

"I'm so scared my musket waves like one of our flags in the breeze".

"Shut up", Stanley snapped. He was pale, solemn, absorbed, moving forward steadily, loading and firing his clumsy weapon with deliberation. A series of Union fusillades crashed on them. A few despairing cries, a few screams of pain were added to the cacophony. Glancing right and left, Stanley saw gaps in the line. He loaded and fired again.

"Fix bayonets!" The order was bellowed, echoing along the line from officer to officer.

A disorderly attempt was made to attach bayonets to musket barrels, some of the men balting, some still moving on.

"At the double - charge".

With a yell, as much an expression of the raw levies own fears as of desire to intimidate, the line of grey uniforms leapt forward. Those who had kept moving who included Stanley and Stanley and young Parker among young Parker; were to the fore; those who had halted, put them, could not eatch up.

Even so all capacity for thought, xxxxxxxx exemt; even fear all fear, even, left Stanley as he bounded on in the primitive exhibaration of a bayonet charge, conscious only of holding in his hands an authority and a power to shed blood, to kill.

The Union line stolidly awaited the attack, but as the first Confederates reached the Yankees, and began plunging with their gut-tearing weapons, Stanley, striving wildly to bet at the enemy, saw the blue figures running before him, some stumbling, and taking vicious wounds behind as they fell. There was a void in front of him. The Union men had fled. But, the with young Parker beside him, panting but keeping up, he rushed on with his comrades, until all were suddenly halted by a perfect grant's

and of bullets from thexunion second line. A score of men

within Stanley's field of vision threw hands in air, or toppled forward, spurting their blood on the fertile soil of a Tennessee spring.

Volley after volley wrought terrible execution among the Confederate ranks, slowed down in their headlong rush by the trunks of hundreds of felled trees. It was a situation full of peril for inexperienced soldiers, who may be carried to triumph by the excitement of a charge but are apt to be panicked by infectious fear when checked.

Through the wannanada

Thexasiaes of afficers murderous succession of fusialades,

Stanley heard the now thin seeming voices of officers.

Down ... down ...
"The dawn and and continue firing", were all the words he heard.

He threw himself behind a tree trunk, and Parker and a dozen others flopped down beisde him. For the first time he appreciated, density of the fusilade restant the veritable hail of bullets being directed at them.

They thudded into the tree trunk, whistled over his head, hummed a comrade lifted to left and right. On his left raised his head an inch or two above the shelter of the trunk. Before he could raise his head to look over, a bullet had furrowed his face and buried itself in his chest. Another just beyond leapt to his feet -

"We can't stay here, boys", he cried, and was sent sprawling as by a club, with a bullet in his forehead.

Parker fingered the tiny bunch of violets at his cap, looking wistfully sideways at Stanley.

"We have a talisman", he said. "The spirit of spring will preserve us".

Stanley lay silent, beginning to think that nothing could cockily preserve them, yet somehow workily certain that whoever might die, he would live.

The officers, too, realised that their men could not lie inactive in that les maelstrom of lead. Neither could they re-

retire.

"Forward." The cry began on the left of the line of prone men, and echoed along the five kilometres of their front to the right flank.

Stanley found himself rushing on again, bent almost double.

firing his musket almost without aim, pausing to reload it.

There was now a new note in the metal discord - the dull boom of cannon. A youthful, high-pitched voice cried out,

"Stop - Stanley. Please stop! I can't move. XXX huxtx are gone.

And I've been hurt".

He turned to see Henry Parker, a look of pained surprise on his face, one hand raised to his cap. He was balancing on one leg, the other hanging a limp mass of pulp. As Stanley looked, the boy's head fext spun away from his body, hit direct by a missile from a cannon.

Not sickened by the sight, but lashed to fury, Stanley doubled his speed of advance, reached the next line of blue uniforms with the first of the Confederates, found himself conparried his fronted with a man inches taller than himself who www. King first lunge. Crazed with a desire to revenge young Parker.

Musket was round kinkened by the kanrely preparatory to alubbing Stanley drew back his musket and lunged again with power and win arms wide, as men will when death is inevitable, felt the bayonet tear into the stomach. The next moment, he was extricating himself from the weight of the was first man he had ever killed. He was in later life to kill, and be responsible for the killing of, many more.

He rushed on, seeing only the backs of fileeing Union men.
his legs feeling like clubs of wood, he stumbled.
Exhausted, he canalized funtion axtree trunk; stumbled; He
felt at that moment a terrific blow in his stomach, and was thrown
this cap flying Whishead.

for the place where he had been struck, expecting the dir his

to dip his fingers in blood, to find his hand full of his intestines. But all he touched was the buckle of his belt, which Instinctively, he now examining he found to be bent and ripped. WATHERING, NIN Stretched out a hand to his cap, and found Parker's violets still fixed there.

Stanley sat up and sighed. The exploration of his stomach from his haversack had reminded him that he was hungry. He took what food he could there, and find from his began to chew on a handful of hard biscuits and a piece of cheese.

It was the first time that day he had had a moment for connected thought. The excitement which the dawn parade in battle positions had engendered, the stimulation of the attack, were both now submerged in fatigue.

Up this day, he had thought war a disillusionment, and a bore. While he had been working in the retail store at Cypress malaria

Bend, Arkansas, he had suffered attacks of fever which were to infected by prove a bane to him in later life. Then he had been were into another sort of fever, as the southern states of America declared rather than abolish slavery declared been able to their secession from the Union, and the northern had determined find no solution and exercises save coercion. The temperature had risen as the provisional Confederacy government had seized the southern ports and begun hastily to recruit.

The young Stanley had been concerned in America with keepin maintaining life and then with learning his patron's business. had known As to the issues involved in the Civil War he knew virtually had seen some of acquaincance nothing. He only new att his friends suddenly appearing in heard the new grey uniforms, and the rest loudly denouncing the stark determination of the northern states to pauperise them. He had had no inclination to a soldier's life. But a young woman with whom he had become infatuated had been the cause of his changing a determination not to enlist.

The girls loved to parade in the streets alongside boys in

the grey uniforms. He received a parcel, addressed by a feminine
The implication
hand, containing a lady's chemise and petticoat. Tt was tike
had him feel a coward. And when, the same day, the girl's father
had called on him, and asked him whether he did not intend to throw
had thrown
prove himself a man, he throw up his chin and answered,

"Yes, sir, I do".

He had quickly slipped into the role of swaggering young hero, the charmer always at his side when he walked in the streets. He had bought a long knife and a revolver, and when the 6th Arkan-bad sas Regiment of Volunteers was ordered northwards, he marched through the town with head held as high as his paucity of inches would allow, singing as lustily as his comrades, and basking in the warmth of popular acclaim.

Disillusionment had followed with aching shoulders, blistered feet, want of baths, and such shortage of food that bellies could only be filled by raiding the farms of farmers suspected squalid to be opposed to secession. Soon had been added xunital camp had conditions and the rigours of military discipline which required the xunnx volunteers to watch their friends being hoisted up by their thumbs or fettered with ball and chain for minor breaches of regulations.

No use regretting now, the young, blooded Stanley thought as he stuffed the remains of his biscuits back into his haver-sack, and set off after his regiment. Like every individual in battle, he knew little of how the day was going, except that his side seemed still to be advancing. But he gathered some notion of the desperate nature of the encounter in which he was playing a part. The dead lay in bloody piles, with here and the there an upturned face and staring eyes of one with whom he had on some march shared a ration or a bottle of water.

After an hour of following a route all too grimly marked, Stanley caught up with his regiment, resting

in a wood while

advance was resumed. A large camp was captured, and the officers decided that they call no more on their exhausted men that day.

Stanley looked wearily round him. The Union men had left camp in a hurry, and left behind a good deal of property. It some of the Confederates first in roused themselves from their fatigue to plunder. But Stanley had learnt that on the pu march, possessions were only a further weight on his already lacerated shoulders. He found a tin of biscuits and a jug of molasses, consumed them, and fell aslepp in a tent on a bed occupied into the previous night by a Federal officer, while the helpless wounded left in the open fields spent their night under torrential rain.

The company to which the young Englishman kest belonged had suffered severely. Only some fifty of them fell in in the morning. They were bedraggled, footsore, could scarcely hold their muskets. urged on by their But they were tex officers they had to be - and deployed and desire to distinuted on they were. To Stanley there came the instinut of the guish himself weakened weakizer. He had killed one of the enemy. He felt a seasoned soldier. He must set an example. When the order to advance was given, he rushed to the fore. He was a long way the first to enter an open field, which the Union men promptly proceeded to sweep with a devastating fire. There was no convenient tree or stump to crouch behind, so he dashed still further ahead to throw himself into an inviting hollow.

Settled in comparative safety, he began systematically to load his antiquated flintlock musket - tearing the cartridge paper with his teeth, emptying the powder into the pan, locking it, pouring the remaining powder down the muzzle, and ramming it already obsolete home. This comparated process the Confederates most of the time had had to perform in the open, in the middle of the attack, while the Union men had up-te-date wifles. Stanley fired, reloaded, fired again, and once more re-loaded, without the indicates.

and larger. More than once the crack of his musket had been followed speedily by the a Union man dropping to his knees, or throwing his arms in the air, and toppling over backwards. It dawned exthin that while it was becoming easier to pick an opponent and hit him, the effect was that the Union force was becoming uncomfortably close.

He stood up, to see whether any officer was doing anything about this alarming proximity of the enemy. He found that there was neither officer nor other infantryman in sight. His enthusiasm to set an example had isolated him. A fusillade of bullets mad him went kink drop flat in his burrow again. And in a few minutes he found himself surrounded by advancing Federal men.

"Down with that gun, or I'll drill a hole in you. Hear me? Drop it quick".

A big burly was sticking to barrel of an up-to-date rifle in his chest, while another stood by, bayonet fixed.

Stanley let go his musket. It dropped to the ground. The burly fellow kicked it out of reach, jeering -

"Why didn't you make yerself a bow and arrow. It would serve you better".

Rough hands were laid on his arms. Henry Morton Stanley junior was a prisoner in the hands of General Ulysses Grant's men.

Glad of the chance to get away from the fighting, his two cap-He felt numbed, unable for some minutes to grasp what tors marched him to the rear. The Union men among they passed, had happened to him.

"Where are you taking him? Plank your bayonet into the son of a slave-owning bitch".

Surprised, humiliated, he pulled himself together to look around him. He saw fury and hate in the wild-eyed faces.round

"Destroyer of the Union", someone shouted at him.
"Give him the whip he lays on the slaves", another

cried.

Several actually tried to get near him, to wound him with bayonets, or humiliate him with a kick. He realised that his Confederate comrades need expect little mercy, and began to wonder whether they themselves would have any more humane approach to an enemy prisoner. His guards at least protected him - since with every step they themselves were getting further from

the firing line. But soon they and he were in a new danger - ill-ranged covering the retreat of Standay's eshaus ted courades, the falling shells from the Confederate artillery,

That night he was thrown into a pen, where he found some fifty other men (from his own side, though none he had ever seen before. They were given no food, and had to huddle together for warmth in the cold April night, though Mappily spared rain. Stanley did not

We wonked sleep. He pondered on the swaggering folly which had got him into this plight. Then, not having the true spirit of a soldier, he reflected that at least he was not like-

of killing. For him, surely, the war was over. But how would what would it end? And now would the end bring for him? He thought of his foster father, supposing that when he had heard of the Civil War, he had would have stayed in Havana. And On that thought he dozed for an hour before dawn, when he and his companions and lorue were herded on to a steamer and plying north would.

Chapter VI

The Habitual Deserter.

"Do you think it is right that one man should another as he owns a cow or a dog?" The questioner was a Mr. Shipman,
meat packer's
in normal times a kniwaxw clerk, short, dried up, with thick
lenses to his spectacles. The Civil War had made him quarter—
Confederate
master at Camp Douglas, for prisoners, near Chicago,
where Stanley, after a journey by river and train, always in
conditions similar to those common for cattle, was confined.

"I don't know", Stanley answered. "I suppose that depends on how the owner treats the man". Stanley had been elected captain of his prisoner-of-war company. One of his duties was to the Quartermaster's store draw from Quartermaster's store draw from Quartermaster his fellows' meagre rations, and got on in the process he had become friendly terms with the kindly Shipman.

"Whether or not a man should own a horse or a dog - yes, that depends on how he treats it. But the answer to whether or not he should own a man, * that depends on one thing only - H-U-M-A-N D-I-C-N-I-T-Y". Shipman spelled out the words to the young man from the south, who sat opposite his desk drinking coffee.

"But many slaves are far better off than farmer whites", .
Stnaley protested. "Their owners treat them generously, kindly,
they have a good life".

. "Why repeat that?", Stanley said irritability. It was a conception his own life had given him little opportunity to think about, yet. In New Orleans he had taken Negro slaves for granted, as necessary, like raw materials, for the production chave seen for the export foodstuffs on which the South lived. "There some

plantation owners, it is true", he went on, "who are unkind, even cruel to their slaves - but also many who treat them almost like their own families"

"Like their own families?", Shipman repeated. "And when catastrophe comes? When money is needed? They seel their slaves - maybe to one of those who are unkind, cruel. Would they sell members of their families?"

"I suppose not", Stanley had reluctantly to agree. "But then, people are seldom quite as good to anybody, even their friends, as they are to their families. The slaves are"

"There's only one thing that matters about slaves", Shipman interrupted, pointing at Stanley the penholder with which he was stirring the coffee he had made himself, "only one thing - they A-R-E- N-O-T F-R-E-EX. That covers all the rest. They and go cannot come xx xx at will. They cannot own property. They cannot marry at will. They have no rights at law. Their master-he who owns them as he owns his cow - is their judge, and if it pleases him their executioner. At worst, the slave has no human sort of life. At best, they are robbed of H-U-M-A-N D-I-G-N-I-T-Y". He persisted in spelling out the words he most wanted to emphasise.

Stanley pondered a moment. Shipman got up and checked over the rations prepared by a boy who helped him. When he came back to his desk, he asked,

"What are your origins?"

Stanley cleared his throat. "My foster father ...", he began, then checked himself, stammered.

"I don't want details", Shipman said. "Did you run away the bovedom of from a xich home, or the poverty of a working class family?"

"My people were humble people", Stanley answered.

"Then what sort of future do you envisage for North the

Americo?", Ekt the Quartermaster pressed. "A landed aristocracy, a plantation economy, like you've got in the South? Or an industrial, go-ahead country, challenging England - like we're trying to build up her have in the North?"

"I've never really thought much about it", Stanley conceded lamely.

"At your age, it's time you did think about it", Shipman said. "What were you fighting for? There's only one thing worth fighting for, in my opinion - that's H-U-M-A-N D-I-G-N-I-T-

He made Stanley sign for his company's rations, and sent him away.

Stanley did ponder Shipman's words. He acknowledged to himself, as he picked lice off his skin and squashed them between his finger nails, or as he sat head in hands staring at nothing for hours on end that he had gone to war for no better reason than that a girl, whom he had already all but forgotten, had shown that she thought him a coward.

Though the Union authorities seemed to have little thought for the H-U-M-ARN D-I-G-N-I-T-Y of their Confederate prisoners, it was perhaps the conditions of his life which helped to back up Shipman's implication that he had chosen the wrong side in the war. There was little dignity in living in a field surrounded by a high fence, same twenty metres inside which was a white line; to step beyond which was to be shot down by sentries, in

boxes at regular intervals. Little dignity about living cooped in a barn, delirious with dysentery and typhoid, or praying up with twom hundred or more others in a karn? Kittle dignity about visiting open-ditch latrines on the way to which the worst dysentery cases were seen crawling through filth. Little Kuman H-U-M-A-N D-I-G-N-I-T-Y about gathering up the dead every morning, and stacking them in carts to be buried in mass graves.

Whether Shipman convinced Stanley that once slavery was got

the denial of human dignity rid of other forms of marks inhumanity to man would in turn be abolished, or whether is simply saw the way out of an indefinite period of listlessness and horror the historic fact is that on 4th June 1862, he deserted the Confederate Army and his comrades in the Camp Douglas, to enter the Union artillery. The idealistic meat packer's clerk, Shipman, patted him on the back, and told him that the decision he had made was more manly than had been his enlistment with the Confederates under the influence of war hysteria.

Stanley's service with the Union army was brief and inglocut short,
rious, weeken indeed, by the treatment he had suffered at
the hands of those to whom he now gave allegiance. Three days
after joining the artillery, he succumbed to the bacterial microorganisms which he took away with him from Camp Douglas. After
three weeks in hospital, he was discharged as medically unfit
for military service.

He now entered another period of wandering. Buing farm moving and work wherever he could get a few weeks' employment, he wantrived eastwards towards the coast whenever it was necessary to seek a fresh engagement. Coming at last to the Atlantic, he signed on as deck hand with a ship bound for Cuba. Arrived there early in 1863, he found that the man whose name he bore had died two years earlier. Now he had course to regret his foster father's neglect to complete the legal forms of adoption. Young Stanley, whom surely the New Orleans merchant would have wished to inherit his business and most of his received considerable possessions, had no claim whatever on the estate.

Having turned to the sea in search of his benefactor, he had not the interest to change his way of life once more. For over a year, he remained a seaman, visiting the West Indies, Italy and Spain. Few details are known concerning his voyages,

Insert to page 44.

By the time he came to New York, Stanley had, by careful husbanding of his earnings always demanding from farmers board and lodging, and pocketing his cash wages accumulated sufficient money to enable him to take a room in the home of a Judge compelled whose large house and expensive drinking habits receive him to receive paying guests. The Judge and his wife lived on cat-and-dog terms, he raucous and coarse with her in his cups, she given to hysterical outbursts concerning his alcoholic homecomings and inability or unwillingness to pay for the hats and dresses the which were her own form of immoderate indulgence.

Climbing the stairs to his room late one evening, Stanley met the Judge, a tall, heavy-framed man, with purple cheeks and large red nose, emerging from his own study brandishing a pistol. He stargered, clearly in a condition beyond responsibility for his actions.

"Can I help you, sir?", Stanley asked, courteously, fearful of rousing the anger of so threatening looking a figure.

"If you ... are ... prepared the to ... help me kill that confounded, screaming woman downstairs yes", came the alarming reply.

"That may be quite necessary", Stanley answered with soothing presence of mind. "I should like to discuss that with you".

The young man's varied experience had taught him discretion.

"No discussion ...", the Judge cried, waving his weapon.
"Do the deed ... if you want to help come on".

"I'm willing to help", Stanley said. "But I must know about your reasons. Into your study, just a moment".

He caught hold of the arm brandishing the revolver, and managed to propel the heavy man, scarcely conscious of where he was or what he was doing, back through the study door, which he quietly locked behind his back.

The Judge flopped into a large leather armchair and proceeded

in drunken, stammering, indistinct enunciation to denounce his wife for a nagging, henpecking, inconsiderate, inhuman harridan such as no man who had real blood in his veins could be expected to put up with.

"If I had before me ... in my court ... a man with such killed her ... a wife ... and if he told me ... he had ... murdered ... but should rule ... that ... it was not ... murder , ... but self-defence".

Stanley's was not the sort of intelligence to find humour in the situation. He felt himself rather an important figure in a drama. He thought it incumbent on him to gain time. So he began to ask questions about the alleged shortcomings of the Judge's wife, though he himself had had reason to know some of those shortcomings when he had entered the house with mud on his boots near had pared 6 be a

burner of a Clovely Sacrifice
too little flavoured. The strategem proved successful. The
Judge, in the same staggering enunciation as before, expounded
at length. From time to time he rose to his feet, swayed, and
announced.

"Enough of talking ... it is time ... for doing".

He would then can towards the table where his pistol lay.

Regularly, he topried towards it, supported himself on the table, and by that time was being urged by his young guest to resume his chair.

At last, the Judge's head nodded, jerked upright, nodded un again, jerked upright again. After several of such nunsucces-alcoholic ful attempts at sleep, the alcoholic head got the better of the came finally to rest on his chest. outraged heart, and the Judge began to snore? Stanley had long ago heard the lady of the house proceed up the stairs to bed. After having waited still another half hour, listening to the Judge's snores, be deemed it safe to retire himself. In his

own room, nevertheless, he did not sleep. With his door ajar,

He

he sat listening for the Judge to come to his bedroom. But dawn came without further disturbance.

Early down for white waiting for his host and hostess, to soothe his exhausted nerves with a cigar. He stood smoking it, and looking out of the dining room window. The next he knew was resounding a resounding a resounding a resounding to the side of the head. Expecting to find the Judge irate at having been prevented from his murdeous purpose, he turned sharply, to be greeted with the words dining "How dare you have the impudence to smoke in my room, you and before breakfast, you ill-bred young puppy. Why the Judge would never dream of doing such a thing".

He was being berated by the woman winese to save whose life he had passed a sleepless, anxious night. The humour of even that situation was unfortunately lost on him. He walked breakfastless from the house, inwardly deploring the lack of justice of a Judge three was no justice.

Shortly after this incident, Stanley, wirned on as a deck foster father, signed on as a deck hand with a cargo ship bound for Cuba. Arrived there early in 1863, he found that the man whose name he bore had died there two years earlier. Now he had cause to regret the neglect to complete the legal forms of adoption. Young Stanley, whom suremerchant would ly the New Orleans business and most of his considerable possessions, had no claim whatever on the estate.

Having turned to the sea invsearch of his benefactor, he had not the interest to change his way of life once more. For over a year, he remained a seaman, visiting the West Indies, Italy and Spain. Few details are known concerning his voyages,

and none of his commanders and shipmates. The telegraphic diary he kept at the period dismisses in two lines a shipwreck off Barcelona in which, it seems, most of the crew were lost, while Stanley himself managed to strip and swim ashore, where he was greeted by Spanish coastguards who demanded that the naked arrival from the sea should produce his papers.

Life afloat seems to have suited him well enough, for in July 1864, he enlisted in the United States Navy. There are no acts of callantry, or even of bravado, to record in Stanley's the six months service in the American navy. Yet that period he spent aboard the U.S.S. Minnesota were to set him on a course leading directly to his later way of life and ultimate fame.

Enlisting as a clerk recorded as 165 cm. in height, with hazel eyes, dark hair and complexion he was given the rank of petty officer and charge of the Minnesota's log and other an observer's records. In this capacity he played but a watching part in the land and sea attacks on the desperate and despairing Confederate forces defending their last open port - Fort Fisher in North Carolina.

When the fort fell, Stanley went below to write up that naval occasion in the log. Finishing his work, he sat for some minutes looking at the completed page. He pursed the lips of his drooping mouth, and tapped the end of his pen on the table. Then he rose, and went straight to the Captain's cabin with the log.

"Is there any objection, sir", he asked, "to my writing up what I have seen and what I know of the battle for the newspapers?

The Captain, a brisk, go-ahead professional sailor, smiled appreciatively, and said,

Are you going to share the fee with the United States

Navy authorities?", he asked.

"The authorities can gladly have it all, sir. I should

just like to see if I can write something well enough for it to be printed".

"Well, you've plenty of material, young fellow", the Captain encouraged. "Go ahead. Let the people know the details of the struggle."

"Thank you, sir", and Stanley returned to his own cubby hole to write a second account, clear and vigorous though in a style certainly more ornate than that he left in the ship's log.

His foster father had left him no money. Yet now he were that after all he had an inheritance from that, who had fited from that the fact that that (Denefactor was assiduously trained him, in their travels together, to observe men and events with detailed precision. His report of the battle was lucid and vivid. This, Btanley's first piece of professional writing, was printed, and paid for. His success turned his mind in the direction of yet another profession. But his service in the United what sale had 2% Heave to the pursue in at once, as his inclination writed him to do.

Stanley had already learned, by repeated experience, one way of changing a course of life which had become distasteful.

One left it, and set out on another. The Civil War was as good as won and lost. The Minnesota put into Pottsmouth, New Hampshire. There, the young man who had run away from school, that a job with a butcher in England, and an English mail boat, who had deserted the Confederate cause which he had volunteered to fight, now deserted for the last time - on February 10th, 1865.

Let those of us older ones who may be upt to think that
the young generation of our time is unsettled, lacking determinaundertakings
tion always to carry through t to a conclusion, repember this
this young Henry morter Stanley jamen,
seeking may who, by the time he was twenty four had become an
almost habitual deserter, was to be known to history as the man
saw his every
who never gave up, the man who exercised out task through to the

end, regardless of discomforts, obstacles, and dangers.

END OF PART I.

Part II Chapter VII "I Look Further up."

A new passion - be it girl of profession - often seems to change a man, when what all that it really does is to bring out the good that was always in him. Writing up the battle stories of the American Civil War had given Stanley a taste for journalism. He felt confidence in his own power to use what was to him a new weapon - the word.

The Civil War was at and end. The Union no longer needed

Its authorities

soldiers and sailors in such numbers as before. The hid little

the deserters

time to bother with deserters, provided they did not bother them

by becoming vagrants or worse. Stanley first became special

correspondent for the 'Missouri Democrat', accompanying an expedition sent to 'persuade' the Indians who were resisting the

westward - mornig

encroachments on their territories of settlers, goldscekers,

adventurers, gamblers, railroad builders, and wanton women. The expedition was

Etanley waw little ordered not so much to fight as to manoeuvre, to split upx the Indians so that they might be managed, to divide those willing to accept the white man from those who would resist him with gun and scalp knife. / Stanley saw little exciting action, but he proved his capacity to pick on the human interest story: the white man who had been scalped by a brave who dropped the trophy so that the man crawled back to his tent with it, and kept it as a trophy in a bucket of water; the little Indian boy who rode with the expedition, having been earlier captured when his father, a chief, was killed; the big Indian scout who took a fancy to the journalist, xxxxxxxx and throwing over a billiard table a man who insulted him; and moving the speech of an old chief - "I love the land and the buffalo, and will not part with them. I don't want any of these medicine houses built in the country; I want the papooses brought up exactly as I am. I have word that you intend to settle us on a reservation near the mountains. I don't want to sett

there. I love to roam over the wide prairie, and, when I do it, I feel free and hanpy; but when we settle down we grow pale and die".

Stanley's despatches were not limited to appearing in the 'Missouri Democrat'. The New York Herald and the New York Times were among papers which published his news stories. Thus he averaged close on a hundred dollars a week income. A good deal of that he had to spend, loosening the tongues of informants with drink, dropping a hopeful tip here and there to telegraph transmit men and messengers on whom he relied to craver his columns to the five great centres of population. Even so, by January 1868, he had managed by "a rigid economy, punishing my appetites", to save three thousand dollars which, then he said, "began to impart a sense of security, and gave an independence to my bearing which betrayed that I was delivered from the dependent state".

The Indian expedition over, Stanley looked round for journalistic assignment which should constitute a challenge to his
resources, and enable him to prove his value as a correspondent.

In his new mood of self-confidence, he resigned his post on the
Democrat and set out to hitch his was gon to the most glittering star among American newspapers of the time - the New York
Herald. It was
weeken owned by James Gordon Bennett, who had started the paper
twenty six years earlier, from a cellar, and made it into a great
commercial success by hustling, innovatory methods and making
the basis of the paper news, instead of the traditional views.

Stanley was proud that his despatches had already appeared Hesassima in the columns of the Herald, and set out to story its owner.

It was at the time when England was preparing an expedition into Abyssinia to secure the release of various British subjects, including a consul and missionaries, imprisoned and said to be ill-treated by the King of that country. Having gained admis-

sion to the owner and editor-in-chief of the `Herald', Stanley proposed that he should be sent as correspondent with the British expedition.

powerful leg lieing across the desk in front of him, his hands the pockets of deep in kinkt gray trans light grey trousers, his black bearded chin resting on a check waistcoat, his fat tongue twisting a black cigar between thick lips. Through bushy pebrows, his dark, penetrating eyes assessed at once the young man and the proposition he advanced.

"All the news the American people want to read - that is will the policy of my paper", he said. "But is the American people want to read about this British expedition?"

"I think they will, sir", Stanley xxix answered, without hesitation.

"I like a young man with faith in himself and his ideas", Gordon Bennett said. **** "On what terms do you propose that we should send you?".

Stanley showed his wisdow in his next answer.

"On any terms you like, sir. Pay me a moderate salary as a special correspondent if that suits you. Or pay linage if you prefer - but in that case, of course, I should reserve the right to send despatches to other papers as well".

Bennett rolled the cigar to one side of his mouth.

"I don't share mym news with anybody. But I pray well for exclusive stories. Ever been to Europe?"

"I was born there, sir".

"H'm. You look a likely young man. You don't talk too much. Are you prepared to back yourself?"

"In anything that I'm confident I can do, sir".
Then

"The how about making this a trial trip? Pay your own expenses, and if you send us stories up to standard, I'll pay

you the top rates we have for Europe". MEXIMUM man paused, and watched MXX for Stanley's reaction. Then he added, smiling, "We don't yet have special rates for African correspondence".

Bennett's pause had been enough for Stanley to make up his mind.

If you'll allow me to say so, sir,
"I'X'R GO ON ANY THEME YOU KINEY HIM YOU're loading the
dice in your own favour. But I'll go on any terms you like.
And I believe neither your nor I will regret it".

"If I thought ix would wat regret it, I would give you a flat negative", Bennett replied. "But believe me, this way will be the greatest stimulus to you. When do you intend to start?"

"I have booked a passage in the steamer 'Hecla', sailing on the 22nd, sir#, the day after tomorrow".

The venture was a tremendous gamble, but.

(Ly exercising characteristic foresight. Sta

He first ascertained that trip a journalistic success. At Suez; he went to the telegraph office nearest to Abyssinia was at Suez. Landing at that port /the canal was not yet opened though advanced in construction/, Stanley went straight to the chief telegrapher. A few words and some money passed. The journalist emerged with a promise that any despatches received from him should be given priority over the wires to London. The chief telegrapher looked forward to a considerable further instalment of his fee.

On ME MEYER 1868, the Brilish expeditionary force, under General Sir Robert Napier, stood in battle array before the granite mountain stronghold of Magdala, capital of King Theodore of Abyssinia. Stanley keeping well out of the way of the commander who had ordered the low journalist out of his tent when

he had reported his axxivat the expedition looked over the six thousand strong, colourful British Torce, every man dressed in his best uniform.

Veterans of English and Trish regiments in red coats; Punjabis, native Africans enlourful in Baluchis and Sepoys from India; astrurful with red fezzes, green turbans; English sailors with rockets; elephants, camels, horses, mules; officers dressed in a gamut of colours and wearing silver helmets - with one young man in kid gloves and a green veil; and an archaeologist from the British museum. To modern eyes such an army would make a colourful review - but as a fighting force?

Yet as a fighting force they began to march in parade order up the m untain. Then King Theodor, sent a horde of warriors, armed with swords, spears, axes yelling down the slopes. The sailors halted the onslaught with their rockets; a British battalion finished off the work with rifle fire and bayonet. Stanley watched Abyssinian warriors leap into the air, fall, and claw the ground in agony, others blown to pieces by rockets. The attack down the slopes was thrown back. The fighting went on all day, King Thoedor, attempting outflanking movements, but his warriors' weapons being not the equal of his tactics. Rockets, rifles, and the Sepoys' bayonet charges proved overhwelming. That night the jackals and hyenas feasted on the bodies of one British officer killed and five hundred and sixty Abyssinians. The British also had thirty one other ranks wounded.

Were sent to the Sir Robert Napier with a letter. The the King's British captives
were sent to the Sir Robert Napier with a letter. The the King's
all the captives, their servants, and their servants' servants
had been released. Well, not quite all. In his haste to the put
distance between himself and his place of captivity and torture,
who lay sick'. In the middle of the
night, his servants were sent back up the mountain to fetch her
from the stronghold.

Stanley sat writing in his tent, not only of the battle but

not swind

of the complete want of emotion on the part of the released prisoners and their rescuers. The prisoners were concerned only that their servants should make them as comfortable as possible, while the English officers sat their horses and surdispassionately through monocles the men and women they had marched through tropical discomforts to release.

It was not the first time Stanley had had cause to wonder at the behaviour of the snobbish English officers. New One morning he had met a young cavalry officer and called out a polite greeting. The officer had raised his monocle to his eye, treated the impertinent Yankee journalist to a glassy stare, and ridden on. Another young blood whom Stanley had addressed had taken a pace back and asked, "Whom have I the honour to address?"

The English were still contemptuous of reporters - especially they fact, American reporters, who did not understand the distinctions of class and rank.

King Theodor had surrendered his prisoners, but was not

yet ready to surrender his fortress. A final assault was made,

King Proof shot himself in the mouth with a pistol once preforce tore down the
sented to him by Queen Victoria, the British and matire subdiess

(Ine dam the defences with hands and rifle butta - having forgotten to bring
their scaling ladders and axes from the camp! - and in a few
hours the bands were playing "God Save the Queen" beneath the
Union Jack hoisted on the fortress top. Nothing remained but the
loting, the drinking, and the distribution of the spoils. Foremost in the scramble for plunder, Stanley said in shocked
surprise, were the former captive missionaries.

Two days later, the rock fortress of Magdala was blown into the air by British engineers. Stanley had a wonderful story - colourful, exotic, full of human interest, packed with emotional appeal. Could he have permission to send a courier ahead of the returning army? He could not. He had to sen

his story in the official 'bag' with the Commander's report, and the despatches of other reporters. Eutxie That was far from satisfying him. His despatches must be first! He sat down xnd wrote them all again.

Woast, expecting to be able to see his telegraphist friend at Suez. Arrived at the head of the Red Sea, however, all passengers on the troopship were quarantined for five days. Desperate, Stanley took a chance. He gave his despatches to a native boy selling fruit from a small boat at the ship's side, we promising him a considerable reward if he would bring back to him a receipt from the chief telegraphist. In two hours the boy was back, and duly paid.

the first news story of the British expedition to Abyssinia to material leed get out. First by a long way, for no sooner had his kills gene to consmitted out than the cable broke. Other reporters had to wait weekex for their stories to go by telegraph, or nurse them is their stories in their pockets until they reached caire. Gurdun kennett was delighted. Stanley's fame as a correspondent was established. Gordon Bennett was delighted, and promised him the next challenging assignment that

should come along.

In the meantime, Stanley went to Crete, in search of an insurrection suppose to be pending. On that trip he all but got himself married not so much to a Greek girl as to her family.

Cand get the first interview with rom the final step he was saved by being sent to Aden to meet explorer of Central the famous Afrix missioner Africa, Dr. David Livingstone, said to be on his way home. The mission, of course, was false.

Stanley sweated out two and a half months in the arid desert out-

Fretting in inactivity

post for nothing. It was at about this time that he wrote:

"The more tasks I receive, the happier is my life. I want work, close, absorbing and congenial work; anky an that there handy. I have picked up Helvetius and Zimmerman, in Alexandria, wilk be no time for regrets; and vain desires; and morbid had, though there is much wisdom in them, they are ill suited to young man with a craze for action".

He was to get all the action he wanted. But first he was sent by the New York Herald to Spain, to report the rebellions and counter-rebellions of the time, / From there he wrote a letter which revealed xeverting letter no little satisfaction with his own achievements since becoming a journalist: "So well have I performed my duty, surpassing all my contemporaries, that the greatest confidence is placed in me This I have done in the short space of eighteen months, when others have languished on at their business for fifteen years, and got no higher than the step where they entered. How have I done this? By intense application to duty, by self-denial, which means I have denied myself all pleasures Pleasure cannot blind me, it cannot lead me astray from the path I have chalked out. I am so much my own master, that I am master over my own passions. It is also my interest to do my duty well My future promotion to distinction hangs upon it. Even now, if I applied for it. I could get a consulship, but I do not want a consulship - I look further up, beyond a consulship".

That next step further up was not long in being pointed out to him. Called to Paris, he received on October 27th

1869, from James Gordon Bennett jnr., the son of his original such as might employer, orders to go to Africa have daunted any journalist.

"I want you go to the inauguration of the Suez Canal",
the younger Bennett said. "Then proceed up the Nile, and tell
us whatever is interesting for tourists. Then you might go
to Jerusalem, where interesting discoveries are said to be being

made just now, visit Constantinople, some of the old cities of Persia, thence to India, and so, across the Indian Ocean job to start the really important part of the axxistment - to find Livingstone in Central Africa".

Stanley had, before this elib assignment had been thus given to him, protested the about the expense involved in finding Livingstone, apparently lost in some unknown swamp or forest or native village of Central Africa, He had been told at a time; at a time; at a time; at money was no rounds as Stanley did find Livingstone, and take to him whatever he might be in need of in the way of food, clothing, trade goods.

Allx through the conversation, two words kept recurring, when the presence so that Stanley left hix employer's son were with his ears ringing with the injunction - FIND LIVINGSTONE.

The young man with a "craze for action" set out the same day for the Middle East. I do not propose to follow him over the Exity first and less important parts of his assignment. But articles sent back to the New York Herald Translet have had visible indication that prove that he executed faithfully. And at one point of his route I myself have had opportunity to check him. At Persia's ruined city of Persepolis, seat of Darius and other kings of Persia in the days of its greatness, I saw in August 1945, on an ancient wall hard by a crude diamond a Bragmented portal, the incient insign carved in the stone, and within the diamond: -

Stanley New York Herald 1870.

Troud Surface from Takeram to Persepolis a trying enough journey in a Ford & taction waggon; was shamed by the thoughet that covered the distance on trut standing had to covered the distance on Council back.

The Slave Market of Zanzibar african Interior

On 6th January, 1871, almost fifteen months after the interview with James Gordon Bennett jnr., Stanley stood on the deck of a rough American whaling ship, between a somewhat oddly assorted pair of companions, watching the approaching shore. He was on the final stage - the two thousand miles from the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius to the East African island of Zanzibar - of the round about journey to the point whence he must set out on his overland search for Livingstone.

The air was slumbrous with blinding heat. The sea, deep blue but heavy, oily looking, watered languidly on to the Zanzibar's white coral beaches, immediately behind which began the brilliant green of jungle foliage. No cliffs, no hills to be seen. The port, like any other that is predominantly Arab, was a conglomeration of earth hovels and square stone buildings, topped here and there by minarets rising from stately mosques. The building stone was greyish coral.

On Stanley's left was a 17-year-old Arab lad, Selim, dressed in blue and white striped linen pantaloons and jacket, and with a red fez above his sallow visage, semitic nose, and dreamy eyes. Having read up all he could lay hands on about Central Africa, and its approaches, Stanley had decided that, despite his own aptitude for languages, he needed an interpreter speaking English and Arabic. In Jerusalem, he had found Selim, ambitious for travel, and had taken him through Turkey and Persia. Now on his right stood William Farquhar, a powerfully built, redheaded, red-bearded, swarthy Scot, who had been first mate on the ship which had taken Stanley from India to Mauritius, and had convinced him of a desire to make him a contribution to the rescue of his countryman, David Livingstone.

Zanzibar anchorage was congested with sixty Arab dhows - solid wooden hulls of from 50 to 500 tons with a single mast and sail and a bowsprit as long as the boat - half a dozen square rigged merchantmen from France and Germany picking up cargoes of coconuts, ivory, hides, tortoiseshell, red pepper, ambergris, beeswax, hippotomus teeth, rhinocerous horn, and the pickings of the bazaars. From timet to time, a giant shark surfaced among the craft.

Once ashore, Stanley sensed immediately the atmosphere of ease, of indolence, of inducement to sleep. The wildness of Central Africa did not touch this commercial outpost. The aroma

a composition of dirt and excrement, with cloves and tropical spices.

Leaving Selim in charge of his baggage, Stanley took

Farquar in search of the British Consul, John Kirk, a man who
himself had spent five years in the African interior with Living—
when that
stone we was a indefatigable explorer had travelled the River
Zambesi and discovered Lake Myasta. In the crooked, dirty
streets, he watched the exotic scene peopled by half-naked
Negros, Arabs, Indians, Persians and Swahilis, pushing and being
pushed by camels and donkeys. Merchants sat cross-legged in
alcoves in the walls, smoking and turning over their wares;
piles of tropical fruits and vegetables were laid on straw mats;
beggars held out bony fingers at the end of emaciated arms,
crying for alms.

"The Arabs own this place", Farquar informed his chief.

"I've been here many times. Some of the Arabs have as many as
2000 slaves, brought from the interior, of course, to work their
clove and coconut palm plantations. The Arabs run the ivory
trade as well, though the Indians are in that, toox. There lend
money - cursed usurers they are, fantastic rates of interest.

No wonder they can have those fine carved doorways on their
weoden houses; inside, they've got whole rooms stuffed with embroidered gowns and turbans."

Stanley had once, almost unwittingly, fought for the maintenance of slavery in America. Since his conversations with the Union quartermaster Shipman, the idea of it had become a horror to him.

"Cursed fellows", he said, and added, "heathens". Farquar chuckled in his red beard.

"Better not tell them so. They are good followers of Islam.

Prayers in the morning, an hour of prayers in the mosque before the mid-day nap, prayers in the evening before they go to the

harem. You mustn't call them heathers". He chuckled again. and thumped Stanley on the shoulder, a gesture the journalist was already beginning to resent.

"And the women in the harems - are they Arabs?". Stanley asked. and sighed regretfully

"I've never been in one", Farquhar Winked heavily? "But they do say the Arab merchants prefer Negro Women. That the Arab Wives prefer Negro men, too"

"Negro men? Here that means playes. Why should the Arab women prefer them?", Stanley asked.

Farquhar nudged him in the ribs, another annoying trick.

"You're a deep one"wexxxitx, he said. "Pretend you don't Have you no know? Didn't your mother ever tell you. rket, where the Negron for sale, wirkput? You'll soon understand". The Scot chuckled once more, and added "Why should the Arab women prefer them?"

Kirk the Consul proved to be another Scot, and another residence while he proported then nature of hi the consular real reason Over arrivals for his arrival. In our day, a junear newspaper which sent a correspondent on a journey of comparable difficulty to that which the New York Herlad had assigned to Stanley would have trumpeted the fact to the world. Gordon Bennett had Time enough for that when the assignment produced a try the ". done no such thing . T. Kirk knew little or nothing of Stanley until herwas told that,

"I am interested in the country north of Tabora", Stanley provaricated with great seriousness. [Victoria Nyanza, and THEY SOUXCEXED what lies north of that. The argument as to whether #www THE VILL IS VESTLY BY NAVOR FOLLS, OF THER John Broke than the source of the relief of the rest. covered at Ripon Falls was really the source KNEINHAU KINEKOKIN INKE to confirm on refute his conviction of the Nile still goes on in England. I should like to confirm among geographers

in 18672

or refute Speke."

(which alone could make the outlay worth white a

"So I understand", Stanley said, casually. "Is there any news of him? I believe there is in England some anxiety concerning him".

"News is little and warefineda", Kirk shook his head. "Sometimes an Arab slaver will come in to say Livingstone is well. The next day another will report him dead."

"And what is your view?", Stanley asked.

"I believe he is alive".

"Well, truly I hope so," Stanley went on, "but I must concentrate on my mission, which does not concern't him".

Kirk eyed the American journalist shrewdly.

"Yet if Livingstone returns to Zanzibar", he said, "I have a feeling he will return with you".

Stanley shrugged his shoulders.

"Who can tell what one will find in the unknown? You send Livingstone supplies, I suppose".

"When I can. But Arab parties are uncertain. I am loath to consign valuable stores which Livingstone may never receive".

"But I should have thought any risk was worth while to on the off-chance of helping such a man in God knows what predicament," Stanley said with unintended warmth. "I wonder you do not organise a special expedition?"

"I have not the means for such", Kirk answered. "But you.

"I am not a free agent", Stanley sought lamely to turn off
his spentaneous outburst. "I have to do what I am told, go where
I am sent".

"And governments are seldom so generous as newspaper proprietors".

What is more" - here Kirk fixed Stanley with a cognisant eye -"anyone who goes in search of Livingstone must remember that he does not welcome interference. I spent some years with him. I have a great admiration for him. But he is self-willed, and not infrequently irascible. Someone may one day risk their life to find him, and then be told he has wasted his time. that a man is only lost when he thinks he is".

Stanley did not answer. He went on to question Kirk as to the possibilities of obtaining supplies, carriers and equipment.

Exter that day Before Stanley left the Consulate, Kirk In the afternamy Exequier tooks Stanley wakdy asked,

"Have you ever led such an expedition before - anywhere?" "Never".

"But you have, of course, experience of leading men?" "None"

"You are confident in your own powers?"

"Perfectly."

evebrows As Stanley reft departed, Kirk stood at the Window, and raised. lins pursed, and thinking that this twenty-nine-year old man, about a metre och. high, with broad chest, short legs and big feet, with florid face and boyish eyes, was a strange choice to command an expedition to find - for such he was sure was the intention - David Livingstone, wandering none knew where in the jungles and swamps of Central Africa.

William Farguhar was all for buying slaves as carriers, emphasising that they would have knowledge of the terrain. Stanley had no intention of doing any such thing, partly because he had no desire to become a slave master and partly in view of the practical consideration that, unless chained, slaves would surely seek their freedom.

aleves who deserted expedition commer

He was to learn that it was not only slaves who deserted expedition commanders on the march. He raised, too, the objection that,

"Britain and France have outlawed slavery".

Farquhar first nudged Stanley in the ribs, and then said,

"But this is not the British Empire. The Sultan of Zanzibar himself may have forbidden the export of slaves. British
and French men-of-war patrol the coast in search of slave dhows.

That
But it needs more than to stop a dealer who can buy in the market
an a slave for upwards of £2, and sell him or her in Persia for
£20. More than twenty thousand slaves leave Zanzibar every year
for Persia, Egypt, Turkey, and even remoter places.

"Slave market?", Stanley queried.

"Slave market", Farquhar insisted. "Slavery within the Sultan's own so-called dominions. His only claim on those dominions ig a rake-off per head of slaves. Hook, it's four o'clock. Just about time for the slave market to open. We'll have a look".

Stanley was revolted by the idea. But he was a journalist. It was his duty to see and record.

In the market, the slaves, male and female, paraded naked past the prospective purchasers and curious, sniggering onlookers, who included well dressed Arab women. Some of the slaves were ill-fed, their bones jutting through their skin. Some were babes so old they could hardly walk. Some were women with whild at the breast. All - from 6 years old to 60 - had had their skins cleaned and polished with coco-nut oil, their faces painted with ears, noses, hands and feet red and white stripes, their hands; noses, fact and ears ornamented with jewels or gold and silver bracelets. Two or three of each parading owner's domestic slaves guarded those for sale, armed with swords and spears, while the owner himself chanted the good quality of his wares, and the high prices he had been offered for them.

Every now and then a spectator would step forward, and the line of slaves opposite him would be stopped. The owner then advanced the slave or slaves pointed out by the would-be purchaser, who produced to examine them with a minuteness of a dealer buying cattle. He tested for defects in speech, hearing and movement. He questioned the owner as to diseases. He investigated mouth and teeth and every part of the body.

Farquar exects eyed the young girls, and at last stopped a line which included a lush, plump beauty.

"What are you doing?", Stanley asked.

Farquar nudged him in the ribs.

"We'll be here some time", he said. "This is the cheapest way to get a woman".

"You'll do nothing of the sort", Stanley protested. Parquar put out his tongue.

"I'll do as I please", he answered. "You need me more than I need you, Mr. Stanley".

He proceeded to bendle the girl's breasts in a most indecent manner, while other white spectators gathered round. The girl Tooked over the purchaser's head, her eyes fixed in a dignified stare, while her reluctant body twitched beneath the probing fingers.

After a lot of bargaining, Farquhar handed over E4, the the girl owner stripped wer of her finery.

"I'll get as much or more when I sell her again", Farquhar commented. "Cheap mistress. She'll be better with me than with

an Arab. I shan't beatk her".
indignant, pitying, walked away,
Nauseated, Stanley kuxusi away while Farquhar led his
purchase home to his quarters.

But the leader of the expedition faced too many problems, was too single mindedly concentrated on the fulfilment of his mission to allow the ways of such as Farquhar, or even the

of a teen-age Negro slave virl, sufferings) which indeed he could not prevent, for it was true that Fargubar would probably treat her better than some other inevitable purchasers to interfere with what he had to do.

His basic problems were two - what to take carry on his expedition, and who should carry them? The first problem was not merely a question of arms, camp equipment, and non-perishable food. He must have currency to buy perishable food, to pay dues required the taxes of of local chiefs for crossing their territory unmolested. Even in 1871, the dollar was powerful over many parts of the globe. But in Central Africa it was worthless. Currency there was beads, wire and cloth. Some tribes would take only red beads as currency, some only black; some would take only egg-shaped beads, some only beads as small as sesame seeds, others only beads the size of marbles.

Stanley combed the bazaars for the beads which Kirk advised him he would need. He set Farguhar on the hunt, but the former first mate was better at buying girl slaves than beads, and more anxious to spend all the time he could getting his money's worth from her than sweating in the barlic-laden air stanley of the bazaars. Kirk also found kin another white assistant, until recently

John Shaw, axformer third mate aboard an American ship, but anxious for a change. He was twice Stanley's size, powerfully built apparently a picture of health. In the bazaars he proved more useful than Farguhar, bullying one minute and cajoling the next until he got what he wanted at a price not more than double its worth.

Beads, wire and cloth were only the beginning of the purchases. Tents, food, medicine, clothes, arms, ammunition - all
rin quantities to last the expedition the two years which standed,
had to be collected to gether. Eight thousand dollars were
spent on the native currency alone.

"It is a terrible amount of Gordon Bennett's money to spend", Stanley said to Shaw.

might plapse before their return, to getter with supplies for kinningstone.

The expedition's latest recruit laughed heartily.

"We sailors have a maxim", he said. "Obey orders even if you break owners".

Stanley, eager to perform his mission, took that for good advice.

The recruiting of carriers and armed guards began. Here, again, the advice of Consul John Kirk was invaluable. When later Stanley spoke depreciatingly to Livingstone of Kirk, and censured him in his writings, he had perhaps already forgotten, in his own hour of triumph, the debt he owed to the man he thought - quite erroneously - he had deceived concerning his destination, and who did so much to help in the preparations.

There was no lack of Negros expressing themselves ready to accompany the three white men. Nost of them were freed slaves, and care had to be taken in selecting them for there was a natural presumption that they desired only to get back to their own territories, whereas stanley would want at least a considerable proportion to them to return with him to Zanzibar. Trips into this Six who offered their services had already made trips into this

or that part of the interior with other explorers. That fact since is carried a presumption that they would be unflain to claim with ohviously weighed in their favour, Five of these were askaris, or soldiers, and one of them, Bombay by name, was given command of the fighting party and told to recruit a further eighteen.

The remaining old hand was Mabrukil known as "the bullheaded", to proved but intelligent and loyal. Bombay was to receive eighty dollars year a mental the other old hands forty dollars, and all other native members of the expedition thirty six.

The earliest recruits were xx to pack equipment and beads into bags or boxes. Thousands of yards of sheeting and clothk, of various kinds, had to be cut into lengths of a doti, four yards. They were then laid, piece upon piece, on the ground a warfie of 68 frames was reached; women of each sort of clothein each bale, so that the loss of

was included

variety. Wrapped in cloth and tightly bound, they were pounded into a solid roll, three and a half feet long and a foot in being borne diameter. The roll was placed in a bag, ready for exercise on the shoulders of pagazis, or carriers. The wire was arranged in 60-lb. coils, carried on five-foot poles, three coils at each amounted end. In all, the equipment amounted to over six tons, exclading the timbers and thwarts of two boats, the tarred double canvas sides of which were made under the amiable direction of John Shaw.

In the main, there was only way that such loads could be carried - on human backs. Waggons and carts were out of the question for jungle travel. The prevalence of the fatally biting tsetse fly rulled out cattlex as pack animals. Twenty seven donkeys were purchased, and two horses. But pagazis had to be hired by scores, replacement, for carried to the fatally biting the backs.

Stanley worked all day, supervi supervising packing, recruiting, and planned all night. "My mission to find Living-later stone", he wrote at the time, "was very simple, and was a clear and definite aim. All I had to do was to free my mind from all else, and relieve it of every earthly desire Intense application to my task assisted me to forget all I had left behind, all that might lie ahead in the future". Stanley was a changed man from the habitual deserter - changed by feeling an ability to stand out from the crowd, ability to make an impression, to assert his individuality. Journalism had proved his opportunity, and he had grasped it with both hands. In his early life, he had but been someone for others to push around. Now, he acquired a new conception of life, in which success or failure depended largely on the degree of his own effort and determination.

He sought to get others to follow his own example of assiduity. The faithful Selim, and some of his Negros, led by Makrubi, did so. But he began in bitterness and self-reproach to

understand why Farquhar and Shaw had forsaken the ocean for a light land expedition; they were lazy, probably unable to obtain further advancement at sea, seekers after pleasure rather than ambitious for achievement. They had taken much of their pay from Stanley in advance, and counted on his turning back after a brief foray into the jungle. Every wasted hour fretted the leader. The rainy season was not far off, with its threat of swollen streams to cross, bogged plains, and all the ills attendant on repeated drenchings. He wanted to be as far on his way as possible before the clouds karring gathered and burst.

A month after his arrival in Zanzibar, Stanley had solved problems all the present that could be solved before he got to the mainland, where he would have to obtain the majority of his pegazis. He had got all his equipment and material loaded on to four dhows, without the help of his two white companions, who had not been seen all day. At Six o clock in the evening was the hour fixed for leaving Zanzibar. Kirk came down to the port to see Stanley and his party off. It was not to be expected that strict punctuality would be observed. But just before seven, all They was ready - except Shaw and Farquhar. They were still missing.

"I'll go without them. They will be useless, anyhow, if this is their idea of helping", Stanley said angrily to Kirk, as forgetting, perhaps, that though he though it was the Consults faults had taken Shaw on the Con-

sul's recommendation, Farquhar was his own recruit.

"With the numbers of you're going to have, you'll' be glad of some white assistance", Kirk demurred.

Selim whispered into Stanley's ear.

"I'm sure I can find them, sir. Give me Bombay, Mabruki and three askaris".

"Take them", Stanley said, too angry fully to think what Selim wanted six men for. "I'll wait an hour. No more".

Impatiently, thumping the legs of his boots with a cane,
Kirk sometimes
Stanley strode up and down, the wharf following him and trying
calm
to whan him, sometimes standing mute on his own, half deprecating
the man's restlessness inxa among a people needing patient
handling, half admiring his dynamic eagerness.

"Five minutes", Stanley said. "Five minutes, and we leave. Who wants to follow can find his own way after us".

Almost as he said
Atxihat moment the words, Selim's party of Negros came
running down to the waterside, three of them carrying Farquhar,
under arm pits and knees, three of them Shaw.

Stanley took one look at the disgraceful burdens.

"Dump them on the deck", he said.

"Come, "Kirk protested. "You can't tre have white men treated like that by blacks. Your lieutenants have suffered indignity enough - such, indeed, as they will probably never get over in the eyes of the fellows you have here."

Furious, but comprehending, Stanley then arranged for kts the two men to be pillowed and cushioned on bedding unpacked from one of the carefully prepared rolls.

"Where did you find them?", he asked Selim.

"In a saloon, sir, lieing asleep over the bar. I knew they had gone there, sir, last night".

"A native saloon?"

"Yes, sir".

Stanley was, in theory at least, against slavery, but he was not white-black integrationist. He thumped was fist into palm in disgust.

"Spending the money Farquhar got from the sale of his Negress concubine", he said to Kirk.

Brusquely, without thanks, Stanley said his farewells to Kirk, and the dhows set across the mere twenty miles of water

which separate Zanzibar from the mainland.

The askaris and pagazis already recruited watched the approaching coast without emotion. To them the expedition was nothing but the opportunity to earn a little money. Stanley was feverishly eager to be ashore, to be on the march. And His two white companions lay unmoved in their alcoholic stupor.

But even Stanley's restiveness was calmed by the sight of the town of Bagamoyo, at which they Mandes, with a line of rustling coconut palms on the shore, and beyond them flamboyant trees blazing in bright shades of scarlet, flame and orange.

There was no harbour. A coral reef broke the force of the waves, and the beach sloped very gently inland. The dhows took advantage of full tide to runk in as far as possible. The seamen produced several stretcher-like contraptions, and proposed to carry Stanley, Farqhuar, and Shaw to land.

"Take the other two", Stanley said. "I will wait for low tide, and wade".

The seamen looked at him astonished. But he was so was his scowl that they did not question him. They did not know that, though to be that Stanley was afraid of being confused carried ashore at Bagomoyo was in those days the usual procedure, his arrival on a stretcher would make it look as though he was in the same condition as his fellow whites.

At low-tide, the dhows were propped on either side with mango poles, while Stanley's Negros, and a line of hired slaves came slopping through the shallows to carry the stores and equipment ashore. Stanley himself stood at last on the dry land of with the poetic Bagomoyo - a name which means meaning, Lay down the burden of your heart. The beauty of the scene from the ocean gave way to a somewhat forbidding prospect of dry scrub, stretching away into the distance, with flat-roofed, chicken-coops of houses

mere oblong boxes, made of poles and plastered with mud.

Dotted over the plain were baobab trees, the colour of elephant hide, and standing like round wooden tubs, with antlers for branches.

For Stanley, there was no laying down the burden of his heart at Bagomoyo. The Arab agents who undertook to supply him with pegazis first took his money, then said they had been robbed, then insisted on receiving higher fex commissions. A further six desperate weeks passed before he could gather all the men he needed who would undertake to carry over the slavers' track as far as Ujiji, beside Lake Tanganyika, whence the last news of Livingstone - true or false, none knew - had been received. Stanley was by now making no secret of his destination.

At last, on 21st March, 1871, he stood with Selim and Shaw and Farquhar watching his caravan march out of Bagamoyo, led by the American flag, borne by a giant, shining black kirangozi, or guide, Asmani.

When Zxx the man whom Stanley was going to seek had left

Bagamoyo, almost five years earlier almost to the day, he had had with him forty carriers and guards only. Stanley watched had with him forty carriers and guards only. Stanley watched had already gone ahead. The pagazis bore between them fifty bales of cloth, sixteen bags of beads, seven loads of wire, twenty loads of boat fixtures, three loads of tents, four loads of clothes and personal baggage, two loads of cooking utensils and dishes - including silver goblets in which to toast Livingstone - one load of medicines, eight loads of ammunition, and three loads of instruments and provisions - including champagne with which to fill the silver goblets - and one hip bath which Livingstone's Susi was later to describe to his mystified master as "an empty box thing turned upside down".

The caravan having passed by, Stanley - called by his men

Bwana Mkuba /Big Master, which may or may not have been ironical/
to overtake

hurried to the head of the column, to make with Sekin hehind

the perpais

Annual the energy mountain; Annual: In the middle was of the

long, winding, time quickly straggling line was Bombay, with

twelve of the askaris and the traded donkeys loaded with boat

parts. Shaw brought up the rear with the rest of the askaris.

With Selim,
Stanley, took his place at the head, immediately behind the

ebony mountain, Asmani. The krw proud, determined journalist

described himself as "the vanguard, the reporter, the thinker,

the leader of the expedition".

It may be thoughth that Stanleyr put his trust rather in force than brain power. Unwilling to let anything, even human life, stand in his way, he had equipped himself and his caravan with a shotgun, two carbines, four rifles, eight pistols, twenty four flintlock muskets, two swords, two daggers, a boar spear, two twenty four axes, a battle axe, and twenty four long anives. Thus

provided, he considered himself capable of hacking and shooting his way through any jungle, any attack by animals, any line of black bodies. Such equipment reflected something of the difference in temperament between the tough Henry Morton Stanley and the gentle man he was going to seek. David Livingstone was ever saddened by bloodshed, and preferred a sextant or a mapping pencil in his hand to a shotgun. But Livingstone never in his life set out on - or could have been persuaded to set on - an expedition planned and/financed primarily as a journalistic "scoop".

Chapter IX Day by day Problems of the March

It was still dark, the air chill with damp, when the voices of the cock-birds among the mangroves and coco-nut palms told of the approach of dawn. Stanley woke in his tent to another typical day - with its frustrations, its problems, its annoyances. He shouted for Selim, the Arab lad, sleeping in an adjacent grass hut, with Mabruki and Asmani. It was Selim's duty to wake his master. But, though faithful and devoted, he tended to be indolent, and was fatigued by the march. Stanley usually turned the tables on him.

Selim, dragging at the striped linen suit he had slept in, tent appeared att the down door. Stanley was already stepping into his hip bath, filled with water the previous evening.

"Wake Mr. Farquhar and Mr. Shaw", Stanley said.

In a few moments, Selim returned.

"They say they are tired and footsore, sir. They won't get up".

"Tellt them to report to me here in fifteen minutes", Stanley retorted.

Unkempt, rubbing his eyes, Shaw duly appeared. Stanley, already dressed, began to give instructions for the day's march, one eye on his watch. When Farquhar had delayed fifteen minutes, Stanley broke off in the middle of a sentence to Shaw and strode out of the tent. The Arab guard was turned to the east for morning prayers, called by the same "muezzin of the trees" which had awakened the Bwana Mkuba. Pegazzis were stretching themselves beside the camp fires, trying to shake the earth damp out of their bones. Stanley strode to Farquhar's tent.

"It's time to be on the move", he said brusquely.

"I feel ill", Farquhar answered. "My legs ache. I'll follow - catch you up later".

"You say that every morning", Stanley protested.

"But today it's true", Farquhar groaned.

"How do I know?", Stanley came back at him. "You probably spent too much time last night with your bottle".

With that he took up the end of the Scotsman's bed, and tipped him on to the ground. Then he keft

Stanley left the tent and went back to take up his again Mabruki his discussion with Shaw. Selving brought in three plates of porridge, and three cups of coffee - all good and tasteful china. The two men began to eat, while Farquhar's portion steamed its warmth away. At last the former first mate entered, looking heavy-eyed.

"My legs", he complained. "They ache so".

Without a word, Stanley pointed to the coffee and porridge. Farquhar eagerly drank the one, but pushed the other away. Stanley went to his medicine chest and measured out a generous portion of quinine, which he told Farquhar to drink.

They had been a month on the march, following from one of the Arab traders, nativew village to another the paths of across rough and infertile savannah, round dense bush and impenetrable patches of mimosa, through streams and rivers whose banks were lined with where bright plumaged birds watched them thick forest, their waters infested with exceedites curiously, shricking as they winged from branch to branch. By day the heat and humidity sapped their strength; by night, the plagues of ants ran over their bodies and sucked their blood.

Farquhar

"Time for roll call, Shaw", Stanley announced.

"I'm too ill for roll call", Farquhar mumbled. But he went out of the tent.

Stanley and Shaw followed. The guards and pegazis were had been drawn up in some sort of time double rank by Bombay and Asmani. Bombay called out the men's names. Every now and then, his call produced no answer. He said the name zagain. If

will Liebent. salve 0 BET, arreid askari 4 ach

there was still no answer, Bombay turned to look at Stanley.

"What was he carrying?", Stanley asked.

"A bale of cloth", Farquhar replied.

"Is it left lying about?".

In there was no sign
In there cases, the answer was no of the load, which meant
that the pegazzi had deserted, taking with him part of the caravan's precious trade goods. In two other cases, the load was
found lying by the embers of a fire, and was given to one of
the replacement carriers.

"At this rate, we shan't have enough men left to carry our loads, and shall have to dump what they don't steal", Stanley said.

"Tell them to take up their loads", Shaw told Rombay. The order was passed on, and something like a free fight ensued, every man diving for a lighter load than he had carried yesterday. The stronger pushed off the weaker, who were left with the toughest burdens. Meanwhile, Shaw and the askaris set fire to grass huts in which many of the Negros had slept.

At last Asmani led the caravan westwards, followed by
Stanley and Selim, with Farquhar listlessly dragging his way
along beside the pegazzis, and Shaw, int the rear driving on
too weakened by
the Begros wanter to be able to carry even

The humid mist was dispersed, and with every minute with every hour; the heat grew more intense. The carriers chanted, sang, whistled and shouted, noise being supposed to impress the local tribes with fighting power the strength of the caravan.

Tive a different cay,

Hearing a shout and a scuffle, Stanley turned to see the cause. The Some of the carriers were racing away across the savannah, their burdens shed by the path. Others were putting down their loads, to tear after the re others. Stanley spurred

spurred his horse back down what had been the rea pegazzi line.

on a boulder

Farqhuar was sitting with his head in his hands, on a houlder

still further back doing the same, while Shaw and Bombay shouted helplessly to the hunters to come back.

"A hare", was all the answer Farquhar gave to Stanley's petulant enquiry.

"A hundred and fifty men chasing one hare", Stanley protested.

No one answered him. Something similar happened almost every day.

At the head of the hunting pegazzis, four Negros dived on the ground. Others fell on top of them until there was a towering scrimmage of black legs and arms. From underneath one or two crawled out, munching at pieces of raw hare meat, while the less fortunate sought to snatch a mouthful from them, like chicken worrying the lucky finder of a worm.

The porters straggled back, grinning, and in leisurely style began to take up their bundles.

"Tell them the next man who breaks the caravan will be shot", Stanley said to Selim.

"It's the only way", Shaw said, and began with his whip to lash at the porters who were slow to resume their loads.

Just as the line began to creep forward again, another hare darted away to one side. A few of the Negros propped their loads again, but before any chase could begin, Stanley dropped the hare with a single shot from his guny. and sent Makruki to pick it up and bring it to me", he exercit Mabruki. "I'll tie it to my saddle".

The prompt, effective shot sobered the pegazzis. They trundled on, chanting with exact rhythm if little melody.

when some nine miles had been covered in ten hours the circular huts of a village were seen ahead.

In such country, and with such a caravan, there was never new dangers any fear of boredom. Hour by hour, new dangers, new problems, new tests of courage and resourcefulness presented themselves.

Shortly after the incident of the hare, Assant the askart that, cutting across assigned as scouts came running back to warn of a considerable the beaten path immediately ahead, was a considerable river ahead, watting across the beaten paths (stream.

"It'sm not the first", Stanley said, shortly. "We shall get across it, I've no doubt".

threaded
They heat their way through thick forest, where snakes lay
in the undergrowth watching them pass, frightened of the noise
which the pegazzis set up. Asmani slid down the muddy approach
what the askaris had called a stream,
to the stream; which was no shakken but which proved to be deep
enough
enough
enough to come up to the giant's chest, and over six metres wide.
With Selim up behind,
Stanley followed, on his horse, scanning the surface of the water
for suspicious looking stamps stumps. On the other bank,
Stanley dismounted, handed his bridle to Selim, and took up his
at the highest point
pesition, gun in hand, stars to the water water which gave him command
of the ford.

"Send the erross", he shouted to Shawx Farquhar.

But the Scot took no notice. He sat on a tree fallen tree, his head fallen forward, his hands hanging languorous between his knees.

Mabruki shouted to the pegazzis. Some walked into the water, looking fearfully up and down stream. Others hung back, until Shaw and the askari rearguard came up, and threatened them. Stanley stood impassive, not a muscle moving, but intently watching the surface of the rivulet. Once in the water, the pegazzis hurrhed, but the xxxxxx current was strong, and their arms were raised to steady their loads now perched on their curly heads. They lurched, missed a footing, stumbled, recovered themselves, not always without giving bag of beads or bale of class

Shaw and Mabruki a wetting. Whenever that happened, Etaniey shouted abusey and.

But at last the final pegazzi scrambled up the on to the bank, entered and threw down his load, and sat on it. Mabruki enetered the water with Bombay and the askaris behind him.

Stanley eyed a 'tree stump' close to Mabruki. Surely that Instinctively he raised his gun to his shoulder. had not been there before. Yet undoubtedly a tree stump it thought was With the though the tree stump moved, submerged. Stan Mabruki yelled. Stanley pressed the trigger. Mabruki stumbled on. Bombay, immediately behind him had recoiled into the arms of the nearest askari. A red patch appeared at the spot where Mabruki had been when Stanley fired. And a crocodile floated, belly upwards, on the current, crimsoning the water. which whix ran Mabruki was on the wank bank, staunching blood from the from a skin break made by the reptile's teeth. Stanley had hit the crocodile at the back of the head in the very moment when he had snapped at Mabruki's thigh. The teeth had all but closed. though only on flesh, checked by the hammer blow of the bullet. unlashed

The medicine was un tasked, and Stanley produced bandages,
medicament, and a restorative for the legio now shaking with

fear shock. Shaw climbed up the bank, carrying the ailing Farsitting on their loads, chanted
quhar on his back. The pegazzis, whanted a deleful complaint
dolefully. Stanley, who was rapidly picking up the Swahili
about the dangers of their method of earning a livelihood. The
understood enough to know that the chant was a dirge on their
fentral african dialects; Stanley could not catch the words;
dangerous method of earning a livelihood.

when With such arrustomed obstacles and delays, it took the caravan some five hours to cover about nine miles. It was then near mid-day, the full fierceness of tropical heat scarcely supportable by black or white. During the subsequent two hours, the temperature might be expected to rise to as much as 128°F, accompanied by great humidity, It was runk an atmosphere which sapped all the strength of body and eroded the wills less stubborn than

Bombay, suring proving surly that in general

reliable, went ahead with the scouts to find a suitable camp site. In a few minutes, a scout came back to say that a village lay a mile ahead, beyond the forest belt the caravan was detour traversing. Bombay had taken the askaris in a retainer to get behind the village, and prevent the escape of the natives, with their foodstuffs. That manoeuvre was commonly made because the sight of a caravan was presumed by the villagers to be in search of slaves. Wherefore, they fled, taking with them all they could of their possessions.

As Stanley rode out into the open, he saw a short procession emerging from the palisaded village. Some of the men were quite naked, some had a loin cloth, the women were bare above the waist, many carrying children on their hips, or slung over their brilliant backs. Their leader, the village headman, wore a waterer red and flame coloured cloth over his shoulder, and a tall headdress green and of fratherer yellow feathers. All the men carried spears.

Behind them came Bombayz and his askaris, their rifles and muskets held ready at the hip. In their midst were six almost naked young girls.

The headman halted some paces from Asmani and the American flag. Stanley, too, called his caravan to a halt. The pagaz
is immediately threw down their loads, and sat on them, awaiting began to move the outcome of the parley. Shaw moved up the column to join Stanley, gathering the exhausted, feverish Farquhar on the way, under one arm supporting him round the waixt.

"We come in peace", Stanley told the headman.

Telk the headman we come in peace; Stanley "We ask

grain, and any vegetables and fruits you can supply us with. But

we will pay in cloth or beads or wire".

"How much will you give?", the headman asked. He was a

by Bombay's askaris. He knew that in the last resort, the askari muskets could decide the issue.

"That depends on what you have to offer", Stanley answered.

The headman gave orders to some of his people, who turned back to the huts, accompanied by six askaris detached by Bombay. and Farquhar Shaw now reached the head of the column, and two others

of the askaris led out to them the six village girls. Shaw looked them over, and chose one for himself.

"How about you?", he asked Farquhar. bearded

*The red keaded Scot was past being's interested in women.
He shook his head.

"Better take one of them to look after you", Shaw advised.

He selected a second girl, signing to the askaris to free the

other four, and hold those two until the tents should be pitched.

Stanley had given up trying to prevent this performance so to turn back. distasteful to himself. He did not want his two white companions with whom Shaw at least was of great value, in keeping the caravan moving, chasing up the stragglers, driving on the pegazzis who were apt simply to sit and leaving the column to proceed.

The men sent by the headman to the hits returned with baskets of grain and fruit, The bargaining began. Stanley made an offer of cloth and beads. The headman said he wanted beads and wire. Stanley assessed the provisions and proposed the quantities to be given in exchange for them. The headman said it was not enough, but betrayed his consciousness of his own temerity by looking anxiously round at the askaris. That was signal enough for Stanley. He said he would give no more. The capitulated headman gave in, honestly admitting,

"I can only agree. I have so few warriors*, and they but boys. My best men have been taken to war by the chief".

Stanley ordered that a tent be at once erected for Farquhar, whom he at last recognised as being indeed ill, not merely malon to the savanah, ingering. He himself went off into the bush with taking with him Selim and Mabruki, and saying to Shaw,

"I'll try to get something to tempt Farquhar's supper appe-

His gun was heard to speak from Mr returned an hour kater with time to time, and an hour later he returned with two brace of partridges. By then, a rough kraal of branches and thorns had been thrown around the caravan encampment, and a number of grass huts erected, as well as the white men's tents.

The heat was overpowering. Even Stanley crept gratefully into his tent, and there sat writing up his diaries, and holding discussions with Shaw on the next day's march, on the sick, and the condition of Farquhar.

when the
At 4 0 clock in the afternoon, the main peak temperature
was past, the cooks served dinner - goats meat and groats for
the carriers and guards, the patr partridges for the white men.

Farquhar did not come from his tent, but atera substantial por-

Having written letters which he hoped to send back to Zanzibar, and thence to Paris and New York, by some caravan proceeding
across to the tent what
in the opposite direction, Stanley walked in the direction w
shared by Shaw and Farquhar. It was already dark, and Shaw's
erect silhouette was thrown on the tent wall by the candle. The
two men were talking. Stanley thought it no misdemeanour to
pause and listen. He might hear something to the advantage or
otherwise of his mission.

"He cares for no human being", Farquhar was saying.

"He can't afford to", Shaw replied. "On a job like this the fit survive, the rest"

"Don't be so cheerful", Farquhar groaned. "D feel terrible".

"Sorry old chap. But you can't blame it on Henry Morton.
everything is
He's got a job tow do, and he walk wants subordinated to that".

"Everybody, you mean. I've served under some rum fellows.

"Everybody, you mean. I've served under some rum fellows, but he's the hardest, the most bloodless yet. He'll leave meand you, too, to die by the track if we can't keep up".

"What would you have him do?"

9

13

"I'm going to ask him for a party of pegazzis to carry me back to Bagamoyo".

Shaw was seen to throw up his hands in a gesture of hopelessness.

Alf he doesn't agree, I'll shot him", Farquhar said. He heard Shaw shout.

Stanley turned from the tent, and went back to his own. The two native girls crept from behind the tent, and entered it.

The camp fires were blazing, and the Negros sitting round

them chanted, keeping time to a solitary drum. Stanley looked the askari guard for #Shaw is useful, supposed to be posted. There was no sign of them. He shouted for Bombay. There was no answer. But Selim appeared as from nowhere.

"Find out where **xxBombay is, and the guard", Stanley said.

"They are in the village, sir, with the **xxxxx women".

Stanley stamped his foot in anger. How could he order the askaris back, while Shaw and Farquhar had their girls in their tent? But the camp was unguarded. He took his rifle from his tent, and circled round and round outside the kraal, until an hour before dawn, when Bombay and his guards came slinking back.

"We heard the headman was preparing an attack", Bombay lied.
"We went to cut it off at the root".

"Come and tell me the next time, before you go", Stanley said. "You are responsible for the guard. If ever I find them off their posts again, it will be you I shall shoot. I promise it you".

The next morning, Shaw came to say that Farquhar was too ill to move.

"It seems to me it's genuine this time", Stanley said.

"He's ill alright", Shaw confirmed, "talking wildly in

his sleep".

Stanley gave Shaw an answer which based on his private
Stanley's answer sounded cryptic to Shaw.

knowledge but sounding cryptic to Shaw -

"Talking wildly when awake, too".

"reporter, the leader,

Bathed and breakfasted the waxawam waxawam the thinker"

went to see Farquhar, haggard and limp on his bed.

Stanley might doubt the will-power of his associates, but he could believe the evidence of his own eyes. He produced a Fahrenheit without a word the K thermometer, and pushed it into the sick man's mouth.

with Farquhar submitted, glad that at last his commander was taking notice of his condition. Finding the Scot had a Fight temperature, Stanley water asked,

"Any pain?"

"In my legs, chiefly", Farquhar answered. "But I ache all over. You'll have to give me a dozen pegazzis and a couple of guards, to take me back to Zanzibar".

"Impossible", Stanley said. "We lose too many by desertion and sickness as it is".

He was examining the sick man's legs, and finding them somewhat swollen. He looked concerned, stroking his chin for a moment, but he only said,

"We'll have to carry you today".

"That's no use", Farquhar protested. "I shan't get better by going on".

"I know you want to go back", Stanley replied. "But it is those for my duty to go on, and to take with we whom I am responsible with me".

"If you thought less of your duty and more of www men",
Farquhar began, but Stanley had left the tent. He could not rid
himself of the conviction that Farquhar was being its out of

sheer ill Will.

and streams, so that crossing took hours. Farquhar's litter had to be sent across on ropes. Loads were transferred from bank to bank in the same way. Non-swimmers among the Negros went hand lost their over hand, one at a time, by the same ropes. Men pitched heads foothold on the muddy banks and pitched headlong. The rest of lang into racing waters. After lasing their fauthous an muddy the donkeys were hed already trad garabete life; the rest was banks.

Two days further on, the rains came, swelling the rivers

Some of

and slime, on which the loaded porters slithered and stumbled.

four

fell and refused to rise. Stanley dismounted, put) two men's

loads on his horse, and gave it into the care of the bullheaded

He himself took

Mabruki. Wextwokxthexp over Farquhar's role, moving incessantly up and down the slow moving column, urging on the pegazzis,

dragging the laggards to their feet, heaving abandoned loads on

to men's shoulders. The pace slowed down to five miles a day.

"At this rate", Stanley commented desperately to Shaw, "we shall take so long to reach Livingstone that we shall be beggared by the time we find him."

"We have his Supplies, as well as our arm," Show reminded.

Stanley was shocked at the suggestion.
what - reach the fut empty-handed?

"I would starve before I would touch a bead or a bale destined for him", he said. "And shoot anyone who attempted to pilfer Livingstone's loads".

As the days passed in a dreary succession of marches in soaked clothes which rubbed the skin sore, cases of elephiantiasis developed among the Negros. Small pox contracted in a native village robbed the column of two askaris and three porters.

Stanley contracted dysentery, but forced himself to drag one pegazzis foot after another, too ill even to chivvy the exhausted pegaz who sunk by the wayside, yet too stubborn to allow himself to be carried.

It was a sight of horror which, temporarily at least, revived him. The expedition met a slave caravan, some 300 strong,

moving towards the east coast. The slaves were linked together by a rope from neck to neck; the stronger and more recalcitrant had their necks placed in a wooden yoke, with hands tied over the bar running to the next in front. Men, women and children were driven along by brutal guards who drove their rifle butto and prodded sabre points into the sick and starved starving blindly along.

The weary Negros of the expedition looked pitifully on, some speculating, perhaps, on how their parents had once made the journey from the interior in similar conditions compassionating, yet thankful that their own guards and white leaders secured them from being added to the dismal line.

Stanley had been prepared for such a sight, *** he was appalled in actual confrontation. Yet he saw the possibility his of ridding **the own column of the burden of Farquhar. He proposed to send him with the slavers.

"Yes - if you will give me my own carriers, and two askaris as guard. Otherwise, they'll slit my throat", Farquhar, weak but truculent, answered.

And that was the end of the idea. Stanley would not deplete deplete deplete deplete deplete further his already diminished force. The Arab trader's agent in charge of the slaves agreed, however, to take Stanley's letters to Consul Kirk in Zanzibar, for onward transmission to Paris and New York.

make him forget to call the Arab trader's agent who came behind and, with Selim as interpreter, to ask him to take letters to Consul Kirk in Zanzibar, for onward transmission to Paris and New York:

After the caravan had gone on, the expedition encountered its tragic aftermath in sick and dying men and women beside the track. The man who had been unwilling - rightly as it proved - to sacrifice porters to take a sick white companion back to Zanzibar, who was himself so sick that few but he would have attempted to march, now constantly halted his column while he and Shaw, aided by Mabruki and Selim, rendered what help and comfort to the poor they aix could drawged from strangers torn from their native villages, their families and tribes to become carrion for the

Stanley recovered slowly but surely from his dysentery, but

pack animal, succumbed to the dread tsetse fly. That night, near

Stanley ordered the animal to buried deep in the ground at some

distance from the camp. Before the column left in the morning,

wise men protest

the tweat chieftain came with his warriors, to bar their way.

"You had no right to bury a horse on my land", he complained.
"I demand two dhoti of cloth in compensation".

"Are you the great chief of these parts?", Stanley asked, keeping his temper, and determined on diplomacy.

"I am".

"The great-great chief?"

"I am".

"Then how many warriors have you?", Stanley kept up his interrogation.

"None".

"Oh! I thought you might have a thousand warriors with you, since you dare to fine a strong white men, who has plenty

of guns and guards, two dhoti for burying a dead horse. Why do you come and make trouble?" The Bwana Mkuba, mo less than the native chiefs, argued in a different tone when sure of his superior fighting strength.

"You have taken possession of my soil in putting your horse into the ground", the chief answered. "Who gave you permission to use my soil for burying land?"

"I want no man's permission to do what is right, and clean", Stanley said. "Had I left my dead horse to fester, and pollute your valley, sickness would have visited your village, your water would have become unwholesome, and caravans would not stop here for trade. But I understand your objection. I will correct the offence. My men shall dig up the horse, leave the ground as before, and the beast where he died". Stanley turned to Bombay, and ordered, "Take a party of men, and do as the chieftain wishes".

The strategem worked. The chief, lacking warriors to enforce his claim, saw he would get no cloth on account of the horse.

"Stay", he cried. "Let not the white man be angry. The horse is dead, and now lies buried. Let it be so. I will say no more. Only let us be friends again."

Being "friends" involved Stanley in paying considerably more than two dhoti of cloth for some scraggy chickens and two goats offered by the chieftain. But the column was allowed to proceed.

The expedition marched for a day or two without insident incident - nothing more than the usual delays and annoyances.

But there came a morning when the scouts reported a large force



sheer ill will

Several of the donkeys had died by this time, and more and more of the pegazzix replacements had to loaded. The expedition had travelled but a few miles when the scouts reported a large force of warriors ahead. They proved to be the army of a local chief demanding honga, or territory tax, before allowing passage through lands. Arak Agents of Arab their texritory traders thus impeded knew to a dozen beads or

Holl call over, revealing two more desertions, and the

half a dhoti of cloth just how much they must pay to satisfy each individual on their oft-travelled route.

the waxious chieftains? But Stanley, having to buy his experi
this white shim reproded by the chiefs as a mark of tipe readings for ence with his progress day with by day, found that what he had

to pay to one was no criterion as to what another would demand.

With a sigh, he called his wer to a halt a hundred yards menacing, ebony, painted, short of the measure warriors, many of them carrying muskets traded received in exchange for slaves members of other tribes taken in internecine wars. Under a coconut palm, the whichiain built chieftain sat, with his advisers, the most of them old and leaning on staves. Stanley approached, with his interpreters. The long haggling began. The chieftain's demands were fabulous. Stanley resisted, making a very low offer, knowing well that at best he would have in the end to pay more than twice as much. After new demand and new offer had several times been made, the chieftain said he would take no less, and Stanley that he would give no more. Between those two quantities there was still a serious gap. Negotiations were broken off, with more or less amity on both sides. The chieftain was not anxious to make war if he could avoid ity. Though he was in a position to regard Stanley's comparatively) askari force with contempt, he feared later reprimade remunesals, and did not wish to have to leave a territory excessed by (for his part, rative by being on

Stanley kad

the slave traders the track of the slave traders.

learned by experience that threats and rage were of no avail;

patience, shrewdness, efforts to understand the chieftains' purposes had been found more productive of eventual co-operation.

A new subject of bargaining began. Foodd for the caravan. On that matter, the chieftain proved surprisingly reasonable.

A deal was soon made, the chieftain illogically rejecting both beads and cloth - which he had demanded as honga - and settling for what was quite a small amount of wire.

The haggling over honga was resumed next day. Shaw accompanied his commander to the chieftain's coconut tree, but for Farquhar to leave his bed was out of the question; after a brief seeming improvement, in his general condition, he had for twenty four hours been getting noticeably bworse and weaker.

Stanley was adamant not raise the price last offered. The chieftain, smilingly content with the bargaining procedure, was equally stubborn in not reducing his demand. That dendlock continued until just after 11 o'clock. All of a sudden, the chieftain lowered his demand to a quantity mid-way between his previous lowest and Stanley's highest. The journalist accepted. He realised why the chieftain had made such a gesture. It was too late, the sun too high, for the column to proceed that day. Another day's supply of food could now be sold, as well as the right of passage. Shaw laughed. Stanley paid tribute to his antagonist's shrewdness, but it was not to him a matter of humour.

Back in the caravan kraal, Stanley had to face the problem presented by his senior white companion. Examination of the legs revealed further swelling, accompanied by redness, and beneath hardening of the tissues of the skin. Emerging from the tent, Shaw uttered one word to Stanley,

"Elephentiasis". There was a brief sizence, and he added,
"I've seen enough of it to be sure".

"Practically incurable", Stanley commented, thoughtful but without emotion .

"In this climate, probably", Shaw agreed. "You'll have to send him back after all".

"If he was likely to be cured, there might be some sense",
Stanley replied. "As it is, there is none. It would be sacrimere
ficing good pegazzis to a sentiment, "ar farxanaway
none

"Have you wow at all?", Shaw asked, aghast.

"I have a sentiment to fulfil my missions", Stanley asnwered admirable enough, shortly. To shaw that was the negation of sentiment.

When the column at last moved on, Farquhar was left in the best hut in the village, with one Zanzibari to act as servant, and cloth enough to purchase his needs for six months. We would "Get better", Stanley admonished, with more bexpixked up; he was told; on the return journey firmness than warmth, "and we will pick you up on the return journey".

*Farquhar turned his face to the tent wall. When Stanley had gone he said to Shaw,

"Even if you come back, only my bones will be left. And that man will not pay me the compliment of jettisoning his hip bath to free a porter to carry my skeleton".

Far The red-headed, red-bearded Scot died a few days later, alone among strangers.

Scanley in a State of Nerves.

Stanley lay on his camp bed in a village a few miles north west of Tabora in the district of Anyambe. He was so weak, so debiliated, that it was an effort to speak, let alone move. The malaria cycle of symptoms had been several times repeated - first the shivering and chattering with cold, the face pale, the fingers dead white, the nails blue; then the dry heat, the skin burning and flushed; and finally the drenching sweat. But for a whole day, now, there had been no renewal, only devastating enfeeblement and overhwelming lassitude.

Hurried footsteps outside the hut. Speim rushed in, his breath coming red fezz lost, his exes wild short and panting, his eyes wild.

"Master, master. The Arab army is defeated. They fly.
Up, master, or Mirambo will make you prisoner".

Stanley struggled from his bed.

"Help me, Selim. I am too weak to dress. Where are our men?".

"Four are killed, master. Most of the others are running with the Arabs. They have gone past the village. They have deserted us".

With Selim's aid, the sick fleader managed to drag on shirt, breeches, boots. He staggered to the door of the hut. He looked down the village street, and saw Shaw attempting a get-away with seven of the askaris, giving no warning to their commander, whom presumably they thought would, in his weak condition, hamper their flight.

"Mr. Shaw", he called. But his voice was too low to carry.

Shaw and the askaris hurried on. Selim tore after them.

At last, Shaw turned, and saw Stanley leading against the doorpost of the hut. He was shamed into returning, with the remnant
of the fifty askaris and pegazzis with which he and Stanley had

set out.

"Where are the rest of the our fighting men?", Stanley asked, when Shaw came ignominiously back.

"Fled", the Englishman answered in one word.

"And you were caring for your own skin, too?", Stanley followed up.

Shaw did not answer.

"Gather them", Stanley ordered. "Take five of these fellows and gather them. Leave two with Selim and me. We will follow".

Stanley's possessions were gathered up, and a hurried exit village into made from the willage xxxx a nearby forest. As the fugitives hid themselves among the lush vegetation, they heard the cries of Mirambo's men as they fell on the village to plunder it.

"They will be there some time. There is much plunder in the village", Selim said. "And women".

Stanley refused to be carried. He dragged one leaden foot after another, but seemed to gather some strength as he proceeded. By the evening, they reached another village, where the/scattered **xx** forces were with difficulty being mobilised **xx** by leaders. their **xx** isx** Shaw was there with most of **xx** Stanley's men, including Bombay, who had been in the vanguard of the flight.

Both Shaw and Bombay were truculent in their dishonour.

The mobilisation was only to in order the better to retreat on Tabora. Stanley had no option but to lead his men after the defeated force. Seeing that no rearguard was detailed, Stanley so constituted what was left of his own body of men.

Thus ended Stanley's essay into local intermedine strife.

He had reached Tabora on 23d June, 1871, having travelled 512

miles from the coast in three months - no mean achievement in

view of the delays and frustrations he had suffered. Though the

majority of the population of Tabora were Negros, it was in the

control, Stanley found, w of grave, courteous, bearded Arabs in

batriorchy

turbans and long white robes, cultivated mer, with graceful manners - and living by herding men, women and children down to the slave marketoof Zanzibar. They had built for themselves round central courtyards; (largew houses, made of mud and called tembes, wound a central courtyard with separate quarters for domestic slaves and harem. go the edge of Part of the land round, the town had been cultivated, and fruit. vegetables, and rice and other commodities were on sale in the bazaar.

> chad been The Arabs) welcomed Stanley with gracious delight. They Were had -had holding council, to which they admitted him, and where he learned that they were in great trouble. A man named Mirambo, a former turned bandit adjoining pegazzi, had seized power in the weighwouring region of Uyoweh, and was proceeding to terrorise the neighbourhood. With deveral scattered (felt sufficiently strong tribes hem had already dealt to his satisfaction, and wax now > Reat strong challenge un the march to attack the power of the Arabs in Unyanyembe district. He threatened their livelihood by turning back the caravans passing from Unyanyembe to Ujiji and in the reverse direction.

"That does the white master think we should do?", they had the white when the facts askedx Stanteyx wisitex / had been stated in the council. "How many sol-Stanley answered question with question. thou many soldiers have youlty Stanley a diers have you?".

50ma "Two thousand, free men and slaves",

"And this Mirambo?"

"We do not know. But probably not more". let them

"Then do not sit and xee your singe your beards", Stanley have the bandit by the throng "March out and attack the bandit". counselled.

had Stanley seemed to be, indeed was, advising slavers to had fight for their evil trade. But he had his own reasons. If the way to Ujiji was barred, how should he reach Livingstone? Mirambo did not sound like the sort of man who would be bought off with honga, and if so not with less than all the trade goods the ex-Lan Thus he supported his advice with practical pedition carried.

(haal

assistance. Rather than sit and await the issue, he had gone to try to influence it. He had taken fifty of his best men, with Shaw and Bombay, leaving Mabruki to look after the pegazzis and stores, and joined forces with the army of the Arabs, marching on the Mirambo's stronghold.

adventurous

But the fighting journalist had not himself got far. Malaria had struck him down. Mirambo had sallied out of his fastness and administered a crushing defeat on their attackers.

At Tabora, Stanley called Shaw to him.

"Where did you learn", he asked, "to desert your commander in the face of the enemy?"

Shaw made no answer. He looked sullen and defiant.

"After such an action," Stanley asked again, "what sort of treatment do you expect from me?".

"No better and no worse than I have had thus far", Shaw this time replied. "Better I have learnt not to expect from you. Worse you could not give me. You have treated me no better than

The altercation reminded Stanley that he had not done justice to the devotion of the Arab interpreter. That boy, at least, was one who did not complain of his treatment.

"I am deeply touched", he said later to Selim, "that you should have risked your life to warn me of my danger".

Selim, like Shaw, did not answer this first approach.

"What made you do it?", Stanley asked, unable to resist the desire to hear someone praise his leadership, or express attachment to him. "Why did you not think first of your own skin, like the others?"

"Oh, sir", Selim said, "I was afraid you would whi afraid

that if I did not warn you, you would whip me!

Shaw was now in no mood for consultation. He remained mostly in the house allotted to him by the solemn Arab fathers, native procured for entertaining a stream of megre girls brought to him by Bombay. Stanley had to decide on his own that the only possibility of reaching Livingstone was by striking south, and making a detour what were left of round the territory controlled by Mirambo. He called his askaris and pegazzis together; not a few of the latter having exeluded Mabruki's undoubted vigilance and deserted while Stanley had been with the army of the Arabs. He explained his intention, and asked who was prepared to go with him.

At once there were cries of protest. Bombay said that their undertaking had been to go as far as Ujihi following the Arab Asmani, claiming that he himself was ready to caravan route. Asmani; powerful giant though he was; was not go with Stanley, ashamed to say asserted that too many of the others were afraid of Mirambo and his warriors, so that it was no good a handful offering.

"I have brought you so far. You have carried so far. We must fulfil our mission", Stanley urged.

But the hired porters and guards could not be expected to have much sense of mission. David Livingstone was nothing to them. Far less the New York Herland and its proprietor, Gordon Bennett. No knows in success or the objective in failure until the trains.

"You did not tell us we were going to fight in tribal wars", one of the askaris spoke up. "We agreed only to be your guards on a regular caravan route".

"We had to ge", Stanley argued. "We had to try to open up that caravan route. It was closed to us. Mirambo's presence threatened threatned us with having to return to Zanzibar"

"If we can go round him now, we could have gone round him then", one of the pegazzis cried.

"Let us return to Zanzibar", another shouted.

That was taken up.

"Let us return to Zanzibar Return to Zanzibar arose on to Zanzibar", the cry was take all sides, became a shout of defiance.

The askaris began to turn away, and walk in shouting, gesticulating groups towards the town.

trying to persuade them, or threaten. His voice could not even be heard among the din they made. At last only eleven of those he had set out with from Bagamoyo remained. There was Selim and Mabruki, a cook and a certain Ulimengo, later described by Stanley as the maddest and most hairs-brained in the expedition, and three xeven askaris, and four pegazzis. Bombay and Asmani had walked Only those, off with the rest. That was akt the 189 who had set on the march were prepared to go further.

"Keep together", Stanley urged them, "Wou faithful few shall yet be many. We shall go forward again in a few days".

he pondered

Back in his own house, Stanley pi what to do. He sent

Selim for Shaw, who delayed an hour before answering the summons.

"If I can fifty men", Stanley asked, "are you ready to go on, in spite of my the ill treatment you accuse me of?"

Shaw pondered a moment, eyeing his chief.

"I suppose if I don'tt, I shall get no more pay from you", he said.

"Not a cent", Stanley agreed shortly.

"Then I shall march".

"Very good. Then I will make it known, and I ask you to, also, that I will pay three times the usual rates for pegazzis or askaris, our old party, or any others who wish to join us".

"And do I get three triple fee, too?", Shaw proposed.

It was Stanley turn not to answer. Looking at Shaw's departing back,

HERRITER NAME he thought, with no false modesty.

(To some men)

"Trials adversity are anomination records and adversity inspire some men, make lions of them, but all others - find out their weaknesses, brutalize them like reeds".

The offer of greatly increased pay produced some response, though a small one. Cupidity in a few of the original expedition carriers was aroused. And about twice their number of new men after having stayed at volunteered. But it was mid-September, almost three months after been forced to stay and near Tabora for almost as long as it had taken him to march before from the coast, that Six Stanley could gather some fifty men willing to make a dash to Ujiji.

During the night before the renewal of the march, there
was a bitter quarrel in a quarter of Tabora; knives flashed, and
threats were made to have the lives of the men from Zanzibar.

In the morning, fearfulx of remaining in the town, Bombay and
rejoined
Asmani juined thex Stanley's column.

Another last-minute incident was of pleasanter character.

As Stanley breakfasted, with the dawn just breaking over the thatched coco-nut palms and mud keef roofs, and scraggy chicken scratching round his doorway, a grave Arab came to call on him, and to offer him as a parting gift a little black slave boy, who the arab sand, had begged to be allowed to the will the boy what was his name,

"Ndugu M'hali", the boy answered, shyly.

"It means My Brother's Wealth", Selim, who had picked up Swahili still quicker and more exactly than Stanley himself, translated. interpreted.

The Arab interpreter was far more delighted with the gift to Stanley than was the recipient.

"I will be his father, I will be his father", he kept repeating, and Stanley gave Ndugu M'hali into Selim's care.

At the first halt, Stanley called round him Shaw, Mabruki, Bombay, Asmani, Ulimengo, and others of his original company.

His hand on Kalulu's shoulder, he said,

"This lad was given to me as a present. But only when he himself had volunteered to join our ranks. I do not like his name. I have asked him to suggest another, but he cannot, or is unwilling. In I do not know what name would be suitable in and the the Swahili language. Do you suggest a name, for it; a one I choose, that shall be his for as long as he remains with us".

"Simba", cried out the cook.

That, Stanley knew, meant a lion, and could only have been offered in irony.

"Ngombe", called another but that was a sneer, for the word meant a cow.

"Bombay Mdogo", suggested Bombay.

"Young Bombay?", Stanley asked. "No, you would then annexe him to yourself, but he wants to stay with me. He has said so.

And stay with me he shall, xxx my body servant".

Mirambo".

"Perhaps wixambuix Mabruki offered jocularly, and Ulimengo came forward with.

"Kalulu".

"The young of the blue-buck antelope", Selim said. "That's the one, sir".

Philantombo

Stanley looked at his new acquisition, at his slimness, his glance, as his bright eyes, his pleased twok on akk menx curly black head moved quickly on this way and that.

"Bring me a pan of water", Stanley said to Mabruki.

He poured water over the little slave boy's head, and said solemnly,

"Let his name henceforth be Kalulu, and let no man take it from him".

It was an agreable little ceremony, and the last agreable event Stanley was to know for some weeks.

Roll call on the marning away from Tabora revealed that

no less than twenty men had fled the column. Mabruki was at once sent out with a search party party. He returned with nine around of the deserters. That left just over forty, of whom another two disappeared during that day.

"We are few", Stanley said to Bombay and Asmani. "Surely you can watch them. We cannot lose any more".

Bombay and Asmani were surly, unco-operative.

"We do all we can. If the Bwana Mkuba wishes more, he must tell us what to do".

"I will tell you. Those who have once attempted desertion, and been brought back - chain them together. That will be a lesson to others".

So that anyone meeting Stanley's column might have thought

its appearance bore very little difference from a caravan of slavers. But Stanley had freed himself of every care save to find the man he was sent to seek. To that end everything must be subordinated. He was not the man to take notice of Shaw, who urged that they turn back.

Stanley We was soon sick again with malaria. But he would not allow his fevered, enfeebled condition to hold up the caravan for one single hour. Over the rolling grasslands of western Tanganyika the little column marched, making better progress with few obstacles save their own fatigue. Herds of zebra stampeded away at their noisy approach; long-necked giraffe watched them superciliously from a discreet distance; the swift, graceful, red, lyrate horned hartebeest **alwepk* /alcelaphus cama/ sped wildly and at night the sleepers were disturbed by the lion's at the crack of Stanley's gun; whenever they were well enough, their diminished company Stanley and Shaw bagged plenty of meat for **the diminished company**. Bombay,

Shaw now fell victim to malaria, and lacking his leader's determination, allowed it to master him.

too, proved to be a fine shot at a moving beast.

"I cannot go on", he insisted one morning when Stanley

urged him to drag himself off his camp bed. To the sick man's surprise, the commander said,

"Then you had better go back".

The strains and stresses of the journey) made each of these so differently constituted men repugnant to the other.

"Will you give me kearers?"

"You shall have four of those west exemost reluctant to go on. Like you, it is only to return to Tabora that they want".

So Shaw was sent back, but long before Stanley saw Taker the the former third Arabs' town again, he was dead.

Only one white man remained, driven on by his indomitable will to succeed, by his resolution to find Livingstone, by his yearning for fame. But his troubles were not yet over.

The rolling grasslands, rich in food, were coming to an end. Ahead lay rocky, hilly, scrub-covered territory where tittle few Stanley's plants grew and fewer animals grazed. At the sight of it. the companions wilted, drew back. It was decided to halt for two days, to give Stanley and Bombay a chance to kill all the meat the party could carry. Since Stanley would not agree to the jettisoning of a single one of the diminished number of loads. Dortable even his hip bath, the amount was still small, surely too small (Camp fire to see them as far as the shores of Lake Tanganyika.) Ominous Little Kalulu grumblings on a heightened scale were ominous. ZEXIM reported that the mood was rebellious. Stanley slept with his rifle beside him on the bed. He had little faith in Bombay and Asmani.

The morning to renew them march came. Breakfast was eaten in sullen silence, the huts were fired. The pegazzis stood by their loads.

"Sound the horn to march", Stanley ordered Asmani.

The giant kirangozi did as he was bidden, then shrugged his shoulders and said,

They were wise who stayed at Suich Thad never left "I wish I had never left Tabora. They were wise who stayed".

But he took his place in the lead. Bombay, who usually stayed with Stanley, whipping in the stragglers, ignored his leader and went to walk beside Asmani. Murmuring among themselves the men took up their loads, and started off, Asmani and Bombay in front talking together in low tones. Stanley was last out of the camp, Selim carrying his gun, Kalulu his ammunition

Half-an-hour later his caravan, all in front of him, came to a halt. Bundles had been thrown on the ground as Stanley strode up the line to find out what was wrong. The pegazzis and defiantly, even askaris eyed him tefinatty threateningly. Deliberately, he stepped aside from the line, took his gun from Selim and loaded it with buckshot, so that all might see him. This was the moment, he felt, when he must get control by instilling fear, or the lose his own life. He primed him pistols at his belt and moved Asmani was towards Bombay. and Asmanix no longer to be seen.

Most of the men by now are sort. Seeing Stanley's menacing preparations, they grabbed them up. As he moved towards Bombay, Stanley saw two curly heads beind a large anthill work on his left. The muzzles of the men's guns were pointed at himself, moving as he moved. Calmly, Stanley stopped, turned towards them, and raised his gun, aiming at the heads.

"Walk towards me, or I fire", he shouted.

Mortified but surly, they stood up. One of them was timengo, the other the giant Asmani, who now still kept his finger on his rifle trigger. Kalala Kad disappeared.

"Drop that weapon, or I will kill", Stanley ordered.

Was

Asmani xivit challenging, truculent, not obeying. He moved towards the Bwana Mkuba, a sneer on his lips, and murder in his eyes. Stanley was not the man to be intimidated. Ulimengo moved to one side, as though to take the white man in the rear.

Stanley swung towards him, ordered him to drop his musket. Ulimengo scourage failed him. He did as he was bid, and selim,

and for no apparent reason suddenly pitched forward on his face. Over his prostrate body appeared the grin of Kalulu, antelope" the Third little "blue-buck antitops", who unseen had crept up behind, grasped the Ulimeno's ankles, and tipped him over.

Stanley, turned to face Asmani, now within a few feet of him. He was not loath to shoot. But again from behind his attacker two black hands appeared, sweeping Asmani's wepon from his grasp. This time it was the bullheaded Mabruki who had saved the life of whoever might have been a split second later on the trigger.

The mutiney was over. Bombay came up to Stanley and said he was prepared to lead on.

"First, I want a solemn promise", Stanley insisted. "Every man shall here swear, by whatever is most sacred to him, that he will remain faithful, and gow with me until I find the white man, David Livingstone."

The oath was given, and duly kept. The Negros bore no malice for their defeat by Stanley's firmness and the resource and devotion of Kalulu and Mabruki. All their goodwill was yet required. The barren land over which they now marched soon found them hungry, their meagre stores expended, their diet only roots and a few berries. On October 29th, their supper after twenty four hours of fasting consisted only of tea. Stanley, with the instinct of the doomed, carved on a tree what might prove a message to the world as to his fate: "Starving. H.M.S."

This time, his dramatic sense was ever pessimistic. The next day, with Bombay, he shot a few hares. Then they met, a caravan which traded them grain. Hardly less encouraging to Stanley than the full belly was the news given by the caravan leader that a white man was staying in Ujiji, sick,

travel weary, prematurely aged.

Re-energised with excitement, Stanley called his party together.

tagetherxxand affere

"Two dhoti of cloth", he said, "in addition to all agreed payments, to every man who will march to Ujiji now without a halt".

caring nothing for Stanley's reason for eagerness, but themselves ardent for the comparative comforts of an Arab settlement,
every man in the column agreed. To achieve such a thing proved
impossible, however. But only the briefest halts were taken.
But five days after leaving the caravan, Stanley was certain
fextain at last that that were days they must make wijijix

at last that that very day they must make Ujihi.
Chalk my helmet, and wind

"Windxaxnow pagares round my round it a new pugaree", he suit/ Selim, wax ordered Kalulu. Unpack my new flannel suity and my Wellington boots".

The little man's vanity demanded that he kine to Livingstone the best impression possible. He did not yet know that to the man he sought such sartorial luxury meant nothing:

Stanley, who had felt never a tremor when thereatened with death by the ringleaders of a mutiny, was now all nervous excitement. Would Livingstone still be in Ujiji. How would he receive him? Would Kirk's gloomy prognostications prove true?

A long hill hid the column from Ujiji. Climbing over the crest of it, they looked down on journey's end.

Fire a volley to warn them of that we are coming " Rish and beer; and a long rest await you're
That was the same volley which had convinced Livings tone

that his servants, Susi and Chuma, were not suffering from hallucinations when they said that a white man was approaching the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

For once, Stanley was at a loss. He did not know how the Englishman would receive him, nor did he know how best to

fre find

approach him. Let him speak fork himself, in the words of his own record of his journey:

fee two

"My heart beats fast. but I must not let my face betray my emotions, lest it should detract from the dignity of a white man appearing under such extraordinary circumstances. So I did what I thought was most dignified. I pushed back the crowds, and passing from the rear, walked down a living avenue of people, until I came in front of the semicircle of Arabs, before which stood the white man with the xxxxx beard. As I advanced slowly towards him I noticed that he was pale, and he looked wearied and wan, that he had grey whiskers and mustache, that he wore a bluish cloth cap with a faded gold band on a red ground www it. and that he had on a red-sleeved waistcoat, and a pair of grey tweed trousers. I would have run to him. only I was a coward in the presence of such a mob - would have embraced him, only, he being an Englishman, I did not know how he would receive me: so I did what moral cowardice and false pride suggested was the best thing - walked deliberately to him, took off my hat and said:

`#Dr. Livingstone, I presume?'

Yes', said he, with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly.

I replaced my hat on my head, and he put on his cap, and we both grasped hands, and then I said aloud,

'I thank God, Doctor, I have been permitted to see you'.

He answered, I feel thankful that I am here to welcome you'!

with his flags and his guns and his "box thing
This man, this Henry Morton Stanley was he whose coming
turned upside down", was he whose coming
Livingstone's servants, Susi and Chuma had som excitedly an-

nounced. This
nounced with was he concerning whom that one word of question
[Livingstone's]

had hammered in wis brain - Who? Who? Who?

EMPLANTAR

Chapter XI Stemley Finds - Huriself.

"A penny for your thoughts, Doctor", Stanley offered, when, on a certain morning, Livingstone had sat for some time abstracted, gazing over the low roofs of Ujiji apparently into nothingness, a meditative frown on his balding brow, first finger and thumb of his right hand pressed into the down-drawn corners of his thick lips.

For a moment, the older man ignored the assault on his inner privacy. Then he turned his deep brown eyes on the New York Herald reporter, and said slowly,

"Those thoughts are not worth a penny, my young friend, and let me suggest that, if I had any been such, possibly I should wish to keep them".

It was the sort of rebuke such as a stern but affectionate father might have administered. Having lived much alone, and being given to spells of contemplative moodiness, the great explorer sometimes found the company of the eager, restless, probing, sometimes even presumptuous young journalist something of a strain.

The house where the two men sat was the usual sort of Arab trader's tembe, with a flat earth roof of uncertain utility earth floors, against rain, a reception room, a room for sleeping and eating, an inner courtyard to shelter cattle and other livestock at night, and quarters for native servants. There, Livingstone had made Stanley his guest, though Stanley it was who was able to provide from the the telia cases portered half across Africa the delicacies, the champagne, the china, and the silver tea pot which attracted so when the table rickety table, many onlookers that ment times was spread, the two white men felt like zoo animals at feeding time.

The strange thing was that the Stanley, usually sensitive to any shortcoming of respect which he considered due to him, the two men different felt no resentment at Stanley's rebuke. Different though they

profoundly were in temperament and habit - Livingstone gentle, reflective, harsh scarce able to say a wark word to thoughtless servants: Stanley brusque, a man of action, as likely to strike a servant with fist or whip as to throw him a quite valuable gift. * Yet in general they got on famously together, the one gracious, appreciative, fascinated indulgent, the other captivated, admiring, seeking to please. "I am not of a demonstrative turn - as cold, indeed, as we islanders are commonly reputed to be", Livingstone wrote in his journal, but this disinterested kindness of Mr. Bennett, so nobly carried into effect by Mr. Stanley, was simply overhwelming. I do feel extremely grateful, and at the same time I am a little ashamed at not being more worthy of the generosityx. Mr. Stanley has done his part with untiring energy, good judgement, in the teeth of very serious obstacles". While Livingstone also wrote of Stanley as behaving towards him "like a son to a father". the journalist recorded that Livingstone was as a father to him. /Livingstone's xxintlinexx took Stanley by surprise, for the time completely subjected him and, while not changing his own dawrt downright, sometimes brutal, methods, caused him to dedicate himhis mentor's self to carrying on kivingxx work. "My everydat study of him, during health or sickness", Stanley wrote, "deepened my reverence and increased my esteem. He was, in short, consistently noble, upright, pious and manly"x.

Livingstone mildly commented to Stanley that the stores which Consul Kirk sent him from Zanzibar were inadequate, the porters he sent - thieves. At that, Stanley broke out bitterly, saying that Kirk did not care about Livingstone, that the Royal Geographical Society, too, was dilatory in sending help when it seemed that Livingstone might need it.

"Is that so?, Livings tone commented, with characteriffic."

mildhess. I should not have expected it,"

Chalaria again, Livings tone,
Stanley went down with fever, and the experienced

in dealing with that scourge, nursed him with the tenderness of a woman.

On 15th November, finder and the found set off together the northern end of on a journey round/Lake Tanganyika, the former providing the men, the equipment, and the native currency, and proving his subjection by the older man in allowing him to be the leader whose and in lightest wish was law. At the northern tip of the Lake - the Rusizi ran northwards was a river which some geographers supposed to be into the Nile. If that were had been so, it would have meant that the Lake itself - not at that time known to lie too law - would have been the true source of the world's longest river. Livingstone and Stanley completely refuted that conception by finding that the Rusizii in fact flowed southwards, into Lake Tanganyika. /The eyots, "New grateful old explorer named a group of take istands York Herald's Islets" - a name which unfortunately did not stick, the old native name of Kavuneh being restored.

Back in the middle of December at Ujiji, the two white men Christmas began to plan what might be done to celebrate Christmas.

"Leave it to me", Stanley insisted. "I have the cook who will do us well, and the wherewithal to purchase the best that the markets of Ujiji can provide".

He set about the preparations with energy, sending Selim and Mabruki to buy sheep and goats, eggs, fresh milk, plantains, fine corn-flour, fish, onions, sweet potatoes, and local vegetal delicacies known as zogga, pombe and singwe. Kalulu, of whom Livingstone became extremely fond, was delegated in as kitchen boy to Ferajji the cook. When the great day came, the table was decorated by with Selim, and the last of the treasured champagne was got ready.

But this time, Stanley's organising powers were defeated.

A few of the small dishes - the fish and the vegetables - proved

eatable. But the roast mutton and goat were so underdone as to be repulsive; the custard was burned.

"My dear Doctor - how can I excuse such a failure?" **. Stanley host discomfited suffered the humiliations of the **ixxxxxfited host by his servants' failings. He rose from the table, stamping up and down the room, thumping fist on palm.

"Sit down, my good fellow", Livingstone soothed. "What we have already eaten is ten times better than I should have had ifmyou had not been here".

"But that eook, that Ferajji", Stanley stormed on. "I told to cook enactly him exactly what to dow, exactly how, and exactly how long. The man is a dunderhead, a fool, perhaps worse a deliberate spoiler". He picked up a whip from the couch. "I shall give the fatbrained rascal a thrashing for this". He turned towards the doorway.

Livingstone was on his feet in an instant.

"You shall do nothing of the sort", he said, catching Stanley by the arm. "On Christmas day or any day's - so long as you are with me. That is self-indulgence, which will recoil on your own head, for the fellow will leave you or poison you".

Stanley gave in. "As you will", he conceded. "But only because you will. The fellow deserves it. Why, probably now he is eating all those things which should have been so good, but which for us he made inpalatable. He is so thick-skulled he won't even know what we find wrong with them".

"Life has more proper calls on your energy than working yourselfminto a passion over meats underdone and pies overcooked", ***Example ** Livings tone*. "Come - I pledge our next journey together in the last of your invigorating champagne". The old explorer raised his silver goblet, and Stanley, mollified, ** Aria companied him, though not without angry glances at the doorway.

The next journey together was the first part of Stanley's

sought return to Zanzibar. The journalist xxxxxxx to persuade Living-him. stone xxx to the whole way with kinxxxxxxxxx

"No. I wish to stay and settle the question of the source of the Nile", Livingstone insisted. But there was a tiredness in his voice which may have implied that what Stanley had told welfare him about the carelessness for his welafte displayed by Consul Kirk and the Royal Geographical Society made him unwilling to return to white communities; or it may have been a reflection where some years of his expressed desire to die in Africa, and be buried in earlier he had buried his wife.

Whatever the real cause, Stants all Stanley's arguments concerning the sons and daughter sons and daughter need to see his family, to recuperate, to gather new funds and supplies were unavailing.

"There I shall surely find stores sent up for me. There, too, you say you have left further stores which I can have, Then I shall return to follow the course of the River Lualaba, which I have a feeling may prove to be the beginnings of the Nile".

At the end of December they started off on a route worked out by Stanley to avoid Mirambo's possibly still marauding warriors, and to save Livingstone some miles of marching. The first hundred miles was travelled on the Lake Tanganyika, in canoes borrowed from the Arabs. Thus much they would do not only for Stanley, but also for Livingstone. This was part of their native courtesy. But transmit Livingstone, letters via the slave trader's caravans - that they would never agree to. They knew there to well that those letters would contain indictments likely sooner or later to make trouble for their evil trade.

Livingstone constantly appealed to all authorities and private individuals with whom he corresponded to take all possible action to suppress the slave trade. He knew how it was ruining Central Africa. On Cupidity, the desire for arms and

clothnand beads and wire made the stronger tribes war on the weak, making their men and women prisoners, that they might be sold to the slavers. The old explorer's gentle heart was rent by the sufferings of the slaves, not only their physical sufferings, but their mental tortures. "The strangest disease I have seen in the country," he wrote, "seems, really, to be broken-heartedness, and it attacks free men who have been captured and made slaves".

The shore of them Lake Tanganyika, close to which the great canoes, with canopies in the stern to protect the white men from the blinding sun, were steadily paddled, were beautifully green, the effect of recent rains. The waters of the lake itself perfectly reflected the deep blue of the sky. Stanley's abundance hippotant sporting instinct was roused by the pleutenesses of hippotatic hippopotami, with mentured reddish rings round the base of their ears and on the neck.

(could be He had not long to wait before his gun was brought into . wat effective action, but not against hippopotami. They arrived at Urimba, the point on the Lake shore from which they were to they had strike overland. Here theykhad to pause, to wait for some of their men travelling on land to catch up with them. Stanley took took with him the inseparable Selim and Kalulu, and a doublein search of venison. barreled rifle belonging to Livingstone, and walked inland Selim was leading, Kalulu carrying the rifle. Selim suddenly dropped to the ground, signalling the others to do the same. Peering over the long grass, Stanley saw a herd of striped, round-bellied zebras grazing quietly. Sexim Selim lay still. Stanley, fellowed by Kalulu, crept forward on hands and knees, until he was within 100 yards of the herd. He took the rifle from the little black boy.

"Not shoot mwana. Bad place", Kalulu warned.

Indeed it was bad. Stanley's legs were entangled in low.

prickly shrubs. He raised the rifle to his shoulder, and tsetse fly settled on the sight, bit his nose, blundered into his eyes. Stanley tried to dash the flies away, and at the same time to disengage himself from the shrubs. **

"You frighten them, Bwana. Bad place for shoot", Kalulu www warned again.

The zebras pricked up their ears, turned towards the disturbance, facing the raised barrel of Stanley's gun. He could not resist taking a shot, but he was agitated and flustered. He rushed missed. The animals galloped off, and Stanley with Kalulu dashed Having putt three hundred yards between into the open. The proud trader of the rest, trade themselves and that noisy danger, the herd slowed to a trot. Their proud leader was ten yards ahead of the rest, axxx an irresistible This time he did not fail. Shot for Stanley's second barrel. This time he did not fail. Shot for Stanley's second barrel. This time he did not fail which the bullet went through the zebra's heart. The hunter returned greeted him with, proudly to the camp where Livings tonex content to let the young give went to his propensity ger man display his leadership for

"My dear fellow, what a fine beast. Now we shall have meat with which to start our land journey. Your are an accomplished traveller indeed".

To Livingstone the journey, though over new ground, was hardly an exploration. Wherefore he was quite content to give rein far to Stanley's propensity for organising everything and everybody around him. Tired himself at the end of each day, the older man found it easier to give Stanley the mead of praise on which he throve than to go out with a gun himself.

On 7th January 1872, the party struck eastwards overland. The very same day, Stanley the hunter had further sport. The path they followed led through a valley of the River Loajeri. The valley grew narrower, until it became a ravine, where the river raced and raving roared, threatening, it seemed to engulf the travellers. Opportunely, a hill took them out of the oppressive

valley, as humid as it was hot, and to the foot of a mountain. There it was decided to make camp for the night.

While Stanley was giving orders, Dr. Livingstone quietly took him by the arm, and pointed ahead. Kalulu, ever at his master's heels, slid the double-barrelled rifle forward so that Stanley had only to grasp it. Gun in hand, the journalist looked down a steep ravine to see a fine buffalo cow climbing up the other side. At the top, the beast turned to look around.

"Now", Livingstone said. "Aim behind the head".

Stanley pressed steadily on the trigger. The buffalo let out a great bellow of pain.

"Blood. She bleeds! From behind the shoulder blade"x. The phlegmatic Livingstone was about as near to being excited as he ever became.

The carriers, led by Bombay and Asmani, good faithful now that they were honeward bound, raised a shout. Stanley fired again, taking the wounded animal in the spine. She sank to her cutting knees, and soon the men were skinning her, drying up the meat for drying before the fire. Livingstone's lore of the plains and jungles prompted him to advise Stanley,

x "Tell the men to put aside the tongue, the hump, and a few other choice pieces. We can salt them down for corned beef. We shall appreciate that as a delicacy. The others won't".

parkland.

As the march proceeded, the grass became so high that Aspick out the distant landmani, acting as guide, could not **EEXWHEXE HEXWEXE MEXESTIMEXX marks on which he relied. Taking Livingstone's small pearl encased compass in hand, Stanley went into the lead. In a few days, more big game This time, too big.

**EXECUTION TO STANLEY WITH THE STANLEY OF T

inseparable Selim and Kalulu walked some few miles until he came to a ravine which he entered, and then turned to climb the bank. At the top, his eyes opened wide, his jaw dropped.

"Tembo! Tembo! Bana Yongo yongo", Kalulu cried, and fled back down into the ravine. "An elephant! An elephant! My master".

The weapon in his hand being about as much use against such a colossus as a pea-shooter, Stanley quickly followed Kalulu, and Selim, who also had gathered wits from fear. The three paused for a moment breathless, trembling, but congratulating themselves Anti-climax on their escape. **Xnd them followed. Stanley slapped his hand to his neck sun-browned neck. By having brought the wrong rifle, he had missed his chance of killing an elephant. And in the moment of regret - he had been stung by a wasp.

Red-bearded monkeys next attracted Stanley's attention, as they scrambled up the trees and barked defiance at him - a thing few men dared to do more than once.

Soon, the caravan was swallowed up in the jungle clothing whe the mountain ranges of the territory called Ukawendi. lush growth of vegetation exerted a deep fascination which was sheer humbug, as Stanley, suffering again from malaria but refusing to delay the march, soon discovered, even while he yearned after its richness. The same humid richness which have all plant life such powerful growth, such magnified size, sapped at the blood and bones of man. |"Only in Ukawendi", wrote Stanley, at a time when he yet had seen but little of Africa. "you can almost behold the growth of vegetation; the earth is so generous, nature so kind and loving /sic/, that without entertaining any aspiration for a residence, or a wish to breathe the baleful atmosphere longer than is absolutely necessary, one feels insensibly drawn towards it Even while staggering under the pressure of the awful sickness, with brain sometimes reeling with the shock of constantly recurring fevers - though I knew how the malaria. rising out of that very fairness, was slowly undermining my constitution, and insidiously sapping the powers of mind and body - I

regarded the alluring face of the land with a fatuous love, and felt a certain sadness steal over me as each day I was withdrawing myself from it, and felt disposed to quarrel with the fate that seemed to eject me out of Ukawendi".

Inds were soft to the feet and offered no obstruction to progress. Livingstone's rifle in Stanley's hands was soon busy again. Two zebras fell to two shots - one from each barrel.

Bombay thereupon declared that he had dreamed that he saw the Bwana Mkuba shooting down animals right and left. But the next essay was less successful.

On one of his almost daily forays, Stanley came upon a herd of eleven giraffes.

"Shoot Bwana", Kalulu urged. "Beautiful skin".

Stanley needed no injunction. At a hundred and fifty yards range, he let go with both barrels. He felt certain that one was wounded, but with their ungainly, dislocated-seeming motion, resembling the contortions of a native dancer, and involving even the tail, with its long fringe of black hair, they all galloped off. Returning dejected, for indeed he desired a skin as

a trophy, Stanley was greeted by Livingstone, who knew how to console a disappointed hunter as well as how to praise success, said,

"My good young fellow. I know how it is That wasn't your You were not expecting giraffe. Had you been, I would fault. Those beasts are very wild; and very sensitive to sound; have advised you not to use leaden balls. They are too soft selim or Kalulu surely made a noise; and once they a giraffe for tough hides. Melt down some of your zinc canteens, and use is frightened; no man can stakk it; that to harden the lead. Next time, you will bring us a beauty".

For the next time, there was not long to wait. A day's halt was made to rest Livingstone's lacerated feet. Stanley seized the occasion to set out again with the deadly rifle, accompanied by Kalulu as gun-bearer and Mabruki as butcher. Crossing a high ridge, they came to a basin-like plain, covered with tall frass and dotted with dum palms /hyphaene/ and mimosa.

herd And nibbling their favoured mimosa leaves - a kered of giraffe. itself Tall though it was, the grass was not high enough to conceal the stalking hunter. He had to make use of the abundance of But for a consigreat ant-hills, also green wwwwent carpeted. We reached a derable distance round the giraffes, there were no such hills. Stanley went on one knee behind the last of them, 150 metres from the quarry. He was hot, sweating, trembling, from his advance and frum with expectation. Recovered somewhat, he carefully checked over his rifle, handled it affectionately. He stood up, and took careful aim. He was not satisfied. Kalulu, silent, lowered the rifle again and adjusted the sights. nudged him. Stanley looked up to see one of the giraffes had turned full towards him, a perfect target if at longish range. Up went the rifle again to the shoulder. One wuick sighting in the region of the animal's heart, a steady pressing on the trigger. The great beast, like a sailing ship hesitating on Stanley, the tack, staggered, reeled, then started to gallop. The water Mabruki, and Kalulu, watching breathless, saw blood spout from the chest in a thick stream. Yet the giraffe covered two hun-(ears drawn back. dred yards before he taper stopped, to look round, bewildered, urged the diminutive

"Forward, Bwana. One more shot", Kalulu, ever ready with what in such matters generally proved to be good common sensex.

Stanley got to within twenty years, and finished the tall quarry with a zinc bullet in the head. Asmani leapt and danced cavorting waving his arms and forward, EXEKTING round the fallen giraffe and crying, master."

"Allah ho, ahhbar. This is meat, masterix

The giraffe proved to measure over five metres from the right forefoot to the top of the head. Livingstone was all praise.

"Magnificent beast" he said. "Splendid shooting. More meat than we can carry. And what magnificent markings - see,

the large black patches are nearly round - that is perfection".

The Doctor's estimate of the meat being too much to carry left out of account what the guards and pegazzis could do to giraffe in a single celebrative feast. It was quite easy to carry on the shoulders what was not already in the belly.

fancied he would

Twice before they reached Tabora, Stanley sought to complete
be able to complete his bag with a lion. But each time, the
implied
king of beasts eluded him or, as Stanley averred, apparently
not intending humour, fled from him in terror.

At Tabora, the column found that Mirambo had for the time been driven off, and was being besieged by the Arab's forces in his stronghold. Example The stores waiting for Livingstone proved to be a disappointment, having been rifled by the leader of the party despatched from Zanzibar with them by Kirk. In his account of the matter, Stanley directed his special ire at the fact that the fellow had consumed several bottles of brandy.

By the time, however, that Stanley had given Livingstone all his surplus material, left in the care of a chief at Tabora, the Doctor already far more than supplies than men to carry the pickmof them, and had to agree to wait until more warriers Stanley's men should be sent back from Bagomoyo to move westwards with him once more.

Stanley was now eager to get back to Europe with his story perhaps the most satisfying - une of the best that that journalist ever took out of Africa.

evening of On 13th March, he said,

"Tomorrow night, Doctor, you will be alone".

"Yes; the house will look as though a death had taken place", Livingstone replied. "You had better stop until the rains, which are now near, are over".

"I would I could, my dear Doctor; but every day I stop here, now that there is no necessity for me to stay longer, keeps you from your work and home". you from your work and home".

"I know", Livingstone persisted. "But consider your health
- you are not fit to travel. What is it? Only a few weeks
longer. You will reach the coast just as quickly when by waiting
till the rains are over as you will by going now. The plains will
be inundated between here and the coast".

"You think sox", Stanley challenged. "But I will reach the coast in forty days; if not in forty, I will in fifty - certain. The thought that I am doing you an important service will spur me on".

He did not quite fulfil his boast, but he was only four days over the ultimate limit he set. It was not only his jourto give wings to his feet. He had with him nalist's story that he carried in a special chest more treasure more valuable to mankind than any slaver or ivory trader ever

took out of Tanganyika. A letter to Gordon Bennett, later puband appealing for help in the suppression of the slave
lished in the New York Merka Herald, and another to the British and a curse, he wrote, on a fine country. Another
Exime Ministers Est above all * Elvingstone's journals covering
to the British Prime Minister. But above all, the grand old
five years of journals covering five years of journeying over
by white man's foots
central African territory never before trodden by white man's
foot.

Those treasures gave Stanley the most anxious moment of the journey to Bagamoyo. The little column, lightly burdened, and with all temptation to desertion removed, travelled rapidly twards, despite the swollen rivers and inundated plains foretold by Livingstone. They plunged on across flooded land, frequently in mud up to their knees.

A month, almost to the day, after setting out, they came Stanley decided, to a tributary river, narrow but too deep and swift for fording. A tree beside the bank was cut down and thrown across the swirling waters. One by one, the porters crossed it, sitting astride, and pushing their bales and bozesmin front of them.

Stanley was already across when Selim dragged at his shirt and cried,

"The grey haired masteris Englishman's box. It will be lost".

Stanley turned to see a young pegazzi to whom the tex had the box on his head.

been entrusted, wading neck deep in mid stream, He had thought crossing by the tree trunk too slow. The hournalist had a vision of all the proof and result of his work being lost in the muddy bottom. At that very moment, the pegazzi all but disappeared under the surface, only the box remaining above. He had put his foot in a deep hole. He managed to scramble out again, to pistol find himself looking at Stanley's revolver, aimed at his head.

"Look out. Drop that box and I'll shoot you". Transport

"Look out. Drop that box and I'll shoot you", Stankey ex Mkuba cried.

Those on the tree trunk, and others still on the far bank stopped to watch their fellow, threatened by flood and bullet. Mabruki knelt at Stanley's feet, begging him not to shoot. Eyes wide with terror, the wreckless pegazzi stumbled on, hold-ding so tight to the box that he almost drove his head into his

At last he reached the banks and Stanley

shoulders.

thrust his pistol into Mabruki's upstretched hand, and leaned down to gather the precious box safely from the affrighted porter. who himself managed to scramble to safety.

At læast he was within a foot of the bank. Stanley

Hurriedly the box was opened. Its content swere undamaged.

"Luckyfor you, you miscreant", Stanley stormed. "Had there
been a drop of water on any of those papers, I would have had
you whipped within an inch of your life. Never again will you
touch that box. You shall march in the line as far from it as I
can possibly put you".

The box was thereupon transferred to a less impetuous

denere Stanley stood once more on the deck

of a ship. In 411 days, he reflected, he had travelled 2250
Tabora
miles, almost half of it - his circuitous route from xxx to

Ujiji and back, and the excursion up Lake Tanganyika - through
country on which no previous white man's eyes had ever rested.

It had been arduous, it had been dangerous - as reflected in
and accretion of grey hext hair,
his own loss of 30 kg weight, and in the deaths of eighteen
askaris and pegazzis as well as those of Earquhar and Shaw. But
of those debits he was not at the moment thinking.

Beside him stood the little black boy whom he himself had christened Kalulu. The lad was all excitement at the prospect the thought of the ocean voyage, all nervousness at what he we of what he might find at the end of it. His patron, looking at the feceding shores of Zanzibar, entrepot of the evil slave trade, with unseeing eyes, uttered five words, slowly, pensively, triumphantly.

**But I have found **

But I have - found Livingstone.

Those words, so deliberately enunciated, the key understood learn, understood. But he did not understand that his patron, in meeting and overcoming such formidable obstacles in organisation and actual journeying, in the practices of leadership and in the acceptance of the superiority of the gentle man when he towards whom he had come had some to regard as a to have such filial feelings had, found not only buston B in the course of executing new traits of determination and superiory his mission to find Dr. David Livingstone found also - Henry Morton Stanley.

Chapter XII

Descendant of the Last King of Poland?

James Gordon Bennett Jnr., the man who, then in the Paris office of the New York Herald, had sent Stanley on his historic journey to "Find Livingstone", sat in his office in New York.

founder of the paper,
His father, had died two months before, on Int 1st June, 1872.

He was now in sole control of a paper of great popularity and some influence.

Spread on the desk in front of him was a cable from his Stanley", he Paris correspondent: "Henry Morton Stanley; it read with furrowed brow, "is the hero of the hour. He is sought for, honoured, feted, talked about in a way that will turn his head if he has a head capable of being turned. He is interrupted by newspaper reporters, importuned by correspondents of pictorials for sketches and scenes from his travels, and generally lionized"tw.

on his forehead deepending, his fingers ever and anon beating an irritated tattoo on the desk. Once he clenched his fist, and to the banked it angrily on the blotting pad. He rose and strode zeros fire place, beside which hung a bell cord. He pulled the cord with such vigour that the clangour rang round all the adjacent rooms - and the cord itself came away in his hand.

His wentur assistant came running in, with the somewhat banal query,

"You rang, sir?"

"Yes. I rang. Have you read this cable about Stanley?"
"I have, sir. A great success for the Herald, sir".

"I don't see where the Herald comes in", Bennett answered, tersely, bitterly. "It seems to be all Stanley".

"He is only your representative, sir".

"But nobody, including himself, seems to remember that.

See here - these crazy French newspapers are comparing his finding of Livingstone with Hannibal's march on Rome and Napoleon's passage of the Alps. The fellow will lose all sense of his own unimportance - all feeling of responsibility to me".

"But the Paris Geographical Society, sir, has declared him an impostor. Says he never did what he says he did".

"They're a lot of stuffy professors. Nobody will take any
Bennett said,
notice of them," ** And ** of and then added, somewhat inconsequentially. "Of course he found Livingstone. He's determined and honest".

"You saw the bit about his supposed ancestors, sir?", the asked chief assistant, still standing before the owner's desk, at a to little uncertain what line to take which would prease this dynamic if sometimes unpredictable employer.

finished reading
"No, I haven't gut that far yet. Where is it?"
"At the end. sir".

Bennett perused the final paragraphs. He did not laugh. His sense MMy of humour was little superior to Stanley's.

"My God. He's of Polish blood, some dammed nonsensical newspaper says? His name a corruption of Stanislaus? And he are of the descendants of the last King of Poland, who settled in France?*
Baldersash! Arrant balderdash!"

Bennett's fury rose with every minute. His face was red. The veins stood out on his massive forehead.

"I have checked up on that possibility, sir", his chief assistant soothed. "It seems that King Stanislaus II had no legitihe gave himself,
mate issue. Though there was/plenty of opportunity for illegitimate".

"Rubbish' Rubbish' Rubbish'", Bennett exclaimed. "Illegitimate, yes, that fits our famous - or notorious, have it as you will colleague. But Polish' Rubbish' If it comes to that, he's not properly American. He was born in Wales. His only claims to being American are having jumped an English ship to stay here,

and deserting the American navy. He may not think I know that.

But it is my business to know".

There isn't much you don't know
"You know everything, Sir. We realise that", the chief as-

sistant flattered.

The newspaper owner Guxdon Rennett grunted. He throve on sycophancy, which made

Stanley's independence all the more galling to him. The expedicirculation tion to find Livingstone had been intended to boost the name of of the New York Herald, and the name of Gordon Bennett. He had withno more chosen a young man without nuck reputation yet than was sufficient to give confidence in him. He had not planned to share with Stanley the glory of achievement.

"Who was Stanley before I found him?", he now asked his had been assistant, aggressively, as though the fellow was not so striving with all his might to agree, but had in fact been opposing him.

"Who thought of hunting for Livingstone? Who paid the bills?".

"You don't expect me to answer those questions, sir. The answers are intimately with you".

"Well, what can I do? Will you answer that?", Bennett barked.

"You could tell him to come back immediately, sir, to New York".

Bennett ignored the proposal.

The point is", he said, professional jealousy
"Send him axxablet; hexardxxxfwa wards unlyx getting the

better of personal rancor, "the story belongs to the Herald. And
that fellow Stanley is making it the property of all the press

well paid, no doubt." Send him a wabler from words worky

"Pirates they are sir, those French papers".

"At once. Two
"Send him a cable", Bennett ordered. **Two words only.

"Stop talking"."

Double Space

But Stanley did not stop talking, or writing, about his so much applauded feat. Nor was it only his employer who was

ingstone, daughter of w the Doctor, wrote him her thanks, and the former workhouse inmate was the guest of English aristocratic families. But in some quarters it was said the letters he had brought back, said to be in Livingstone's hand, were forgeries.

Newspapers expressed suspicions even that he had not been to Africa at all. And called for an investigation.

The climax came on August 15th. He was invited to speak at a meeting, heldmin Brighton, on the south coast of England, of the Geographical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. From the platform, he found himself faced with an audience three thousand strong, including most of the best reputed geographers, and the ex-Empror and Empress of France.

Short, bronzed, heavily moustached, he stood before them with some appearance of arrogance. But he was suffering acutely from stage fright.

"Your Majesties, Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen", he began.

"I consider myself in the light of" He came to a halt.

He swallowed hard, spoiling the picture of masterful self-confidence.

"I consider myself in the light of a troubadour, to relate ...

to tell ... to recount" He got stuck again. There was a

rustle of dissatisfaction among his audience. Doubters whispered

that he feared has story would not withstand such eminent exami
nation. He started a third time, and rushed on, this time gath
ering assurance as he went. "I consider myself in the light of
a troubadour, to relate ye to you the tale of an old man who is

tramping onward to discover the sources of the Nile".

He proceeded to tell the story of Livingstone's sufferings in the cause of science, in the cause of settling the geographers' conflicts and doubts. He thought the detail would convince them of his veracity. He was not a grant speaker. He rambled at times, confused his anecdotes. But he stuck to his task, as he had stuck

Insert to page 127.

He concluded with a tonx entegy of Eivingstone and a bitter condemnation of "armchair geographers", awaking from their steep dozeing to dogmatise about the Nile while Livingstone was devoted his life to the long, toilsome exploration of Central Africa.

to his journey across Africa. When he sat down, he found that not only was his story doubted, but Livingstone's also.

"Dr. Livingstone says he has seen cannibals where he is, and men eating pigs the first critic to rise deck declared."
"Impossible. Dr. Livingstone is wandering. He has been much further west than he thought".

Another antagonist arose. "I feel convinced that Dr. Livingstone has not discovered the sources of the Nile".

And a third. "Dr. Livingstone will by and by begin to say what I have said. I do not believe in his arbitrary way of settling the sources of the Nile, because I do not understand it".

did not believe. They did not understand. What did they know?

Only what others had told them, and what they might deduce. They going on his were contemptuous of a man who devoted his life to seeing for own feet in every sort of hardship and danger, to settle scientific problems on the spot. He listened tom much more of the same kinds before he was asked to reply. There was no hesitancy about him now. He was as angry as with a thieving pegazzi. What, indeed was it to steal a few bales of cloth as compared to stealing a great man's good name?

"One gentleman has said", he began, "that because Dr. Livingstone saw me gorillas on the Lualaba, he must have been much
further west than he reakly thought, because there are no gorillas in Uganda. The gentleman forgets that between Uganda and
the region of Livingstone's search there are eight degrees of
longitude. The gentleman might have said 'I have seen St. Paul's
cathedral', and another/might have said, 'You are mistaken, sir;
there is no St. Paul's cathedral in France, therefore there is
none in England'".

Stanley gave many answers in the same strain, understandable but hardly calculated to placate, the encourage scientific study.

2 sert

President And when he sat down once more, Sir Henry Rawlinson, rose to say,

"We are very much obliged to Mr. Stanley; but we do not want sensational stories. We want facts".

The same authority, in a letter to the Times, coined the quotable and much quoted quip that Stanley did not discover Livingstone, but rather it was Livingstone who had found Stanley.

Leaving the Brighton hall, Stanley overheard one geographer say to his companion,

"We can ignore him. He's only a journalist. What does he know about geography?"

Stanley's companion laid a restraining hand on his arm.

"Then you ignore them", he tirged. "You don't understand the crime you have committed. It is supposed that only an Englishman is tough enough to penetrate Africa. They are furious that you, an American reporter should have done so, and found the man they did not bother about. They will come round. Wait, only wait".

The maligned traveller Stantex did not have long to wait for vindication. Despite a letter from Sir Henry Rawlinson which included the quotable and much quoted quip that Stanley did not discover Livingstone, but rather it was Livingstone who had found Stanley, the "Times" supported by championed him, with the Daily Telegraph and Punch. The Livingstone family publicly confirmed the unquestionable authenticity That doubt having been of the Doctor's letters and papers. Mir Henry Rawkinson cleared up, everything else fell into place. The man who brought out of Africa letters and papers which densut Kirk duly to the letters and papers out of Africa x and there was no other Consul Kirk duly cons firmed thatx stanter was eulogised Stanley could have been none claimant save Stanleyxx that man x must have found kivingstone geographers, unwilother than Stanley. It was clear even to the wear unwilling

ling to credit Stanley though they were. Sir Henry Rawlinson

led the volte face by a complete public apology for his doubts

and misplaced wit. The Royal Geographical Society gave a banquet

in honour of he who had been described as "only a journalist", and conferred on him its highest award, the Victoria Medal.

The flood gates of acclaim were now let loose. Banquets, invitations to address public meetings, presentation medals and other gifts waves were showered upon him. The crowning mark of appreciation came from Queen Victoria herealf in the shape of a gold snuff-box, set with more than sixty diamonds, and inscribed inside the lid:

Presented by
Her Majesty Queen Victoria
to

Henry M. Stanley Esq.

in recognition of the prudence and zeal displayed by him

in opening communication with

Doctor Livingstone,

and thus relieving the general anxiety

felt in regard to the fate of
that distinguished traveller.

Rondony August 17thy

Her Majesty graciously accorded him ten minutes of her time less graciously in personal audience, and wroter of him in her diary as "a determined, ugly little man - with a strong American twang".

Stanley was touched by these attentions of a different kind the initial slaps in the from those which had at first face. "The Royal Geographical Society", he wrote in his book "How I Found Livingstone", which he was completing at extraordinary speed considering the demands on his time, "discovered slowly but surely that I was not a charlatan, and that I had done what I said I had done, and then they extended to me the right hand of fellowship with a warmth and generosity which I shall never forget".

The <u>amende honorable</u> he perhaps did not forget. But also the scars of the embittering calumniation remained with him all his life. Many years later, he was still fulminating inwardly, when

he wrote in his notebook: "All the actions of my life, and I may say all my thoughts, since 1872, have been strongly coloured by the storm of abuse and the wholly unjustifiable reports circulated about me then." He had supposed that toil, devotion to duty, axex determination to overcome obstacles, and the finding for of England's lost explorer hero would have won from him a place in English society. And it seemed to him that "the years of patient watchfulness, the long periods of frugality, the painstaking self-teaching in lessons of manliness, had ended disastrously in failure".

The disappointment was certainly at least in part the fault collect of his own indiscretion. Gordon Bennett had sent wise advice in two words - Stop talking. Stanley had ignored it. He had for dilatoriness talked too much. He had censured Consul Kirk for dilatoriness and negligence in sending supplies and carriers to Livingstone. He had referred slightlingly to earlier travellers in Africa - Richard Burton, James Speke and Samuel Baker. He had made stights offensive ing references to the disregard of the Royal Geographical Society for Livingstone's welfare. These were not windmills he had tilted at. They were well able to return his blows as he discovered.

The storm in England over, Stanley set sail for America, where an enterprising promoter had arranged sixty lectures for him. The first of the series was in New York's famous Steinway Hall. The xuxx platform was decorated with the American flag which the giant Asmani had borne from Bagamoyo to Ujiji and back, and specimens of cloth and beads, with spears, swords, and rusty guns said to be souvenirs of the stood beside journey. Undoubtedly genuine was Kalulu, who appeared the Bwana Mkuba while he spoke, holding his shot-gun, as though a zebra might be expected to Appear at any moment. The stageing was effective enough, in a flambuoyant way which Stanley did not disap-Read prove. The lectures were less so. Relivered in a droning

monotone from a too long manuscript packed with cliches and colour, commonplaces, when the audience wanted7 action and excitement. They drew the withering fire of American journalists, including that the representative of his own paper. the New York Herald. and had to be abandoned after the third. Stanley had to fell back on rather cheap demonstrations of the capacities of the former slave boy, Kalulu grown, filled out, with bright eyes and intelligent face. A picture of Livingstone would be held up, and the boy would call out "Lifinston". Kalulu would sing a Swahili song. But the most popular turn was that in which Stanley would tell him to pray like a Moslem, when Kalulu would Arabs get on his knees and imitate the mutiums he had seen in the bazaars of Zanzibar, not forgetting the fly-swatting and mosquitounworthy slapping which usually punctuated their devotions. Such wook parody, and abuse of the slave boy's dignity, fare the American public seemed to appreciate and Stanley to have been ready to serve up to them; although he spoke of Kalulu xnex betache zin ze

anscevies, no doubt, to discredit che New York Harald than its correspondent,

more

The American press, like the English, were mixed in their Few papers questioned, reception of the actual African journey. None doubted its authenjealous of the New York Herald, ticity, but some set about publicising the facts about his early life, including the fact that he was not an American but a Welshman, and that he had deserted from the American navy. But since chose to make a platform act out of a poor black slave - even Stanley; with his black slave act; treated america with contempt though he called him his adopted son - had no cause to object to such treatment. And to offset them, there were plenty of eulogies, in print and oral, notably that by Mark Twain who, introducing Stanley to a Boston audience said:

"I am not here to disparage to Columbus. No, I won't do that; but when you come to regard the achievements of these two men, Columbus and Stanley, from the standpoint of the difficulties they encountered, the advantage is with Stanley and against Columbus. Now, Columbus started out to discover America. Well,

he didn't need to do anything at all but sit in the cabin of his ship and hold his grip and sail straight on, and America would discover itself. Here it was, barring his passage the whole length and breadth of the American continent, and he couldn't get by it. He'd got to discover it. But Stanley started out to discover Dr. Livingstone, who was scattered abroad, as you might say, over the length and breadth of a vast slab of Africa as big as the United States".

The New York Herald Yorkxxxxxx staff gave a party to celebrate their colleague's success. Reporters, printers, clerks, office boys, messengers, doormen - all were present. But there was one absentee. James Gordon Bennett Jnr. sat in his office writing a letter. A senior editor took Stanley in to the man who had sent him on his quest. Bennett gave him precisely the same amount of time as Queen Victoria had - ten minutes. He was not werried by his employee's American twang, but he, though later he was glad enough to use him, he never got over the hatred bred of jealousy of the man who, was to have brought kudos to the newspaper, had succeeded in attaching the greater part of it to himself.

Not only the press but the theatre, too, paid Stanley the compliment of its attention. Among a number of shows based on Stanley and achievement was one a musical comedy which the hero himself attended. There were mock fights between Mirambo's warriors and the Arabs' forces: there were conversions to Christianity timatty; there was a dance called the "coconut shuffle" by madea burlesqued up "Congo Dancers". Finally, a scene in which Livingstone, almost dieing of hunger and thirst and exhaustion, attempted to barter his watch to an Arab for a slice of pineapple. On to another part of the stage strode Neil Warner, palying the part of Stanley, followed by askaris and pegazzis. Stanley strode up and down, not seeing to the Doctor who was hidden by a huge cactus. At last, he pushed aside the leaves of the cactus, saw Livingstone, raised his hat in the best City gentleman manner, and said, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?".

The audience loved it. They applauded and roared with laughter. But not Stanley. He could not understand what they were laughing at.

By the time Stanley got back to London, his book, "How I achieved Found Livingstone" was just coming from the press. It received such popularity as had seldom been received accorded before to a book of travel, notwithstanding its somewhat unpleasant indications of megalomania, the reme suspicion of exaggeration which distasteful attacks on Kirk and others who it arouses, and the remark unnecessary tength devoted to selfm incurred Stanley's justification displeasure. Florence Nightingale, founder of friend and confidente of Ministers, England's nursing service, and a minor power behind the scenes described the books as "the very worst book on the very best subject I ever saw in my life". Consul Kirk, in his calm way, commented: "Stanley will make his fortune out of Livingstone". And when Livingstone came to hear of the remark he wrote in his diary: "Stanley is heartily welcome, for it is a great deal more than I could evermake out of myself".

Fortune or no fortune, Stanley still regarded himself as a working journalist. He sent Kalulu to school, and went off on New York Herald assignments first in Spain, where war was again flareing, and then to the Gold Coast, accompanying a further British military adventure against the Ashantees. It was on his way back from the latter trip that he heard that Livingstone had died near Lake Bangweulu on 1st May, 1873. On that event he wrote in his notebook: "Dear Livingstone. Another sacrifice to Africa. His mission, however, must not be allowed to cease. Others must go forward and fill the gap. May I be selected to succeed him in opening up Africa. My methods, however, will not be Livingstone's. Each man has his own way".

Almost two years after Gordon Bennett Jnr. had read sat in his office reading his Paris correspondent's reports of the lionising in the French capital of wix the reporter he had sent in search of Livingstone, he found himself reading another vital cable in which again Stanley was the central figure.

England's heros and poets, telegraphed the proprietor of the

Edward Levy-Lawson.

London "Daily Telegraph", But his work was unfinished. He had

never solved the problem as to whether the Lualaba in the Nile;
had died before he could complete

he did not complete the did not complete had

trade which he abhorred flourished still in the dominions of the

At that point, Gordon Bennett murmured,

Sultan of Zanzibar. Thextoning Takentaphi withed to

"But what has all this to do with me?"

Levy-Lawson went on to

The TRINK TRIESTAPHE say that it had been proposed that

the "Daily Telegraph" should sponsor an expedition to settle all

the oustanding geographical problems of Central Africa. The paper

was willing, but felt unable to cover all the expenses. Would

Gordon Bennett, in the name of the New York Herald, be prepared share the expense?

to juingxfarces

"That depends on", Gordon Bennett muttered, but glance
he was cut short by a gainer at the end of the cable -

"Mr Henry Morton Stanley, who needs no introduction to

you, has kindly offered to lead the expedition". Appropriated the

was who, supposed to have hougher kinds to the Henry But he knew the man kin

Gordon Bennett might hate Stanley. But he knew the man kin

there scanley,
who, taking a newspaper proprietor's money to finance an expedi
tion, would give good value for it. The He rang for a secreta
ry, and dictated another cable containing a bare two words.

"Yes. Bennett".

Part III

at the Kabaka's Court.

Take Victorial stretched away northwards, covering an area of twenty six thousand square miles. The second harrest take in the world. At a small village called Kagehi, close to where the town of Mwanza now stands at the southern end of the second had among friendly natives largest lake in the world, Stanley established a base camps for the more than 250 men and women who accompanied him, and for the loads they carried.

He had gathered his expedition at the water's edge, and not pointed to the "Lady Alice", a barge he had himself designed, forty feet long, six feet wide, thirty inches deep it was made divided into 5 sections, from Zanzibar of ceder three eighths of an inch thick, and had been borne by pegazzis chosen specially for their extraordinary strength.

"In that boat", he told his assembly of pegazzis, askaris, and their women, "I propose to make the first complete survey of the shores of the this great lake. The journey may take a month, two months. I cannot tell. That will depend on the people and events we encounter. I need some ten or twelve good men to go with me".

Two white men, Francis Pocock and Frederick Barker, looked imploringly at him, Unsmiling, be shook his head. "You must stay and care for the majority and the stores", he explained, not for the first time.

No Negro had spoken.

"Come - surely someone has the courage to go with me", Stanley urged.

Still no one stepped forward, no one raised voice or hand.

"Mabruki - surely you will volunteer?", Stanley named the old, faithful bullheaded from one, who had joined him again in Zanzibar.

"I know nothing about boats, Bwana Mkuba", Mabruki objected.

"Then - Zaidi", Stanley named another.

"I am a coward on the water, Bwana", the fellow replied, unashamed.

"Uledi, Safeni - you will follow me. You are not new to travels with white men".

But they shook their curly heads. All these four Stanley designated had named had, at the outset of the expedition, been manual Chiefs, with one other, Manwa Sera, nominated over all the journeyed others. Manwa Sera had journeyed with other explorers, and had four four fewer feet feet had to Livingstone head the party of carriers Stanley selected for him in Zanzibar, a task he had faithfully discharged.

Stanley shrugged his shoulders at the refusals, and turned to confer with Pocock and Barker, standing behind him. As he did so, Manwa Sera spoke up.

"Master, have done with these questions. Command your party.
All our people are your children, and they will not disobey you.
While you ask them as a friend, no one will offer his services.
Command them, and they will all go".

Manwa Sera knew how a great*great chief should deal with by his feeple their great-great chiefs. If they regarded themselves as his people, they would go where they were told. Failure to the chief do so would mean that, for the time being, he had lost their confidence.

Stanley wisely tooks the advice, and instantly nominated one who had refused, Safeni, a careful, prudent Negro of medium to be his coxswain. height and enormous ears he named also Uledi, destined to follow over hundreds him through many of miles, and through many dangers, Saramba and Kirango, fellows of proved courage and resource, and six others who, on the march from Jambezi had proved themselves to possess be brave, or loyal, or both. Verte

Three days later, on 8th March 1875, Stanley said farewell to Poctock and Brker Barker, Kalulu and Mabruki, and other faithfuls he had left behind in charge of his vast caravan of men, women and stores, and set out in the Lady Alice to explore over 2000 miles - though he did not yet know the figure - of Lake Victoria coastline, lying at some thousand metres above sea reav level. The only boats, apart from native canoes, which then sailed the Lake where were the dhows of Arab traders, who were not infrequently wrecked in the severe and sudden storms which swept its waters.

This survey of the shores of Lake Victoria, discovered in 1858 by John Speke and named after the Queen of England, was one of the prime objectives of Stanley's second assay into the heart of Africa. Next he proposed to make a similar full survey of Lake Tanganyika, the northern only of which he had explored with Livingstoner. And finally he proposed to follow his great mentor's River Lualaba to its mouth, wherever that might be. Livingstone had supposed that the Lualaba would feed the Nile. Stanley, in fact, dreamed of finally settling all doubts and questions about the entire pattern of lakes and rivers in Central Africa, while at the same time, as he wrote to his publisher, Edward Marston, "not labouring for applause, but labouring to establish a confidence in me in the minds of right-minded people, which my vicious for robbed me of".

He had planned and organised his second expedition down to the last detail, using to the full the experience he had gained on the first, and all he had learned from Livingstone. His methods, he had declared, would not be Livingstones , who preferred to march with a few native boys and carriers. Stanley's preparations, rather resembled those for a military foray, which to some his massive way, envisaging rapid advance, the shooting down of whatever Africans stood in the way, inevitable loss of life among

He had hoped to find Selim stell in 2 curse flow, some that the crab interpreter had formed #6 curd taken growthing to roturn to his palestine home. Scan

his own followers. Perhaps he had been impressed by the comparison the French journal had made between himself and Napoleon. Certainly to march with Stanley meant to triumph or to die, and perhaps both.

Before he had left England, he had been inundated with presents from well wishers - watches, pistols, scientific instruments, chronometers, photographic apparatus, packages of medicine, cigars, even poems and religious tracts. Literally hundreds had offered to join his party, including several marine officers. Of such, however, he had had enough with Farquhar and Shaw. He chose only three and and men of the army sergeant type, fellows who were tough, would were obey orders unquestioning. and Two of these were the brothers Pocock - Francis and Edward - sons of a Kentish fisherman, honest, reliable, skilled with small boats. The third was the clerk of London's Langham Hotel, whose principal virtue seemed to be an overwheening desire to see Africa.

At Zanzibar and Bagomoyo, as before, he had gathered native had currency, pegazzis, askaris, his chiefs. He selected three hundred and fifty six men. of whom a hundred and twenty failed to report on the day of departure. The chiefs, and the specially picked fellows to carry the boat parts, had the privilege of privilege taking their wives along with them - a privilege more appreciated by the men, perhaps, than by the women.

who died on 17th January, and by that time eighty nine men had deserted.

The friendliness previously encountered from the natives
had been
had now becme hostility. One straggler was found with thirty
had staggered
wounds in his body, and a young Zanzibari named Soudi Etraggled
into camp with his forehead split open by a whirling knobkerrie
/knobbed stick/, to tell how he and his brother had been attacked
searching
when rearch for food, the brother having been killed. Such
had soon become
guerilla tactics soon become
guerilla tactics soon began direct attack. Stanley know what t

to deal with that. Not for nothing had he been newspaper corresagainst Red pondent on pacifying expeditions against Red Abyssinian warriors. His counter-attack had driven off the assailant natives, burned several of their villages, and supplied the caravan with several oxen, goats, and baskets of grain. But the cost had been twenty four killed and three wounded.

So short of personnel had the expedition now become that some of the loads had had to be burned. Even the chiefs had now to become porters. Yet the two hundred men and twenty five had been women remaining were relentlessly driven on the by the de their determined Bwana Mkuba. And finally, approaching Lake Victoria, they had found friendly natives again, and abundance of food.

The little boat party moved now slowly up the shores of the zakez Lake. When hostile natives threatened from the shore,

Stanly now practised the wisdom he had learned from Livingstone on Lake Tanganyika. He remained seated smiling in the back of the boat, while spears were poised at him, and intentions to kill screamed at him. He was for the nonce more concerned with taking careful notes and measurements, recording every cove, a lesson" to river and island he found, than with "teaching the natives a natives the exercising their right to resent uninvited intrusion into their territory.

Note that to was unready for a punitive forcy when he should clean such desirable.

Insert to 140.

The climate was hot and damp, the configuration a series of broken hills and jungles.

From the red earth sprang plantations of wans
undergrown by flowering shrubs
bananas, and a blaze of exacts colour

and providing perches for innumerable exotic birds, as colourful as the plant life.

The very smallness of his party - obviously no serious
threat to anyone's sovereignty - was perhaps a source of strength.

With only more or less routine difficulties, the northern end of a little under a month.

Lake Victoria was reached in tittle over a menth. He examined there the Ripon Falls, which John Speke had discovered and named, and confirmed that the waters which tumbled over them flowed northwards.

As he was about to ment order the boat to be driven westwards along the northern shore; he was halted by the appeablack rance of a cavalcade headed by a dignitary in a red robe.

"News of your coming has reached Kins, Mutesa of Bufanda", this dignitary pronounced solemnly. "I am sent by His Majesty to convey his compliments, and to invite you to his capital, Rubaga".

"The name of your King is well known in England", Stanley replied. "I myself have heard and read much of him. I welcome his invitation, and look forward to meeting so illustrious a son of Africa".

sents: bullocks from the King cotton and wire from Stanley,
though he was soon to find that there was little need for such
in Buganda. Somewhat uncertain as to what sort of reception
awaited him at the hands of Mutesa, whose reputation was that of
AS STANLEY STEPPED INTI THE TENDY ARTERY A FREET OF WAY
a man who was a mixture of sophistication and horrible cruelty,
sander rapidly approximately and surrounded him: Oarsmen
Stanley decided to assume diplomacy. He put his TONIXITEM into
erect
white robes and skull caps, hoisted sail, set Uledi in the in the
bows, and himself set, one hand surreptitiously on his pistol, set
with Safeni in the stern, shaded by a white canopy. As the
"Lady Alice" put out into the Lake, a fleet of war canoes approached, paddling rapidly, and surrounded him. Apart from the
present of the bullocks, Mutesa's intentions still seemed to

Stanley to be obscure. However, with a bare dozen companions, he had no option but to brazen out the situation, whatever it might prove to be.

The "Lady Alice" was soon effective capital, approaching the shore, where Stanley could see warriors, drawn up guns in hand, drawn up in two separate groups, a hundred yards apart, un at the water's edge. Behind them were ranged several thousand of the people of Buganda, all wearing white robes, and drawn up in two dense lines which ran perpendicular to the shore. In them back from encroaching on the empty central space were front of them. More musketeers, stood shoulder to shoulder, with drummers in front of them.

"It is peace", Safeni murmured to the Bwana Mkuba. **
"But all those guns?", Stanley doubted.

"If it was war, there would be only warriors", Safeni explained.

At the far end of the rows, Stanley could no descry, attired in beautiful robes of red, black and white, and standing under a collection of gaily colured flags, several solemn looking dignitaries. Uledi leapt ashore to hold the prow of the "Lady Alice" while Stanley stepped on land. It was the signal for hundreds of muskets to be fired into the air, for the drums to roll, and for the assembled crowds to roar great far-rolling shouts of welcome. Indeed, as Safeni had said, it was peace more than peace, active freindship.

Pausing for a moment in uncertainty what to do, Stanley saw that the dignitaries did not move. Clearly, he was expected to approach them. As at Ujiji when he had found Livingstone, he strode down the clearing between the cherring lines of people, followed by Safeni and his boatmen, only Uledi remaining behind. We bowed before the elaborately dressed elders. One of them spoke, and Safeni explained,

"The katekiro /Prime Minister/ of Buganda greets you in the name of King Mutesa".

Not to be outdone. Stanley replied, on himself to reply, "And I convey the good wishes of the Queen of England".

Insert to page 142.

strategically
The way to the royal residence, was up a long
situated at the top of a hill, was by a long
smooth road with a tall paling fence on
wither side holding back the encroachments
of palm trees and tropical vegetation.

Nearby was a circle of grass thatched huts, with in the centre of them a larger house. Thither Stanley was escorted by the government dignitaries, who entered the larger house with him, and explained that it was placed at his disposal for as long as he should like to stay at Rubaga. They questioned him closely about recent events in Europe, and the purpose of his visit.

a lowing of cattle, a bleating and And Soon after they left him, aximather gift appeared a faurteen a cackling drew him to his door. Something like exemy sixteen grats and sheep; even thirty family a mobile farmyard, a further present from Mutesa resulting from the Favourable report on the white man from the katekiro, was approaching - fourteen oxen, sixteen goats and sheep, over thirty fowls, yams, Indian corn, rice, eggs, and wine.

The whole gamut of ceremony had to be gone through. The over Buganda's ruler of waters by three million people bade Stanley to audience.

Mutesa was at that time one of the most important rings in Africa, his authority backed by 150,000 warriors, mostly armed with a variety of game of warriage, and a large fleet of war canoes.

Stanley found Mutesa surrounded by officials, from the and katekiro to, the commander-in-chief, the admiral of the fleet, the treasurer to the chief executioner, the chief brewer and the keeper of the drums. Behind the king - in his early forties, thin, tall, clean-shaven, large-eyed, restless - was a short but power-ful looking black slave. Initial greetings over, an iron stool

was provided for Stanley. Mutesa sat down, in the manner of - whose hand in marriage his emissaries to London had unsuccestingland's Queen Victoria, without ever looking behind him; but fully solicited - without ever looking behind him; but the seat which must always be ready for him was the broad back of the black slave. Stanley, too, was invited to be seated, a signal honour since no other personage was allowed to sit in the royal presence, and on his appearance all must abase themselves to the ground.

Mutesa spoke in fluent Swahili, which Stanley was bybnow proficient. He wore a tasselled red fez, a black jacket the

(grass covered by a need bloombet, and

(widowed

reveres of which were white decorated in gold, and a collarless but belted in gold. white shirt, looking like a modern single. Stanley noticed about the palace all kinds of manufactured items, bales of cotton cloth, steel knives and other tools of a western character. At the royal feet were his symbols of power - a spear, a shield and a white dog.

After an exchange of pleasanteries, Mutesa proceeded to speak to Stanley of Buganda's relations with other states, how he had established friendship with the Sultan of Zanzibar by means of a present of bullocks, receiving in exchange not only soap, brandy and gin but a quantity of guns and gunpowder, and courtiers, permission to purchase more. When he spoke, the dignatries of whom there were hundreds, in addition to two hundred wives, prositerating trated themselves, uttering and reiterating a curious cry -

"N'yanzig n'yanzig", a word implying gratitude and humility.

desirable object for conversion from his recently acquired Moslem faith to Christianity, the instrument by which Africa might be tivit civilised. It was a feature of the viewpoint of all explorers - except perhaps Livingstone - on Africa that they assumed it would never be worth more than tourist attention until it was made to look like Europe, its inhabitants to accept European culture and superstitions.

That being so, Stanley's enchantment was a delusion. Mutesa pursued the practices of his ancestors, who had found the creation of an atmosphere of dread an essential to retention of their thrones. On his accession, Mutesa had instantly burned alive some sixty of his brothers, any one of whom might otherwise have sought to depose him. Wilful, casual executions were a daily occurrence, even while Stanley was at Rubaka, though he must be presumed to have known nothing of them or, his own notions of

connected
effective methodsof discipline being xumewhat with whips and
considered
pistols, to have xpprexiated them necessary. A girl had but
to talk too loudly within the royal hearing, or a page to forget
to wehut a door, and off we we she or he would be hauled, so the
executioner.

Yet his people seemed happy enough, a happiness which was perhaps no more than fatalism but which certainly induced content. They had plenty, Stanley found, to eat and drink, their houses were large, well made conical structures of tightly woven cane and reeds, often over twelve metres high. These dwellings, were unlike most of those further south, kept out the rain, and were cool in the hote season. They were undoubtedly far better suited to the climatic conditions than the white stone monstrosities built in Uganda during the twentieth century.

cances of the people of Buganda were beautifully made constructed and up to twenty metres long. Their basketware held water, they made cloth from the bark of trees. On their feet the better sort of people worex sandals, and over their long and graceful togas many had capes of antelope skinsx so skilfully pieced together that the joins were invisible. Bodies were not disfigured with scars or paint tattoos, hands were regularly washed before meals, which consisted of fish and meat stews, fowl, sweet potatoes, maize and sugarcane, with a sort of gruel made from crushed bananas. Bananas were also the raw material from which beer was brewil. Both men and women smoked, and all were devotees of music, melodiously produced on instruments they made themselves.

The contacts Mutesa had made with other countries wax beginning to bear fruit in the introduction of the arts of writing and counting , and cultivating with the plough. But with these blessings came those less beneficial gifts of civilisation - syphilis and smallpox.

For almost exactly a month, Stanley remained in Rubaga, passing his time in, among other things, giving a series of Bible readings to the <u>kabaka</u> and his court. To a man like Mutesa, there probably appeared no inconsistency in the fact that the man who pressed on him words which described a god of love should himself make it a rule that if in order to succeed blood must be shed, then blood must be shed.

During the period of Stanley's stay, a Frenchman, Colonel

Linant de Bellefonds, arrived at the kabaka's court as an emissary from General Charles Gordon, Governor General of the Sudan.

shared de Bellefonds'

Having shred with Stanley his paté de foie gras, his sardines

inskettefonds Stanley persuaded the Frenchman
and other delicacies, he skreet to take back with him and to
despatches
despatch from Khartoum Stanley to the "Daily Telegraph", in

which he appealed for Christian missionaries to be sent to Buganda. On the day on which the first despatch was published in

London, five thousand pounds was subscribed, largely by people
who made their money out of the guns and ammunition used in

British militaryvadventures against Africans. A party of missionaries was soon got together, and despatched to Mutesa.

By the time they arrived, however, Stanley was far aways to greet them. Proceeding on his tour of Lake Victoria, he came, on the western shore, to the territory of the Karagwe, now steep, cliff-like undulating, a part of Uganda. Beyond the lake banks, sweeping, reasy grassy plains fed vast herds of cattle; represents giraffe, buffaloe and antelope roamed in their hundreds. And at night, stanley and his party watched elephant come down to the water's edge to drink, and hispatant hippopotami lumber ashore to browse. Here, Stounday formed what proved to be the only major witch what to the lake- the kiner (cagera.

Rumanika, king of Karagwe, was a vassal of Mutesa, but his little court was maintained at some distance from the lakeside. His principal eccentricity was a harem of wives who were so fat they could not stand upright; they grovelled and rolled

like seals on the floor of their house. Like it or not, they
were required constantly to suck milk from a gourd through a
straw, and if they refused were whipped by a eunuch who constantly
stood over them, and subsequently forcibly fed.

Were search—
One evening, the Stanley and his augmented party pulita
ing along the banks for a suitable place to pull in for the night.
their cares up on a heach behind which a party of natives stood
"That beach will do", Stanley pointed. "It slopes gently.
smiking a wekcomey and heakoning to them.
We can pull the canoes up. There is flat grass beyond to pithh
my tent".

"I saw warriors' heads", Safeni warned. "I think they will not be friendly. If they were, they would not hide".

"You are too suspicious", Stanley insisted. "Anyhow, we must settle somewhere." And we are strong enough to give a good account of ourselves.

The canoes were therefore beached, and preparations made

for supper. Darkness fell quickly, and no more was seen of

Safeni's men of war. The fires died down, and Stanley in his

tent retired to bed. But hardly was he asleep than he was awakened again by a loud beating on drums, sometimes quite close to

the little encampment, sometimes further away, as though an army
Stanley went outside his tent,
was manoeuvring this way and that. Thexaight was pitch black;
but it was pitch black; nothing could be seen. His own boat
warriors
crew and Mutesa's men were sitting tense beside the embers of
their fires, weapons in hand. Steadily the drumming went on,
assailing the courage of men who could but guess at - and ineviand degree of proximity
tably magnify - the numbers who threatened them.

stanley dressed, and looked to his weapons. Then he went and placed himself between his men and the menacing sounds, to wait for the dawn. At last, the first scarcely perceptible greying pall-black tightening of the sky appeared. Stanley peared into the gloom, pushed the black curand as they first decided streaks of dawn app puzzezzed the sky

det. 6 stron

tain aside, he pers foun not thirty paces away, between two and three hundred natives, in no sort of formation but all in war costume, with spears, bows and arrows, shields and long handled battlex axes. They looked at him fiercely, but said nothing.

(upward motion arm With one) sweeping xignat of his want, bent back behind him, olepusine Stanley brought his own men to their feet, in fighting posture.

An elderly man, upright, dign ried, fearless, walked towards) him from the mass of warriors epposite him. Stanley was the first to speak.

"What is the meaning of this threatening array? Is anything wrong?"

The native answ answered question with question. "What do you mean by drawing your canoes up on our beach?"

"We mean to save the canoes from wind and storm, while we rest. The canoes are bur homes. We cannot afford to lose them".

"But do you not understand this is our country?"

"Yes. But are we doing wrong? Shall we hurt the beach?"

"This is our country. We do not want strangers. You must leave at once".

"We will do as you wish, "But I shall tell the Kabaka Mutesa, and he shall decide whether any harm has been done to you or your country".

The name of Mutesa seemed somewhat to soften the native elder. "If it is food you want," Will send some bananas to that island over there. But you must leave this beach, at once".

Stanley knew his men, even with the Kabaka's reinferement, amounting to some fifty warriors, would speedily overwhelmed by the force he was facing. So the boats were rowed to the island, and some hurs later ten bunches of bananas arrived.

Far from being upset by the incident, Stanley seemed to be strangely vitalised by it. He went for a solitary walk on

the island. Released for a while from the responsibilities of behave like leadership, he felt impelled to perform a care-free youth. He leaped into the air, he advanced in great bounds, he jumped up to catch boughs under which he passed, he crawled under low branches, skipped over obstructions, and wriggled his way through undergrowth, astax as though he were playing at being a Red Indian. He paused for a moment, and spread his arms wide, and shouted arm into the dense vegetation -

"Life is wonderful! Just to be alive is joy!"

It was a pleasing demonstration of human foible in a man who seemed often to have trodden down so many of the common human emotions.

Enus dragged back to reality, Stanley dropped gingerly to earth. He turned over with his shoe the dried grass and leaves which lay around the gruesome head. He unearthed five other bearing the marks ill-concealed bodies, all granty the subjects of recent violent restore the leaves death. Stanley did not wait even to repair his own and stones which his curiosity had removed. He turned and ran back to the camp, where his party were just finishing the bananas. Breathless, he panted out to Safeni what he had seen.

The coxswain remained quite calm, He shook his head, saying,

"Better leave at once, bwana. I suspected ill intention insisted
when that man inimited we come to an island. Surely they send in their here all strangers whom they intend to butcher and rob - white sleep. They came quietly in their causes. and they have no truthe disposing of the books."

'at least they are ast cause bals' flowley thought.

Mutesa's men had overheard the exchange between Stanley and Safeni. In an instant, they were on the island beach, crowding into their canoes.

"Wait", Stanley shouted. "We are all going. But together". kabaka's
But the Raganda watermen did not heed. They shot their
canoes out into the stream, and made off northwards. Stanley
and his crew were afloat only a few minutes later in the "Lady
Alice". But they never saw their Baganda escort again.

Chapter XIV NARROW ESCAPE

Dawn broke on a bedraggled, slightly frightened party, fleeing from their enemies, deserted by their friends. All were dripping wet. The togas worn by Safeni and Uledi clung drenched to their skin. Stanleyms canopy had been taken down, his pith helmet was a soggy mass, and water still dripped from his square, dark brown beard. It was three days since they had fled from the gruesome island. They had not dared to put in to shore, where every now and again the heads of warriors appeared, and to utter the battle cry -

"Hehu-a hehu-u-uu!"

For food, they had had only what had been left of the ten bunches of bananas, and their discomfiture had been enhanced by such downpours of rain that they had had constantly to bale the "Lady Alice". Hungry and disheartened, their hopes were now raised by the belief that they must be near Bumbireh Island, of which some fifty small Mutesa had spoken to Stanley as parsers containing reversit villages. The sun came out to dry them, and for a time their very cravings of their bellies leant eagerness to their progress towards what they hoped would be a long delayed breakfast.

The sail was hoisted, but there was little breeze. The oarsmen had to try to forget their semi-starvation in the sustained effort of rowing. But breakfast came and went, without any sign of the island of hope. It was mid-day, and the heat shadeless heat almost unbearable before Uledi, in the bows, shouted

"An island - I see an island".

The exhausted boatmen redocubled their efforts in one final spurt. The island was wide, some two miles or more, and Stanley could see herds of cattle grazing on its slopes, patches of ground cultivated around groups of twenty huts.

"These are cultivators, he said to Safeni. "They will be

hospitable. Here we shall be in plenty".

The shore of the island stretched on down the lake, further of it, some eleven miles than eye would seek distant, not discernible.

"We have trade goods enough", was all Safeni's comment.

"Keep going a little longer, my good fellows", Stanley urged.

"We shall have meat, and fruit, and vegetablest. We must only find a landing place."

But at that momenty figures can

But at that moment, figures ran along the shore close beside them, and the dread cry rose among the trees and bushes,

"Hehu-a hehu-u-uu!"

Stanley and Safeni looked at one another in silence. The rest of the boat's crew instinctively stopped rowing, and reached for their guns.

"Keep moving", Stanley ordered. "I see a cove".

Opposite the inlet, the boat was stopped, while the oarsmen looked in alarm at the crowd of shouting armed men on the bank, wearing only skins round their waists. No women were to be seen.

"We are not strong enough to land and take food by force", Stanley said.

"As well die that way as of starvation", Safeni answered, with simple realism. "Besides, their threats are probably empty. Let us speak fair words - then their noise will cease".

The "Lady Alice" was rowed slowly in, Safeni steering, and Uledi standing bravely in the prow, forcing a smile.

Safeni's optimism was soon diluted. The with now familiar objection was heard from the bank.

"This is our country. Go away. We don't want strangers here"

The "Lady Alice" was in shallow water, a few yards from the shore. Safeni stood up, smiling like Uledi.

"We are hungry", he said, and reinforced his words with gestures. "We come in peace. We need food or we shall starve.

We want to make friends".

Spears earlier poised were dropped arrows were withdrawn from bow-strings, boulders held ready for throwing dropped on the ground. The natives went into a conclave, constantly turning and pointing at Stanley, one white man among a dozen blacks. The conclave broke up, most of the natives stood now smiling, their arms at ease, while a few of their number waded into the water, grinning and chattering in friendly voices.

Stanley leaned out of the boat, waving to the men and looking his pleasantees. Safeni and Uledi held out welcoming hands.

And on an instant, the natives grabbed the gunwale and the painter. They lifted the "Lady Alice" bodily into the air, heaved it out of the water, its occupants hanging on for dear life, and hauled it twenty yards over the rocky beach.

Meanwhile the warriors had taken up their arms again. Stanley found the boat surrounded by a forest of spears and leveled arrows. The men were shouting for the privilege of striking the first blow against the unwanted intruders. Stanley stood up in the boat, a revolver in each hand.

Safeni put a hand on the Bwan Mkuba shoulder. "It is useless", he said, and in that instant received a violent push behind which sent him sprawling forward among the terrified wrant coarsmen, being beaten over the shoulders with long poles. Someone took a handful of Stanley's beard, and tugged, as though he expected it to come off. Saramba kicked teleste up.

"Do not resist, men. Remain calm", Stanley showted, and sat his pistols resting on his knee, smiling, down in the boat, kooking at the two hundred or so assailants.ax

His boatmen tried to follow his example, but it is not easy to sit idle and receive unrequited blows.

Among the natives there now strode an elderly man, unarmed, striving to clam heated passions. For a while the riot and noise subsided. The natives were restrained by the voice of the elder.

6 - dot.

"Who are you?", Stanley called out in Swahili.

"I am Shekka, king of Bumbireh Island", came the answer.

Stanley dragged out from under the seat he occupied a collection of beads and wire, trying to indicate to the king that he desired to trade. For the moment, the draggerxwar was calmed. Weapons were again lowered, but a crowd of the natives remained round the boat, threatening any man who moved. Shekka walked some distance from the shore, beckoning after him a dozen or so of presumably of his chief men. Half the warriors gathered round the elders to listen, and comment noisily.

"A shauri", Safeni said, wiping blood from his mouth with his hand. "Next to wine, women and war, it is the central African's most faboured passion".

For some time the conference continued. Then an elder came down to the waterside ag and beckoned to Safeni.

"It is not safe,", Stanley said to the coxswain.

"It is our only chance", Safeni replied, grinning, and showing where his fall had cost him two teeth.

"Then for God's sake use your wit", Stanley urged.
"It is the only weapon of any use, bwana".

Safeni, a man in middle years, walked up the shore with slow, solemn dignity, followed by the rest of the natives. He stood before Shekka with hands folded across his abdomen, calm, The king with all semblance of being unafraidy. The king asked him a question. Stanley heard Safeni's voice rise and fall in measured tones, his arms making the graceful gestures of an orator. He looked like a lawyer pleading for justice - passionless, arguing, persuading. Stanley was impressed with the self-confidence of his Zanzibari coxswain.

For some half an hour the parley went on. The rest of those in the "Lady Alice" could have got away. All the warriors were listening in to the shauri. But Safeni could not be left. At

last he broke away from the encircling islanders, and walked back towards the boat, still dignified, composed, but radiant.

"It is alright, bwana. There is nothing to fear. Waxx They offer us hospitality." MAN WE MUST STAY HERE MATTY TAMOUROW

"They will sell us food?"

"All we need, bwana. And allow us to sleep ashore in safety". "Then letbthem bring the food", Kirango grumbled, faint with hunger. First

"Fixt they must finish their shauri", Safeni rebuked, in the tones of one who understands the ways of others.

But did he? Six natives rushed behind him, pushed him xxx aside, and before Stanley's men knew what was happening, seized thexe the oars of the "Lady Alice", and ran off with them. laughing, and applauded by their fellow tribeshen further off.

"This looks ugly", Stanley said. "Without oars we are at their mercy. You are sure of their friendliness. Safeni?"

"Don't worry, bwana. They are friendly. They just want to be sure"

"Sure of what?", Stanley interrupted. "First they don't want us to land. Now they want to be sure that we can't go away, it seems".

Safeni did not answer that. He only reiterated.

"Trust me, bwana. They are friendly".

"Then let them prove it by bringing food", Saramba said, and the other oarsmen mumbled their all too understandanble support.

But no food came. The natives made off inland, presumably for their dinner. Some women came to the water's edge, and laughed at the marooned party.

Safeni "That is good", Extendi said. "If hostile, they don't let Women near".

"Offer them beads", Stanley ordered.

But the women rejected Exfentix the advances attempted by

Insert to page 155.

"Look, bwana". It was Uledi's cry.

Stanley followed the young chief arm, and saw a brace of ducks, flying low towards them. Without a thought as to both barrels consequences, Stanley raised shot-gun to shoulder, and fired.

But at the last minute the birds swung upwards, to safety while Stanley was re-loading. The men in the boat groaned. Two ducks would have been little enough between them - but little was better than nothing. In the peak

The heat was overwhelming. Some of the kwat men lay down in the boat. For a moment Stanley's head fell forward one his chest

Safeni and Uledi, beads in hand. The women backed away, laughing

'We no take beads from dead mon's

That was hardly encouraging, and still no food came. In the peak hours of heat, the men lay in the bottom of the boat. Even Stanley let his head fall forward on his chest

The loud, deep boom

Me was awakend of war drums

Stanley was

boat. The sleeping oarsmen scrambled on to their thwarts. Uledi was pointing inland, where a long line of natives, their faces smeared with black and white lines and figures, were cresting the hill above the beach.

"Some sort of war dance, perhaps?", Stanley suggested.

But this time Safeni's optimism deserted him. The warriors
were waving their weapons and shouting in warlike fervour. Safeni,
standing up in the beached "Lady Alice", shook his head mournfully,
admitted,
the very picture of a disappointed politician, and uttered in
terms understatement.

"Nay, bwana. Truly this is trouble". They heard form gem, they thought it was a challenge".

A tall warrior detached himself from the capering horde, and rushed down to the beach. Finding himself unmolested, he gathered in his arms a drum which Uledi had put on the stones to give himself more room to lie down. The warrior then ran back a little distance, turned, and shouted,

"If you be men - prepare to fight"

To Stanley the words were almost a relief. Safeni was no better at fighting than he - probably not so good. The Dwana Mbaba could now take control. This was the sort of argument, however strong might be the opposition, which he understood and knew how to conduct. He jumped on to the beach and turned to his men.

Now we know where we are", he said. "If I try to save you, & "will you do exactly as I bid? No arguing? No hesitating?".

"Command, Bwana", Saramba said. "We will do anything. It is formour lives - and yours".

at having Safeni sat dumbfounded ky wir been tricked.

"Do you think you can push this boat into the water, over the stones?", Stanley asked his men.

"Yes. bwana".

(and with wheeli in the bows?) "Just as she is - fully loaded" He pointed to the advancing warriors advancing down a grassy, tree-dotted slope.

"Before those men reach us?" The warriors were not specially

hurrying. The strangers had no oars. They could not get away.

**Certainly bwana",

Let the war ritual be fully played out. Stanley's men answered.

"Then out of the boat every man. Here, #Ledi, you take

hold here. And you Saramba. And Kirango ... " He placed every man in position.

Stanley began to load his guns, saying the Safeni the while.

"You are not frightened of them?"x.

Safeni clenched his fist. "Give me a chance, bwana. I will show them - and you - if I am frightened".

. "Then take these cloths - pretty they are - on your arm. Walk up the hill towards the fighting men. Open the cloths one not as by one, unconcerned, as the though you were showing them to the warriors, but simply admiring them yourself. But listen hard all the while. I shall call out to you when all is ready. Then throw the cloths in front of you - and fly. If your feet are not fleet, they will be the death of you. You understand?"

"Every word. Fine, bwana. I go".

Stanley's guns were xxxxx ready - his elephant rifle, his double-barrabled shot gun, his pistols, and two or three rifles belonging to the men. The warriors were drawing nearer, but slowly, still xxx pointing with spears at the white man who thought a few bullets would stop them. Stanley squinted, measuring the

measuring the distance between them and the boat, and watching Safeni approach them, unconcerned, dignified.

"Take a firm hold", he said to the men by the reat. "When I say push', heave with all your might. Break the boat rather than stop. It's life or death".

Safeni was fifty metres or so away. The natives wavered, wondering at this cool approach. A surrender perhaps? Taking one of the cloths from under his arm, he shook it out in front of him in leisurely fashion. Right hand close to left hip, left hand held wide, he examined the cloth. With a flick, he rolled it up, and repeated the act with a second cloth. The natives stopped, spellbound as by a conjuring act.

3

"Now boys, ready", Stanley said in a stage whisper. "Push", towards the water the lunge Stimulating a tug-of-war. and he made the gesture of a man controlling a tug-of-war.

His oarsmen bent backs, strained arms, heaved, grunted. The boat moved, stopped, moved, gathered motion, her keel plowing and crunching through the stones. Safeni with indeed the rapidity of a conjurer seeking to deceive the eye, changed one cloth after another. But only for a few seconds did he divert the warriors' eyes from their prey. As they saw the boat moving, they leapt wildly into the air, and launched themselves down the final slope with an exultant yell.

The "Lady Alice" was half in the water. Stanley jumped into his seat, facing the encoming natives, rifle to his shoulder. "Safeni. Safeni. Run", Stanley shouted.

Dropping his cloths as though they had turned hot, gathering his toga round his dark brown knees, Safeni fled before the charg-warriors - the ing indeed like a conjurer whose trickk had been denounced.

The boat glided on the water, splashed far out with the boatmen impetus of the shoving. The bantmen clung to the sides, and scrambled over the gunwale, helped by Stanley and blech. Sarama was for a time left floundering.

Safeni, better at textile display than running, was being rapidly overhauled by a tall warrior, his spear poised. The

spear was drawn back for the fixent Safeni did not see it, he heard only the pounding bare feet behind him, theyells of the thwarted islanders. Stanley pressed the trigger. The spearman threw his arms wide, stumbled, fell on his face. The bullet went right through him, and laid low another close behind.

Safeni had reached the edge of the lake. He hesitated a moment, struggling to rid himself of his impeding toga.

"Jump in, Safeni.", Stanley shouted.

As the natives closed behind him, drawing their bows, he took the plunge. The warriors shouted in fury at having lost their quarry. The "Lady Alice" was still only a thirty metres from the shore. As Stanley took Saramba by the arm, and helped him aboard, the first arrow struck the gunwale, and hung there, quivering. Another pinged into the mast. Several fell in the was swimming water. Safani strongly, but the boat was moving further and further from the shore. A rain of arrows fell round him, but none found a mark.

Stanley took steady aim and fired his rifle into the massed bodies on the bank. Several of the boatmen, deft with firearms, Half a dozen moaning followed him. Several warriors fell shrieking and menaing, on the beach, or face down in the water, bloodying the lake. The others paused in their arrow fire, but did not retreat. Their virtually interval gave the "Lady Alice" time to drift winest out of range. Stanley and his men reloaded their guns, fired a second volley.

"Anyone hurt, bwana?", was his first question, when he had emptied his mouth of lake water.

"None, I believe", Stanley answered.

Guns again reloaded, the boatmen were for firing another volley.

"It's long range now", Stanley restrained them. "Better

6 _ dot,

to tear up the bottom boards of the boat, and use them as paddles".

But the Ruxx attack was not over. The furious natives dashed along the shore to where canoes were drawnx up against a tongue of land jutting out into the lake, a hundred yards from the cove where the "LadyvAlice" had been molested. And danger threatened from another quarter, danger which made the boatmen show terror for the first time.

Two large hippopotami, their great mouths expectantly open, were advancing towards the drifting boat.

"Out of the mauther of savages into the mouths of hippos",
Stanley said, seeking to perpetrate one of his very occasional
and somewhat weak jokes.

nearest hippopotamus was a bare ten yards away. Half the boatpartly torn up hakfatarana
men, were war cowering on the fixerx floor boards of the
"Lady Alice". The rifle spoke, and the ball hit the amphibian
neatly between the eyes. He disappeared. His following companion came on, but met the same deadly, point-blank aim.
Stanley

Uledi was standing in the bows of the boat, rifle raised. He warrior fired, and toppled one wars into the water.

Uledi fired again, missed. Stanley dropped a bowman.

Uledi found his mark, and the falling warrior tipped his companions into the water. Others of the boatmen, took recovered from their hippopotamus fixet fright, fired at the bobbing heads in the water, until several disappeared.

"They turn back. They turn back", Safeni shouted.
Other canoes which had put off from the shore were making

for greater safety.

A solitary voice came to Shanley's party across the water.

"Go, then - and die in the Nyanza!".

It was an injunction which seemed more than likely to be men of the fulfilled. The expedition were in an open boat, without without tasking was and the question, without without a crowded that the sail was of use only with a following wind. They had been over two days without a bite of food, and dared not set foot ashore to search for it. Sore trials still lay ahead.

They were in a dead calm

manage as paddles that progress was made at less than a mile calm an hour. The clam was succeeded by a gale they emerged from it within sight of an island another storm blew them away before they could reach it hunger made every action scene leaden, the whole reach and occasion seem unreal they hardly knew whether it was day or night, and when rain fell in torrents even Stanley scarcely noticed it, until it was found necessary to bale out... it was macabre, this progress of men all but hardy of whom were deady scarcely able to wield the improvised paddles, the weaker fit only to lie in the boat in a stupor

They had been sewenty six hours without food before at in full possession of his faculties, last they Safeni, tough in his middle years, seeming to be sussioned by some inner power, in full possession of his faculties, at they some inner power, in full possession of his faculties, steered the all but drifting tained by some inner power, in full possession of his faculties, last they seeming to be sussioned by some inner power, in full possession of his faculties, last term of his faculties, and slow and stumble with power to the shores of an island. The bows of the boat grated on a sandy bottom. One by one, the men who could stand stumbled on to the beach, then with prodigious efforts, and slowly, dragged out their companions. All sank to the ground, except stanley, Safeni and Kirango.

Stanley made a great effort to recover himself.

"Make a fire", he said to Safeni. "One or two of these fellows can help yout. Kirango and I will find food".

"But inhabitants?", Safeni protested.

"We may as well die one way as another", Stanley said, forgetting how hard they had, little more than twenty four hours back, sought to place themselves beyond the reach of one of the hands of death.

The island proved to be uninhabited. Stanley and Kirango walked far before at last they put up a brace of ducks, about which the gun this time made no mistake. Back in the camp, several of the boatmen were found to have recovered sufficiently to go also in search of food. They returned with two bunches a quantity of. of bananas and what Stanley later described as axquantity of "luscious berries resembling cherries". Stanley meantime had opened some coffee he had received from the Frenchman Bellefonds.

At last, they sat down to food, which might seem somewhat inadequate fare for starving men. Yet Stanley described the occasion as "one of the most delicious evenings I have ever spent".

The meal over, he lit his pipe. Then he rose with a cup of coffee in his hand, and walked beyond the little circle of feasting men. He poured the coffee on to the ground, saying, "I name this bountiful bit of land - Refuge Island"

Chapter XV

Stanley's Revenge.

After no negligible vicissitudes, Stanley arrived back at one of his party his base camp, Frank, on 6th May, 1975, without waxing kest a hawing been lost or even suffered any major injury. But the smiling faces of Kalulu and Frank Pocock which now greeted him Those loyal henchmen were simply reflected no such good fortunex. Mut simple gladness that the Five responsibility might now be shifted to other shoulders. Wakruki pegazzis had died of dysentery, as also the bullheaded chief Mabruki, whose good humoured faithfulness was such as no expedition commander could lose without painful regret.

"And where is Barker?", Stanley asked, looking round.
Frank
RYECTERIOR POCOCK and Kalula shrugged shoulders, and averted
their eyes. It was Manwa Sera who spoke up.

"Gone, too, Bwana", he said. "Fever. Twelve sunsets ago".

"Poor Frederick", Stanley commented. "Was it for that he
must see Africa? Poor, decent, honest fellow".

"He good man, Bwana", Manwa Sera added.

been eminently successful. It had proved, what some geographers the waters previously seen, that Waxthousand wites of separetely from their northern and southern extrematies were indeed one vast lake. In addition, it the existence of had established a single outlet, at the Ripon Falls, and a single inlet, the Kagera River. Thus the theory of the Lake Victoria being the main source of thew aters of the Nile received support, if not final proof, and it became probable that the Kagera, or some upper branch of that river, was the try source.

Desirous, now, of pursuing his investigations as far as Lake set about albert, north west of Lake Victoria, Stanley keyan to obtaining sufficient lake worthy canoes to convey his entire following to Mutesa's court. His efforts were punctuated by three bad attacks

of fever, which reduced his weight to under fifty kilogrammes. A friendly tribe produced, however, the requisite number of canoes, and traded him also grain, millet, maize, sesame and rice sufficient to feed the party until they reached Uganda.

"We will not rely on local supplies this time", Stanley said grimly to Safeni.

By June 20th, 1875, all was ready. The canoes were pushed out into the lake, with their loads of food and trade goods, and over two hundred people. The waters were more like a sea than a lake. Yellow sand beaches and wooded slopes ran down to the shore. Isaands and promontories were dotted here and there, and the distant landscape was detted with occasional rugged, jagged peaks. The vast scale of everything was impressive; the considerable heights looked like piles of sugar on an enormous tray. the age-old forests like toy plantations. Northwards, the endless seemed to stream over the seeming sheet of water was swallowed up in the horizon, taking on the colour of the sky, blue now but later unders storms to turn grey and almost black. To Stanley's ears came to eame the continuous slapping of wavelets on reeds and papyrus, the whirring of countless insects, fire-flies and crickets, the faint cry of the ibis /threskiornis aethiopica/ nesting in low bushes. Every now and then the long neck of a darter /anhinga anhinga/, greenish, glossy black, would come writhing at them through the water.

The first day's canoeing was almost idyllic, with sunset integrated seeming to explode in a glowing blaze of light which made lake and sky. when the men were mostly inexperienced with boats, and little flotilla the party was still some distance short of a group of islands on which Stanley planned to spend the night. Darkness [mostless, pitch leach.] fell like a curtain, Stanley lit a candle, and stood up in the back of the leading "Lady Alice" to wave it as a beacon. He shouted his usual) threats of retribution on any the occupants of

6 - 6/27.

any canoe which fell out of line. Progress was slow, but for two or three hours comparatively certain and without incident. Then, suddenly, a muffled splashing, and cries of ...

"The boat Bwana Mkuba the boat"

Stanley turned to Safeni,

"Turn towards the sound", he ordered; and to the oarsmen, mean
"Hurry, fellows - it may be life or death".

He strained his eyes to see ahead. Safeni skilfully avoided one or two canoes proceeding forward.

See, "Se Bwana", he pointed.

Dark objects were bobbing on the water round them, the heads and two women of men from a foundered canoe. One by one, they were dragged aboard the "Lady Alice". Last of all came Kirango, who had been in charge. He threw himself on his knees at Stanley's feet, begging that he should not be beaten.

"Where is your cloth, your ammunition, and the 400 lbs of grain you carried?", Stanley asked sternly.

Kirango, hands on the gunwale, peered hopelessly over the side, into the apaque, all-swallowing waters of Lake Victoria.

Safeni had turned the boat, and the oarsmen were bending their backs to regain position at the head of the convoy. Before they were in the lead, the same cry was heard anew -

"The boat oh Bwana the boat".

Once more they steered for the spot, Stanley tearing pages from a book he had been reading in the afternoon, and lighting it them to constitute a flare. More heads of struggling, floundering men and women, more floating bales of cloth, another upturned canoe. The men and women and the cloth were crowded into the "Lady Alice", but more grain and five guns lay on the bottom of the Lake.

"If we get only a slight breeze", Stanley commented to the did nest.
Safeni, too concerned for safety to berate Saramba, the commander of the lost cance, "we shall be in the same case as the others".

"And who will pull us out?", Safeni asked gloomily. "I can drown if I must - but to be supper for a hippotamus", and he shuddered.

hands

And what would happen if another cance overturned? The Not expedition with a depleted number of cances. He cupped his round his lips and bawled out,

"If your canoes are in danger - throw grain and beads overboard. Cling yourselves to the canoe. Wait for help. We will come to you. Have no fear".

His warning was but just in time. Again the panic cry arose,

"MEBwana, the canoe is sinking. Quick, come here. Bwana, we cannot swim".

wade the "Lady Alice" follows

Again Safeni turned in the direction of the cries.
But even as he did so, from the other side came splashings,
panic shouts,

"Come to us, bwana, or we die. Bring the boat, bwana".

The little flotilla was becoming dismayed. The canoes they had bought were proving rotten, unfit for anything but brief fishing forays. Stanley faced the prospect of twisng losing not only his water transport but his stores and half his people as well.

"You still in canoes", he shouted, "follow me to the islets as fast as you can. And you who are in trouble - cling to your canoes until we return. Cling for your lives".

As Safeni turned the boat northwards, and Stanley urged the carsmen to greater efforts and the surplus passengers to remainstill, so that the "Lady Alice" should not ship water, he heard the cry,

"But hippopotamus, bwana"

He had to ignore it. There was no alternative.

The event was made slightly less terrifying by the moon

coming up. It showed Stanley the island just ahead of them.

But still the piteous cries reached him -

"Bwana bring the boat"

"We sink, bwana"

"We drown"

"Hippopotamus"

The passengers were unceremoniously driven ashore on the island. There was no time to investigate it. Then the goods were heaved on to the land.

"Back as fast as we can go", Stanley urged his boatmen.

The moonlight now showed them the way, and two canoes speeding past them to the island.

"Unload quickly, and follow us back", Stanley shouted to them.

"It is what we intend", came the cheery voice of the least.

"We will follow you, bwana," Manwa Sera echoedy from the second canoe.

The rescue work was soon going apace. Vledi, with his Puck's brother Shamuri, soon came to join in, followed by Manwa Sora's Kalulu worked like a woman pucking for washing out of astronom. Canoe. Every man and woman was safely dragged out of the water.

The cry of "Hippopotamus" had expressed the Negros' fears rather than the actuality. But five canoes were left floating bottom upwards. A case of ammunition, 1200 pounds of grain, and five guns lay on the bed of the Lake.

There was nothing for it that night but to make fires, get
Frank Pocock
supper, and sleep. But Stanley, and his when and the chiefs
held a conference.

"How do we proceed?", Stanley asked.

Manwa Sera suggested that one party travel on the shore, and as many as win possible, including the men, in the canoes.

"Our welcome is too uncertain", Stanley objected. "I do not wish to risk a fight. I shall want all our askaris a little

later". On that cryptic warning he did not now elaborate.
Pocock
"Then the only way is to go forward in relays", Safent
said.

That is surely
"SwxIxthink"; right", Stanley agreed. "I will ahead in

the morning, Frank, with such canoes as we have. You will stay
I will find
here.until the unn a camp site, and send the boats back for you".

For two or three days, they proceeded in this clear limping fashion. Stanley was all the time becoming more abstracted, more inclined to shout at his men, as though some scheme was occupying his mind, and delay fretting his nerves. But he told no one, not even Frank Pocock what was biting him. Only, one morning before he led the advance party from the shore, he said, thoughtfully, 6 Kalulu,

"We must be very near Bumbireh".

Then, when the canoes returned to Pocock to take forward the second load, Uledi, in charge of them, said,

"Bwana very happy. Kabaka Mutesa has six sent war canoes to search for him. We meet them. Chief Sabadu in command".

when Pocock joined his commander, he found his mood one delivered in the dreaded name of Mutesa, of elation. With the help of Sabadu's threats, a mainland tribe had been recruited as allies to the Bwana Mkuba. Stanley pointed to the canoes of the tribe, paddling towards Bumbireh Island,

"That's strategy", Stanley said.
"To achieve what?" fronk asked.

Pocock knew better than to question him. So he had to wait "Time well skow" Stanley answered, and walked away to know just what the strategy involved.

A few hours later the tribesmen returned.

"They've got him", Stanley said, standing on the shore, watching the canoes approach.

Pocock could no longer restrain curiosity.

"Got Whom?"

"Shekka, self-styled king of the Bambireht. It was his

people we fell foul of coming back from Buganda, when Safeni did his act. I told you about it".

"Are you taking Shekka to Mutesa?"

Time usel Star" was again
"You'll see was all Stanley's answer".

Shekka and two of the elders who had taken part in the two months or so back shauri to which Safeni had been bidden at the previous meeting were led ashore, Sabadu's warriors acting as escort.

"It was easy", they said. "He came down to the shore at our approach. We made a dash ashore, grabbed him and the other two. We were back in mid-stream before his warriors realised what was happening. One of our men was killed by an arrow. But it was easy".

Stankey interviewed Shekka, who insisted that when, after their previous meeting, Stanley's gun head been heard, he had thought that some of his people were being attacked. Hance his mass retaliation. Stanley brushed the explanation aside as an excuse. He had made up his mind what he would do, and was not to off by any even though it might be put offxhyxxxxx tribal king's story, eventhough it might what had been happen to accord with Safeni's on-the-spot estimate of the situation.

the living Jack fluttering in Kalulu's hands in the bows,

The next morning, he was early in his bath.) He proceeded
to load all his guns, Frank Pocock was ordered to gather such
of the expedition's askaris as had guns. These, with Mutesa's
men set out in the canoes, led by the "Lady Alice", in which
Shekka, his hands bound, eat kexiste Stanley and Safeni. Pocock

was left behind.

"This is not you warrel", Stanley explained. "Besides,

this is not your quarrel"

The little fleet of canoes we were soon in sight of Bumbireh island, at the very sight of which Stanley's jaw set hard, we and he laid a gun across his knees. Shekka threw himself on to the floor of the boat, grovelling before the Bwana Mkuba, begging

for the lives of his people. Stanley, determined to show no weakness, pushed the king over with the butt of his rifle, then told Safeni to pick him up.

"I shall do what it is necessary to do", was all his answer. The Bambireh came crowding down to the bank in their hundreds, shouting for their king, It was just as Stanley had planned it. That That solid mass of black flesh incited his anger further, raised in him something like a lust for blood. No ket "Steer to within thirty yards of the shore", he told Safeni.

The canoes followed the "Ladyx Alice". ("Tell them they are Shekka. to surrender, Stanley ordered Safenix

But the king who would grovel for the lives of his people scorned to dishonour wantd not dishmank them for his own. He shook his greying, curly head.

"Then the consequences be on you", Stanley said. those of his Immediately, he stood up in the boat, ordering wis men men who had gune to use them.

"Fly, fly for your lives", Shekka yelled to his people.

Stanley fired the first shot, to be followed by a salvo from his own men and Mutesa's warriors, too. A duzem or more Bumbireh of the Bunizek fell. But their king's warning saved hundreds, who had on the instant fled, making a work difficult target. moving away from the guns.

made as though to shout Exfert Shekka perened him mouth again. Safeni struck him on the mouth, and king of the Bumbireh toppled into the water.

"Leave him there", Stanley said, as some of the boatmen stretched out hands to help the king aboard.

Shekka struck out for the shore. Stanley's eye followed th him, and saw an ominous, bulky square, bulky nose not far behind. He put a bullet just above the nose. The bulky figure sank. The king swam on. And Stanley ordered his men to go closer in. * the shore

6 det

"A poor bag, so far", he said to Safeni. "But when Shekka lands, they will crowd to the banks. That will be our opportunity".

Shekka was wading on to the beach. Stanley held his men's fire, but kept the boats moving inshore. The natives, fearing an attempt to retake their king, fired shot arrows at the attackers, but they fell harmless into the water. I Stanley sharply turned the "Lady Alice" broadside to the shore. The Sabadh's cances imitated the manoeuvre, and as they came into line at the same time that the Bumbireh were welcoming their king, Stanley fired let go with all his fire power. The natives dropped by the score, screaming and yelling. Terrified by mass slaughter, the natives. Shekka among them, turned and raced inland, taking cover behind trees, seeking the safety of rising ground. A hail of bullets from a second volley followed them, striking down the laggards.

"It is enough", Stanley said with satisfaction. "I have got my revenge. Perhaps they will be more hospitable the next time a white man comes this way".

Truly? He led his flotilla out into the Lake. were not those of Livingstone, who himself had frit from a similar senseless massacre perpetrated by Arabs at the town of Nyangwe, west of Lake Tanganyika, and as a result of it intensified his deliberate. pleas for suppresion of the slavers. / It The xxxxx with punitive assault on the Bumbireh was one of the blackest blots on the record warlike welcome to his of Henry Morton Stanley. Whether their previous warlike approace first visit to their island was prompted by his own thoughtlessness or not, there could be no justification in such senseless, vindictive folly as the introduction of terror methods against a primitive people desiring only to be left alone to their pashypocrisy toral pursuits. It made MUNNERSE of Stanley's Bible reading, and his protestations about the white man's duty to "civilise"

ATRICAL

he

When Stanter told the story to Frank Pocock, the young man whistled, and said,

"That will make an outcry in England".

"I am not concerned with outcries", Stanley answered, insensitively forgetting that he had expressed a desire to re-establish his name among his detractors. "I go about my business in the way that seems to me necessary".

Necessary? That it was necessary, it would have been hard to convince Livingstone, who himself had fled from a similar horrifying blood bath perpetrated by Arabs at Nyangwe, west of Lake Tanganyika, and as a result of it intensified his pleas for the suppression of the slavers - enemies of civilisation.

The deliberate, punitive assault on the Bumbireh was not necessary. It was one of the blackers spots on the record of Henry Morton Stanley, despite the challenging defence which he wrote in his book "Through the Dark Continent": "The savage only respects force, power, boldness and decision" He desired the substitute of the Bumbur Bumbireh, only revenge. Whether the warlike welcome to his first visit to their island was prompted by his own thoughtlessness in firing at duck or not, there could be no justification for the introduction of terror methods against the propied desiring only to be left alone to their pastoral and cultivating pursuits. It made hypocrisy of Stanley's Bible reading, and his protestations about the white man's duty to "civilise" Africa.

The entire second traversing of Lake Victoria was to prove a waste of time and effort. Arrived at Rubaga, Stanley found Mutesa in no condition to assist him in his onward journey to Lake Edward. The Kabaka was heavily engaged in preparations to subdue to a rebellious subject tribe, the Wavuma. He had to wait until New Years's Day, 1876, before the Mutesa had conquered his

enemies, and was able to appoint a force two thousand strong to advance with him to Lake Edward. But, not engaged in the concerns of their own people, the warriors proved unreliable, unwilling to fight in a cause they could not comprehend against two the march proceeded towards tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became increasingly hostile as they march two tribesmen who became to Stanley.

"Why must we gown, and die?", he asked.

"Because I wish to reach Lake Edward", Stanley answered.

"And if you get to the great lake, what will you do with it? What will be the good of getting there?", the Chief asked.

That was not a question easy for an explorer to answer to one who could not be expected to understand his point of view.

"It must be enough that it is my wish to get there", Stanley said.

"But that is not enough for us", the Chief persisted. "My men will go no further. They will die for the Kabaka, but for no one else".

The next morning the Chief led his warriors eastwards, in the direction of Lake Victoria. Stanley had no option but to abandon, for once, a project. In angry frustration, he who had Before been leader, now followed. But not as far as wax Buganda. At Lake Victoria was reached, the Eake wide, the expedition turned southwards, marching without major interference until Ujiji was reached. The Arabs remembered Livingstone's friend, and gave him a cordial welcome.

Frank Pocock now once more found himself base commander, left behind while Stanley, with Safeni, Uledi, Manwa Sera and nine others made a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 51-day tour of Lake Tanganyika. Their greatest trials were bad storms, which tossed the "Lady Alice" like a cockleshell, and many times threatened to tip her crew into the water. The shore natives, however, were for the most part friendly, and the circumnavigation - the second of Stanley

cal objectives, enabling Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, formerly ill-defined blobs on the map, to be placed with certainty and

drawn with some accuracy. But the most formidable task still lay the tracing of the course of the River Lualaba. Living-ahead - to axxexixix whether Eining-ahead - to believe, because he stone had believed, or forced himself to believe, because he faxty the Nikey ax perhaps the Nixexx ax exem the Rengar desired that it should be so, that the Lualaba was the Nile. But he had been plagued by doubts. "I am oppressed", he had written,

"with the apprehension that after all it may turn out that I have been following the Congo".

Lualaba - Nile or Congo? That was the question which Stanley if not always willing, and his gallant/followers now set out to answer, moving westwards furthest towards Nyangwe, the furtherst point down the river which Livingstone had reached.

Chapter XVI Bloodshed on the Lualaba.

The Arabs of Nyangwe strongly advised Stanley against an attempt to follow the course of the River Lualaba. The tribes along the banks were reported fierce and intractable, the river itself dangerous, in places scarcely navigable. Traders in slaves and ivory would not enter those lands for profit - why, they asked, uncomprehending, should anyone be so foolish as to risk his own and other lives just in order to see where a river went to. Did it make sense?

could not resist, even though his men were reluctant and he was the expeditions own other two boats had been lost on Lake not able to obtain a single canoe to supplement the Lady Alice. Victoria.

He brushed aside all horror-filled tales, all warnings of the loss of life his party must sustain. Opposition, danger tax - those he maintained were the normal concomitants of exploration.

Rates of pay to pegazzis and askaris took such risks intox account. And for himself - he had set himself a task and would complete, or perish.

One Arab trader there was, and he the richest, most influpracts the greatest slave trader the world has and known,
ential of them all, who, though he too tried to dissuade Stanley
from a venture he thought doomed to failure and devoid of worthwhile object, was fascinated by the explorer's persistence, by
his very stubbornness and devotion to his mission. He had at
his call virtually innumerable natives, endless stores, unlimited
resources. Stanley fastened on to him like a leech, sitting day
after day in his house in Nyangwe trying to persuade him to accomapny him at least part of the way down the river.

This man was Mohammed bin Sayed, generally known as Tippu Tib, a nickname acquired from an affliction of the eyes which made him constantly blink. Tippu Tib was tall, dark-skinned, black-bearded, handsome, with gleaming white teeth beautifully

Insert 1 to page 175.

- a friendship and trust which, in view of the nature of the man, may be taken as some indication of the purposes of the explorers and their financial backers.

Insert 2 to 175.

Stanley's morality as an explorer, in nowhere were clearly revealed than in his accepting the assistance of this smalmy bandit, who made no secret of his vile trade and the methods he employed in prosecuting it.

Africa like a wealthy Arab in Zanzibar - spotlessly white toga, hilt brilliant red fez, dagger gleaming with jewels and wrought in filigree. Howas intelligent, thoughtful, an able organiser, ruthless in the achievement of his aims, cunning in his deceptions. He expressed admiration for European civilisation, and eagerly helped all white men he met - even Livings tone, bent though the Doctor had been was on destroying the slave trade, source of Tippu Tib's wealth. suave, polished.

This tycoon of the heart of Africa, with a splendid house in Zanzibar which was the terminus of a network of caravans operating tox the borders of the Congo, was the scourge of the natives. Some forty years old when Stanley first met him, he was one quarter Negro and three quarters Arab by blood. The Negroid REATURES facial features had come out in him. The basis of his for tune was his own-devised method of obtaining slaves and ivory. He would enter a new territory and make friends with one tribe, offering to help them in their feuds with neighbours. Having subdued surrounding tribes, he would with great show of justice apportion the captured slaves and ivory as between himself and Then, he would pick a quarrel with the ally, turn on him and destroy him, take the rest of the slaves and ivory, together with a "bonus" from the latest victim, and make the slaves carry the ivory back to Zanzibar. His principal expenditure was oh musket balls and powder. He and his raiders killed thousands of men, women and children and sold thousands more into Endless which only death could end. His slogan was "in Africa the gun is king "x - and the aim of the gun was Wealth for Tippu Tib.

This was the man whose cultured, polished manners won for him the friendship and trust of European explorers. This was the man whom Stanley at last persuaded, to in return for a payment of 5000 dollars, to take 700 followers and accompany him for at least sixty marches down the River Lualaba. Tippu Tib hoped

Mary Mary

by accompany; eta olite many

from which to abdut his human plunder

to open up new regions for his nefarious trade, but also he was genuinely desirous of seeing this intrepid Anglo-American explorer in action.

On November 5th, 1876, an array of close on a thousand men, women and children marched almost due north out of Nyangwe, for tennweary months, following the course of the enigmatic river which was to be the swallowing up those who constant and menacing companion, fuxximixery months; the took with it the slightest liberty. Beside Stanley, carrying his gun, strode the now tall and lithe Kalulu. Close behind were Then came the carriers of the sections of the "Lady Alice". Safeni and the increasingly responsible Uledi. In the rear Pocock of Stanley's own party came Frank Rousek and Manwar Sera, with behind them the long file of Tippu Tib's warriors. One of the great epics of African adventure had begun.

The expedition swung singing and chanting on its way through open, easy country for the first day of their march. But the very next day their troubles began. They reached the gloomy forest of Mitamba. Entering, the expedition was almost at once brought to a halt. In front of them was thick, matted packed vegetation jungle, the undergrowth beneath the tall trees impenetrable, thick the way between giant trunks. Tippu's men with axes were called up from the rear, set to cutting a path through the solid mass of overgrowth and undergrowth. That day, they advanced barely five miles.

The following day they did no better. Three quarters of the party spent most of the time standing or sitting, waiting for the minority to free a path. Stanley freeted and fumed, urging the hatchet men to greater efforts, more rapid work. But the jungle got thicker, and the work of clearance slower still. The overgrowth was so thick that it shut out not only the light, but the air too. Breathing became a succession of gasps. Struggling over felled trees, tearing aside uprooted brush was itself a heavy, took exhausting toil. But slashing and cutting at the

301 anoled

impeding lushness of tropical abundance - that became a strangling task. In the first week, the expedition got only forty miles from Nyangwe.

Tippu Tib Went to Stanley's tent.

"This is senseless", he urged. "My men cannot go on. You are courting death for yourself and your people".

"I do not think of death", Stanley answered. "That possibility is ever with me - like the beat of my heart. I think only of my task".

"Your task may be important to you", Tippu Tibr allowed.

"But I must tell you that to me it is nothing. I see no profit me".

in this journey - for you or for wower diplomacy

Stanley essayed flatteryx

"But my European friends will think highly of you if you help me - scorn you if you fail me".

"And will their good opinion benefit me, or their scorn harm me?", Tippy Tib asked.

"They are in principle against slavers", Stanley answered.

"But if you are known to help Europeans - they will forgive you much".

"I am still uncertain of the value of their forgiveness, or the want of it", Tippu Tib demurred.

"It has been known", Stanley said, "for men of wealth and position to be given high preferment when the white man's soldiers, and missionaries, and governors follow where the explorers have blazed the path".

"And what sort of position", Tippu Tib began.

"There are Governorships of provinces", Stanley interrupted, carefully watching for the effect of his words. "Very often rich trading concessions, too. Important decorations, even knighthoods".

So the discussion went on for two hours. Tippu Tib resis-

ted. Stanley cajoled and tempted. And at last Tippu agreed to go on for at least another twenty marches.

"But we can no longer carry that boat of yours", Tippu Tib

"My men carry that - not yours", Stanley objected.

"But my men have to cut twice as wide a path because of it", Tippu explained.

Rather than risk upsetting his escort, Stanley conceded the point.

"Then I wall take the 'Lady Alice' on the river", he said, "and you must command the land force".

The former boat crew was gathered together, with Safeni this time as coxswain, Safeni required to help Frank Pocock and Manwa Sera on the shore. Kalulu took Uledi's former place in the bows of the boat.

For some time the natives of whose ferocity they had been warmed kept severely out of sight. At the end of one days's marching and sailing, Tippu Tib, who had found a village near the meeting point urged Stanley to accompany him to it.

There was a native in sight either in the long street

flanked by conical, xxx grass roofed huts, or in the dwellings hungry and goats
themselves or the yards where xxxxxx cattle were ke lowed and
cried. The villagers had fled at the news of the approach of so
large a caravan. But the street was xxxxxx decorated at intervals with human skulls. The huts and yards were littered with
gnawed human bones.

"Have your men seen this?", Stanley asked.

"Only a party of scouts. They called me to see", Tippu Tib replied.

"And my men?" Stanley persisted.

"Not to my knowledge".

"Then I beg you not to tell them", Stanley said, thanh he realised that every many in the column would som know.

Insert to page 179.

But Figpu Tib himself, who acquired tens of thousands of slaves by treachery and massacre, who dragged his acquisitions, male and female, from tribe and family and own established ways of life to sell them into a life-long bondage of toil and humiliation - this bully Tippu Tib, craven at heart, was terrified at the thought of the reprisals which might be taken against him.

"But you see what we are marching into", Tippu said.

"It is no more than I expected", Stanley answered, and

strode out of the village.

Tippu Tib shrugged his broad shoulders. There was no arguing with this white man, no use in demonstrating his him his danger. He was indifferent to it. (INSERT)

More and more often now Stanley caught sight of black heads the "Lady Alice"
peering at them from hide-outs in bushes or behind great trees. More and more often Tippu Tib's scouts reported that an arrow two of them had struck a tree between this man or that. But they caught not a man. More and more often they heard shots mingled with harmonious a strange, cry, which sounded like "Ooh-hu-hu" wkich was too much like the "Hehu-a hehu-u-uu" of the Bambireh to make for comfort. On one occasion when Tippu Tib and the land force were taxe for arrive at the evening camp, Stanley left four of his men under Uledi, and went back upstream to search. As he returned, he assaulted found his little camp being axxaeked wrom war canoes with spears and arrows. But at his approach, the attackers made off, leaving one of their number face dowwnwards in the mud, victim of Uledi's bullet.

There were other skirmishes as the natives gathered numbers and courage. But more menacing at this time was an outbreak of smallpox which necessitated twelve burials in the river in ten that their corpses might days. The dieing commonly begged is be consigned to hippopotamus and crocodile rather than be buried where cannibals might exhume them. Ill fortune was accompanied by good. Six abandoned canoes, damaged but repairable, were found on the shore.

After renovations, they were used to give the sick greater travel from Park like 5 the water as commonder of the hospital canoes overturned in a rapid, but The occupants were four saved, but six precious rifles were lost.

Almost every day, when cruise and march were done, Tippu

6. dot.

Tib appealed to Stanley to abandon his project, to turn back to Nyangwe before he lost all his expedition, and faced death himhis days of self. But Stanley's days of turning back, of abandoning described ting were past. He believed in his role and his desting. He would not be deterred. And still they marched north, with the river sometimes taking a bend

Stanley began to wonder whether Livings tone had been right, whether the Lualaba was the Nile.

Some six weeks after they had left Nyangue, the "Lady Alice" and the five which remained of the renovated canoes entered a It was near region walked known as Vinya-Njara. The day was mid-day, the heat overpowering. Fe water party had less touch with Tipper heat overpowering.

"Steer close in", Stanley said to Uledi beside him.

peering
The little flotilla followed the Bwana Mkuba, xxxxxxxxx into
All eyes were
the dense green jungle for a possible camp site. Xxxx wex

concentrated on the shore. All of a sudden - a scream of pain.

guard
Stanley xxx turned sharply to see a) xxx standing up in one

of the canoes falling, and tugging at an arrow plunged deep in
his chest.

"Row and paddle for all you are worth", Stanley shouted.

The "Lady Alice" and the canoes shot forward, Stanley still seeking the shore. They came to a small clearing, and Stanley gave the order to land and secure the boats. Kalular keeps arkers, and Essay b.

All who were well enough were set to gathering brushwood

and constructing a barricade, which would itself to interest the fire, try to draw them away from the camp. Give us time to complete the defences".

It was such a task as Uledi, becoming seasoned in adversity and struggle, found most congenial. He liked to feel that he had the confidence of the Bwana Mkuba.

protected and and and and

Amober Marimum was of traces and talk buskes which would hampe the Modern of the Moder

Frank Pocock toiling with the Negros while Stanley directed.
The labour on the fortifications was speeded up In an they were

hour, Stantey was able to recall the scouts, who had seen a few natives, fired a few shots, but been unmolested by any major body of men. Yet hardly were they back behind the defences than several hundred warriors rushed out of the jungle, a many from our crustry. We do not wont You.".

Stanley had manned his barricade with the forty men who were fit enough to manage a rifle or throw a spear. The sickx were herded hered in the middle of the kraal. Pocock, Uledi, Saramba, Kirango took leading positions in the defence. Kalulu was beside Stanley, Safeni watching over the "sick bay".

A flight of spears landed in the kraal. One sick woman and one man were wounded. Stanley steadily fired his gun, and the others, becoming seasoned after more than two years of travelling and fighting with him, followed his example, at forst with more or less calm. Kalulu loaded rifles for Stanley, so that he was able to keep up a continuous fire.

"Obh-hu-hu, Ooh-hu-hu".

"Ooh-hu-huxx, The battle cry was raised again and again, as

con close as the planed,
the spearmen ran in to the barricade, discharged their spears,

and got away.

The Green and impotuous became the charges, that the native served to first the allackers. They provided a defficient tought.

guns of Stanley's men were almost pressing against black chests.

except in highly skilled hands. the defenders spears are an inaccurate weapon to throw, Few of Stanley's men beyond the kraal the heap of the natives suffered injury. But the untside of the kra black bodies was suffered injury. But the untside of the kra black bodies was growing.

The air was a wild cacophony of nerve-racking sound - the shouts of the attackers, the booming of their war horns, the thumping of their drums, the crack of the rifles of Stanley's men, the screams of the women and children and wounded. And still the waves of assault, constantly represent as constantly returned.

some of the defenders became unnerved. They could see no end to this save massacre. They tried to run back from the barmake ricade, to keep for the river.

"Vlub them.", Stanley cried, himself beating a would-be with the butt of his gun deserter to the ground. The fellow crawled back to the barricade.

Frank Pocock did as Stanley bid him, and Kalulu neatly tripped up one who had dodged past Stanley. The terrified fellows returned all to their places, and a new, effective volley halted a native rush before it had got into its stride. But still the attackers came on.

At dusk, a long, dismal blast on the war horns, a sharp tape tape of drums, echoing through the jungle, ordered a retreat. But there was no peace, no safety in the kraal. From no great distance, the war horns continued to moan and every now and then a poison tipped arrow fell among the weary explorers, sticking quivering in the earth.

All were too tired to eat. They threw themselves down where they had fought, and those of the sick who could walk offered them drinks to their very lips.

"They must not sleep", Stanley insisted.

"It will take an earthquake to keep them awake", Pocock said.

"Then pray for an earthquake", Stanley replied.

But Kalulu knew it was not necessary to wait for an unlikely earthquake. He took with him to the water's edge Saramba and them, of them.

Kipyngo, all three with earthenware pots, which they filled.

Then they circulated among the Zanzibaris, pouring the water on the head of any man who dozed.

moved slowly xund

Stanley wirewlated round and round inside the kraal, peering inky blackness weare it knowned into which, for the into the inky woonless blackness kunined into which, for the density of the overgrowth, the a full moon could scarcely penetrate.

Trails At last he detected a dark form, dragging itself forward on all fours towards the stockade. Following suit, Stanley him-

self dropped on to knees and hands and crawled to where Uledi was pouring water over a sleepy askari. A whispered conversation, and Uledi put down his water jar.

Silently, Uledi signalled to two war of the guards of the

cance he commanded to follow him. They crossed the kraal to the
to that where the hative
side opposite where the native was seeking to approach. They

forced a small opening in the stockade, tow avoid attracting attention, and cautiously scouted through the undergrowth, tearing
arms
hands and knees on a hundred thorns, in the darkness putting
Every man behind the stockade was alert, watching.
hands into vast anthills. Uledi got behind the native who

was just putting up a hand to grasp the stockade - perhaps to
attempt to breach it, perhaps to plunge a spear into an unsuspecting defender. He leapt on the fellow's back, plunging with a
murderous dirk. His two companions hurried to his aid. There
was a loud rustling of leaves and branches.

"Fire a fusillade.", Stanley shouted. "Keep them off until Uledi is safe".

It was blind firing at the spot whence the rustling had seemed to come. A party of natives dould be heard dashing into the open. A Shower of arrows fell into the kraal. But Uledi and the askaris got their wounded prisoner safe behind the barricade, and angrybshouts came out of the daskness.

The rest of the night was sleepless quite, except for the occasional arrow, pinging into the stockade, or scattering the such such of the sick as could move.

Dawn showed the defenders (casualties to have been but three Stanley had well spaced his defenders, and well protected his sick flesh wounds.) But three "hospital cases" had died of small-

pox while being defended from death by poisoned arrow.

"What have we for breakfast?", Stanley asked Frank Pocock.

felows

"Bananas", wax the terse reply.

"Have them roasted", Stanley ordered. "They can make a fire in the shelter of the river bank".

"Our food supplies are in general poor", Pocock said. "I They hope Tippu and the main body will turn up soon. There should be enough of them to drive the our nocturnal guardians away".

"Another night like that", Stanley added, "and not one of the sick will survive. I'd better take the Lady Alice', and try to find a better hide-out".

Less than a mile down the river, he found more than he expected - a whole native settlement, a series of villages lining the river bank.

"The homes of the disturbers of our night's rest", Safeni said.

"Then we'll soon be doing the disturbing", Stanley answered,

and urged his boatmen to hurry back to the camp.
"Every man into the canoes", he
There hexloaded into the canoes cried. "We are moving".

"Where to, Bwana? * Wexarexilly xwe wannot move

"We die, Bwana"

"We cannot move, Bwana"

Some of the

The Sick were so sick that they were g would have been glad to

- seventy two of them, were in all, more ill and less - to

the canoes. The flotilla began to drop downstream. Arrows

fell in the water round them, but the natives were not very built above a steep bank with no accurate in their shooting. Opposite the first village, of the landing place xextlement, Stanley called for the all who were able to follow him. He leapt ashore, clinging to reeds and grass, and heaved his way up the cliff. A pistol in each hand, Kalulu at his heels, he led a rush into the village street.

Emptiness! Not a man or woman in sight! Not a child or a beast! No store of provisions! Only a single village street, houses on either side some three hundred yards long, the house built so close together that the backs presented a defensive wall against an attacker.

**Rex Stanley halted only a few seconds, while his followers caught up with him, and while he assessed the situation.

sobola - dot.

"Take ten fellows with axes, Frank", he said. "Cut down trees enough to block each end of the street. Uledi, take five men and scout on the landward side. Saramba - watch the canoes with another five men".

Pocock and his men were already hacking at vast trunks.

Stanley called the rest

As soon as one was cut down, the rest of his men

to heave it into position. One end of the street blocked, the

sick were brought ashore, and made as comfortable as possible in
huts.

"Saramba, you are responsible for keeping a guard on the canoes", Stanley ordered. "Karango - place five men in high trees. See that they keep a keen eye open for attackers crawling through that long grass".

Their preparations, fortunately for them, were unmolested.
The dismal horns sounded, the drums beat, but no warrior appeared.
The last block tree had been dragged into position, wefere them the last defender allotted on trooftop and at barricade conice?

New meaningful

**New hor but the search the inverted barrical transfer.

"Ooh-hu-hu" echoed through the jungle beyond the tall grass.

wall of trees the painted, said commo
Out from among the kine krowing trees yelling attackers

burst in a determined wave, to be halted, thrown into confusion,
fusillade
by the defenders wakker of bullets. The pears were thrown

wild, falling harmlessly against the backs of their own houses,
against the solid road blocks. They turned and scurried back in
under cover, followed by a fu second volley.

Stanley, Kalulu as usual acting as loader, stood on the a from which he flat roof, directing had a panoramic view of the battle.

A second wave of warriors rushed from the jungle, as eager as the first, and bending low, so that most of the first volley aimed at them by men inexperienced with firearms went harmlessly over them. They rushed at the backs of the houses, at the barricades, throwing their spears. Three of Stanley's men were pinned to their roof tops. Another volley of musketry made the

fearful of the fire-spitting gun muzzles. attackers waver, Some bent down to succour their wounded and dieing.

Stanley shouted to the men nearest him on the housetops. "Down, fellows. And follow me".

He scrambled to the ground, and led a party some twenty strong through a gap in the wall of housebacks.

"Kneel", he cried, "and fire".

warriors closed their ranks, but before they
The wavering waxxists already uncertain what to day
spears, they were
could throw their spears; another overhwelmed by point blank
fire. They broke and fled, leaving their wounded on the sunThe men of the expedition
baked grass. Stanley's men started to chase after them. But
Stanley raced in front, and waved them back. Not a man who had
entered the jungle would have come out alive.

Creeping in again

RETURNING to through the housebacks, Stanley was greeted

as a smiling Uledi. He had made a sally on his own, further along, and caught another prisoner.

The sortie party were ordered back to the rooftops.

"Arrange a ration of bananas", Stanley said to Pocock.

Sending Uledi dut again with scouts, no further asault was made. Fosting look wouts in the trees

Example 1 and 1

When night came, a guard was posted, and the rest of the men of the expedition were ordered to rest in the huts, guns to hand. Only Stanley, Uledi and Kakulu got no sleep. They circulated constantly, waking the frequently nodding guards. Re No night attack was made, but arrows pattered constantly on the roofs, and more than once Stanley's patrol had narrow escapes. He himself produced the non-appearance of Toppa Tile.

Perhaps he had defected, turned back to reform ?

In the morning, a new onslaught was received and repulsed at the picked men in the marksmen's nest. But a new threat arose. The melodious "Ooh-hu-hu" was heard from the river. Stanley ran climbed to a roof above the waterside. War canoes packed with some six hundred men were approaching, about half a mile up-stream.

"Gather me twenty men - at the northtern barricade", he ordered Kalulu.

He watched the canoes form in line, and start a rush downstream towards the village. Shinning down from his rooftop, he
shouted for Pocock.

Ted his twenty men into the bushes along the water kines was he

"Beat off any attack on the jungle side", he said. "and

tid say may repen come soon, or the less we can do will not

Then he led his twenty men into the bushes along the water

line. No sooner were they positioned, than there came a yell houses from the jungle. A flight of arrows landed on the willage.

At almost the same moment, the canoes ran alongside the high bank opposite the village.

"Fire", Stanley ordered.

His men were surprisingly steady in the face of such tremendous odds. Several of the attackers fell into the water. The rest took NON no notice. They leapt ashore, fastened themselves on to the bank, ten or more of them rolling into the river every time the defenders guns spoke.

"This is our country. Se will drive you from it; the natives falled!"

From the village, too, came the regular crackle of rifle fire. Stanley knew that Pocock, too, must be hard pressed. But each must standhis ground, and hope that their land party might be in time to the full forms.

Despite their heavy casualties, the water force reached the top of the bank. Again, a number of them were toppled backwards.

When Tipper Tit armed, he would find my two leaders corpus.

But Stanley knew the end was near. The attackers were too many to be turned backx by even the most determined rifle fire. Coolly they paused, and fitted arrows to their bows. They drew the strings, while Stanley ordered yet another volley. At that

There came a wild yell - a yell of rage, of frustration, of terror - from the jungle side. It died away. The men from the canoes dropped the arrows they were fitting to their bows.

pushed their canoes
They leapt down the bank, into the water.

The wild yell from the jungle was followed by a shout of triumph from the village itself - then a mighty fusillade from five times the guns Stanley had had at his disposal.

He rushed at the head of his unscathed party back to the barricade, there to be greeted by - Tippu Tib, beautifully dressed, calm, smiling, hand outstretched.

Double Spacexx

"Four killed and thirteen wounded", Stanley said to Tippu Tib, and Frank Pocock as they gathered, some little time later, to consider what was to be done. "Your men are in good heart?"

"Just the reverse", the Arab answered. "We have had little food for three days. We have several times lost our way. Carving a path through the jungle has exhausted all".

Stanley surveyed the well dressed plumpness of the slave trader, but hid his thought.

"I can take my men no further", Tippu went on, but Stanley cut him short.

"Unless we can outwit these fellows none of us will go either on or back. Let us give our minds to that. We will argue about other matters later".

"That ix of the Vinya Njara is not a difficult matter",

Tippu said suavely, but coldly. He had gone as far as he was

willing to with, or in the wake of, this crazily stubborn white

man. "They have great courage. They cover a wide area and can

call on great numbers. They will return again and again until

we are all speared or starved. If we start

"You cannot defeat the Vinya-Njara with your rifles", Tippu said suavely but coldly. "They cover a wide area and can call on great numbers. They will return again and again until we are all speared or starved. They care not for their own losses. They have great courage".

"We have found that out", Stanley said with grudging appreciation of the natives he had made his enemies.

"If we but turn back up the river, they will harrass our the Arab flanks and rear", Tippu went on. "But they will not launch a full-scale attack. They will only desire to make sure we leave their territory".

"We are not going to leave their territory", Stanley categorically denied, "except when we come to the end of it - down-stream."

"Then I cannot help you", Tippu said, and moved to walk away.

"Stay, "Stanley urged. "I think I have a plant. When the canoes paddled away, they seemed to go behind that island which lies mid-stream, further down"

"To the people of the river", Safeni said Wisely, "canoes are of greater value than life"

"And we", added Frank Pocock, "could use some good stout canoes".

Double Space

It was ten o'clock that evening, and pitch dark, when the "Lady Alice", followed by four canoes commanded by Frank Pocock Uledi dropped silently downstream towardst the island. They a steered

towards the far bank. A camp fire blazed up on the island ...

eight canoes tied up by the bank ... a witent cautious landing ...

towards the far bank. A camp fire blazed up on the island ...

canoes tied up by the bank ... a witent cautious landing ...

towards first countries tom-toms, dancing, ...

the sound of singing, dancing, tanking tom-toms stamping of feet ...

the sound of singing, danging; to stamping of feet
stakes to
heaving at the canoes were tied with rattan
ropes. the stakes held knives out to saw through the

dot. medsie

ropes Saramba peering through the trees Four canoes cut free, pushed out into the stream, to drift down to where

Frank Pocock waited for them a pause in the tumult round tom the camp fire Stanley held his breath the toms and the dancing started again the other canoes sent downstream the men of the "Lady Alice"back on the water.

Again Stanley and Uledi (went ashore, and got safely back. Further down still, they came on the main body of the canoes - twenty six in a large group, the water gently lapping their sides, their gunwales bumping one against another. This was a haul. The dancing and the tom toms had stopped. But the sound of sleepy voices could still be heard round the fires. Every one of the canoes was safely cut free.

The "Lady Alice" was taken across stream to the far bank, and there her crew bent hard over their oars.

"Will Frank have caught them all?", Stanley whispered his thought to Uledi.

"A hard job, Bwana", the coxswain answered.

Hard it was, but Pocock was manging it. Twelve cances were strung behind the "Lady Alice", and towed back to the village stronghold. Frank Pocock held the rest, until Syanley returned. By five o'clock in the morning, the expedition was in possession of thirty eight sound, first class cances. Barely an hour later, cries of rage, shouts and sounding drums betokened the natives' discovery of their loss. And within a further hour, a small party came to the horthern barricade and asked for a shauri.

Fifteen canoes were returned to the natives, and beads and people wire paid for the rest. Food was produced by the men of the river.

"Me will not attack", their spokesman agreed. "But our

is small. We cannot speak for our brothers further down the river. We advise the white man and his company to return up the river.

"Some of his company intend to do so, anyhow", Tippu said.

When the shauri was over, Stanley challenged the Arab slaver.

"Your agreement leaves you still eight marches. That may see me through the warst most dangerous part of the journey. Do you really intend to desert me?"

"My men will go no further", Tippu Tib answered.

"And you?", Stanley persisted.

admire
"I amanut you", Tippu Tib said. "But I see no good to be
gained by diming with you on such a mission. I must return
and look to my caravan routes".

Stanley knew that this time it was no use arguing. No His own men had already promised to go on, Uledi swearing that desired to part friends wif part he must: He summaned arsuite; if no one else would go, the crew of the "Lady Alice" alone would and offered his hands take Stanley to wherever the river might lead.

TYOU have done more than I had any right to expectly he

द जनद समें समे प्र

The expedition, in fact, had now less need of the Arab and his warriors. They had canoes to carry all their party on the little knowing what still lay ahead, the water. Stanley hoped for a rapid passing down the river, we toils and terrors of the jungle set aside.

Extraction of the jungle set aside.

Extraction of the jungle set aside.

Interval of the summoned a smile, and offered his hand.

"You have done more than I had any right to expect", he conceded.

It was Christmas Day, 1876.

Chapter XVII

A New Kind of Danger

Stanley, Frank Pocock, Kalulu, Safeni, Uledi and others of the expedition were all standing round one wizened old woman, the sole inhabitant of a native village they had just entered, after a sharp encounter. She showed no signs of fright. She sat still, legs her wise wide apart, her arms folded under her empty breasts.

"You won't harm me", she said with a broken toothed grin.

"You're not the first lot to come here. Others have taken young men away, plump young girls. But no one touches me". She chuckled wickedly. "I am all skin and bone she went on", pointing to the linedt and sassing parchment which covered the bone frame of her jet black face.

answered.

answered.

Frank, clower of comprehension, frowned. Stanley remained impassive.

"Then what do you eat?", the old woman asked, roused for the first time.

Safeni

Stankey outlined the expedition's diet, which for long had

consisted mostly of bananas. The country had yielded little game,
given
and the struggle to ward off persistently hostile tribes had kept

Stanleymore are the fiven
him husyx shooting than he wanted.

"We do not understand people who eat human flesh", Stanley the white man said. "Why do you eat it?"

The wax old woman grinned as a nurse might at a child who asked why people eat potatoes.

"You say you eat cattle, the flesh of prairie and jungle beasts", she said. "If a herd of such comes into view, do you not wat kill and eat?"

"Of course", Safeni agreed. "I have just told you so".

"Then, to us, you are a herd of cattle", the old woman said.

"She is crazy", the Bwana Mkuba commented, and turned away.

Frank was smiling. "I suppose it all depends on what you're used to, brought up to", he said.

It had not been long after the expedition had parted from

Tippu Tib and the Vinya-Njara - ultimately helpful - before they
had again found the banks of the widening river swarming with
intoning
hostile natives, **Noutin* their blood-curdling battle cries, their
jet black
bodies painted and adorned with feathers and animal skins, threatening death to anyone who landed. Battles had inevitably ensued,
and now the flotilla of canoes - some of them bearing names such
as 'Livingstone', Mirambo', 'Mutesa', 'Mabruki', 'Herald', 'Telegraph', and 'Bennett'x - were bulwarked against spears and arrows
by captured shields.

But the time had come when the canoes needed a different sort of protection - Such as man has not yet devised, against cataracts, rapids. Two of them were passed, at the cost of terrible toil, and some lives. In each case, the tribesmen had had first to be driven away. Then the Zanzibaris were divided into two parties, one to work by day, the other by night. The night workers were lighted by bundles of dried palm branches and cane, smeared with gum frankincense, and tied to trees as torches. A path had to be cut through the jungle, the stores and all the boats carried forward, new bomas or defensive stockades erected at intervals for the safety of the women, children and sick. It had taken seventy two hours of unremitting, exhausting toil to get round the second cataract.

After the two cataracts - rapids. Stanley ordered the canoes to beach on the edge of an island. He looked over the broad stretch of water, near half a mile wide, swollen by tributaries the following for the east, A chain of small lakes and backwaters, floating islands of grass, made the shore in places seem indeterminate.

"Like cataracts - like rapids", Frank Pocock said. "I suppose we carry round again".

The fellows have
"They was had enough of carrying for a time", Stanley said.
"And they, nothing of shooting rapids", Pocock reminded.

"Does any one of us?", His leader asked. It was a statement that rather than a question. "We have to learn everything by experience, as we have had to learn everything else".

"And by loss of life, probably", Frank said flatly, without dramatic emphasis, but prophetically. He shook raw chops from the easy of his sum believet.

Stanley took the "Lady Alice" to reconnoitre the rapids. The current was swift, variable, treacherous. The water dropped over throwing up the falls with roar, and a mixt a mist of spray. Just above ca landing place another beach. The mid-stream, a number of that point was a make inkand in mid-stream, a number of the surface.

Returning to his warty flotilla, the leader announced,

"With canoes loaded with baggage and our people, we shall never get over the rapids alive. Rut There is nothing for it but to carry again. It is hard for you all, but it is the only way. We will try to lighten the burden, though. The stores must be carried, and those of the sick who cannot walk. But the canoes we will try to float through".

"That will save the heaviest portage", Frank added, cheerfully accepting the inevitable.

The "Lady Alice" shepherded down the first six canoes, They cancled the beach above the rapids safely, and began to establish and secure a camp. The Bwana Mkuba went back for the next six, the leader this time being Zaidi, the chief. They came close to the camp, which was opposite a smallx island. Zaidi checked his canoe too sharply. It wobbled a minute, then turned turtle. In the next canoe were Uledi and Manwa Sera.

"My God! They're gone", Stanley exclaimed.

But Zaidi appeared, clinging to the upturned canoe. His two companions swam to the island, where Uledi and Manwa Sera took them

off.

= 3

Zaidi's peril was still great. He had no means of stopping working swirling his cance which, twisting in the wwirking current swept on towards the rapids. It was dead in mid-stream, just about to drop into the boiling cauldron below. It struck there a narrow, pointed rock, and split clean in two. One half went into the maelstrom, to be dashed to pieces.

The natives watching from the nearby beach cried out in horror. Stanley stood silent, his mouth open, his fists clenched, his body leaning for ward, half fascinated, half terror-stricken.

The other half of the canoe/wedged against the rock by the force of the current. And to that half Zaidi still clung. With the strength of despair, axamperhuman effect, he heaved himself up on to the rock, his feet slipping on the wet surface. There he perched, shivering, looking terrified round, his cries for help drowned by the crashing of the falls:

Stanley came out of his trance. Quick.
"Wuxik. To the jungle. Rattans for a cable".

White Zaidi sat perched on his rock, shivering in the rain, and his friends' shouts of encouragement, looking terrified round, his cries for help drowned by the crashing of the falls, the rattan rope was made, tied to a small canoe, which was cautiously lowered downstream. Nearer, nearer to Zaidi, whose eyes were fixed on the canoe, his body leaning dangerously forward, hands slightly raised. A few more yards, and it would have struck the rock. But the rope snapped. Zaidi slumped back on his rock, head on arms, while the canoe bounced past him, over the rapids, to be smashed and pounded to splinters.

*And those are the waters we thought to float the canoes over", the Bwana Mkuba said, self-accusing.

Zaidi was barely twenty yards from the shore. But he might as well have been two hundred. Poles tied to creepers and thrown towards him fell short.

e formal and a service of the servic

Frank Pocock, trying everything he could think of, and failing, was becoming desperate.

"We cannot let him sit there and die a lingering death

before our eyes", he said. "The fellow will throw himself into

the spirite and die a lingering death

the water, desperate".

Zaidi was in no panic. But he sat on his rock with the look at the stake, faggots of a manywaiting for the flames to be lit, the flames to lick around him.

Stanley was making another attempt. A second cance, three rattan ropes, an inch thick, ninety yards long, strengthened with tent guys.

"Go steadily at it", the leader urged. "This must be well done. We've got to get him off this time. The rope must be strong enough to take the strain of two elephants pulling in opposite directions".

The bow, the stern, and the side of the cance - a rope fastto be held by a party of those ashore. ened to each, Then a fourth, one third of the length of the others, dragging astern for Zaidix to grab.

"Who will risk his life in the canoe?", Stanley asked.

a Zanzibari
Drank, Uledi, Manwa Sera, Saramba, Kalulu and NAME OF THE

hamed Mazouk, one of the crew of the "Lady Alice", a powerful fellow, young but eager. Uledi and Mazouk were chosen.

The canoe was carried further upstream, then allowed to run down towards the rapids, controlled by the ropes. Nearer, nearer. Zaidi again leaning forward, hands half raised, almost afraid to hope. The canoe was abreast of the rock. Mazouk took, the shorter cable to heave it to Zaidi's outstretched hand.

"Confound it. The current has taken it", Stanley exclaimed.

The canoe had been swept wide of the rock, perilously near to the edge of the cataract. The men ashore heaved on the ropes. They held. The canoe was drawn back to shore. Zaidi shrugged his shoulders, fatalistically.

Five times the re-directed canoe went wide of the rock.

Five times the ropes held, so that it was pulled back. Five times

Zaidi glimpsed life, only again to stare death in the face.

A sixth attempt.

"Now, throw", Stanley shouted, knowing he could not be heard, but the words pressed out of him by the tenseness of the moment.

The canoe was ten yards from the rock. Uledi threw - the rope struck Zaidi on the arm. He grabbed it. Gingerly, his bare the chief. feet gripping the jagged rock, kw Towered himself into the water. Instantly he was caught in the eddying current.

"He's over", Stanley shouted.

Zaidi had disappeared ever the falls. The rope remained taut. He was clinging tenaciously to it. The men on the bank heaved with all their might. Others leapt to help them. They made ground. The rope was still tight. Zaidi's head appeared above was the falls. He was dragged back against the current.

to encourage the men on the rope, like a trainer with a tug-of-war team.

A loud report. Another. The cables attached to the bows and side of the canoe snapped. The men on the stern cable made a super-human effort. They held the canoe. Zaidia was still above the falls. But the drag was too much for a single cable. The third broke, and the canoe raced towards the edge of the falls.

"They'll all be lost.", Stanley cried, agonised.

But fortune took a hand. The canoe was swept round the far side of an islet, dragging Zaidi after it, clinging wildly to his only chance of life. The canoe swung against rock. Uledi and Mazouk leapt out on the instant, heaving desperately on the rope, managing to drag Zaidi up beside them.

The exhausted, terrified chief sank down on the rock, like a run-out athlete.

"Now there are three, in as bad a position as one was before", Safeni commented, gloomily.

In the agitation of the attempted rescue, hardly anyone had noticed that the sun had gone down. In a matter of minutes it would be dark. Near the equator there is practically no dusk.

Nothing more could be done until the morning. The rain, at least, had stopped.

Uledi. Zaidi and Mazouk faced a sleepless night of terror.

All knew how little chance there was of rescue even when dawn though they were but a few yards from land. came, Their attempts to keep up courage with conversation failed. The roar of the churning water, the crashing of the fall on the rocks below drowned all so other sound, reminding them only of what awaited them should a foot slip, should an attempt to save them fail.

At first light, Stanley and Frank were driving their men out again to the jungle, to search for rattan to make ropes, protected by an armed party, A stout line was made and after several attempts, thrown to the islet across the maxxxx strip of water, narrow but swishing to the falls with such power that no swimmer could withstand it. Next, three light cables, each with a weight at the end, were thrown to the marooned men.

The stout line was attached by Uledi round a vast, immovable boulder.

"I will make the first attempt", the courageous fellow said.

A light cable round his waist, he launched himself on to the rope, like a cable car. His head was just above water, but the swirling water dashed him in the face, dragged at his limbs. Hand-over-hand, jerking his body upwards from time to time to breathe, he moved towards safety. By a clutch of willing hands he was hauled ashore. Fifty excited Zanzibaris gathered round him, but he broke away, to stand beside Stanley and Frank, encouraging the next venturer - Zaidi.

After all his appalling trials, Zaidi was at last safe, throwing himself flat on his back, panting with exhaustion.

Mazouk, the youngest of the three, stood a moment trembling on the brink of the torrent. He threw a despairing glance at the Bwana Mkuba, beckoning him from the shore. He launched himself into the water, heaved himself forward hand over hand. The hand clung with the left slipped. For a moment he charg desperately by the other, the his right fingers being forced open. He got the other hand back on the rope. But he was unnerved. He could not force compel himself now to let go with either one hand or the other. He hung suspended in the racing, eddying water. No man could long remain stationary in that maelstrom. He must keep moving, or be carried away. A splendid rescue so nearly accomplished, and so nearly spoiled, Stanley's was feelings were a mixture of fury and alarm.

"Pull away, you fool! Be a man", the leader shouted.

Perhaps something of the Bwana Mkuba's cry reached the boy's ears. He launched a desperate struggle, controlled himself, moved slowly, inch by inch until - the hands of cheering friends pulled him up the bank.

The long, tense hours at last over, white men and black of a sudden realised that they were desperately hungry, utterly worn out. But there could be only a brief rest for food.

"Even the canoes cannot be floated over. There can be no question about that", Stanley said. "Frank, you'd better take

Manwa Sera, Kizzngo, Shumari and a dozen or so others, to reconto below noitre xxpxxx xxxx the rapidsx. We shall have to cut a path again".

No hostile natives molested the maxx jungle cutting and the march. But, as though nature begrudged the expedition comfort, they were beset by red ants. Millions of the tiny insects turned red the green of leaf and grass. They bit black skins and white with ideal impartiality, until every man and woman was blistered by their attacks.

When the river was reached again, and the ants left behind,

new attacks by warriors were launched. Examparated cane splinters bere buried point upwards in their path as they struggled with their burdens of stores and canoes round cataracts. One morning they woke to find that an attempt had been made to cath them like wild beasts - in a net.

"It reminds me of the old woman's words", Frank Pocock grinned.
"To them we are nothing but meat".

"To them we are nothing but meat".

At last they passed their seventh cataract? Prisoners taken in their battles had told them that there were but seven all told. So the expedition set sail again on a river a mile wide, their spirits exulting in the the supposition that now at last they would need to land only for food and rest.

after day passed", Stanley wrote in "Through the Dark Continent",

"We found the natives increasing rather than abating in their wild
rancour and unreasonable hate of strangers. At every curve and bend
they 'telephoned' along the river their warning signals; the forests
on either bank flung hither and thither the strange echoes; their
huge war drums sounded the muster for resistance. Reed arrows,
poison
tipped with passan, were shot at us from the jungle as we glided by".

- "hate of strangers", "muster for resistance" In his choice of words Stanley seems to have expressed his fense
military
of his expedition's being of a military character, a forced intrusion. And so it proved. For where missionaries and anti-slavers
followed in the tracks of Livingstone, Stanley's marches were the
prelude to bloody acts of colonisation.

No wonder that Amina, the Wife of one of the Zanzibaris, said leader to the Rwana Mkuba as she lay dieing in an abortive attempt to give birth,

"It is a bad world, bwana, and you have lost your way in it".

Insert to page 201.

Stanley's method of exploration compelled t them. Where Livingstone had travelled with a handful of servants and porters, and a minimum of stores and arms, looking rather excursion. like the leader of a Sunday school excursion Stanley marched with all the panoply of preparedness for battle. While Livingstone had only occasionally prompted native cupidity to rob him, Stanley's offensive an

Chapter XVIII Battle; on the Water.

Surely Stanley did not entirely agree with Amina. But we equally surely he was beginning to have his doubts. He wrote about in his notebook at this time: "Livingstone called floating down the Lualaba a foolhardy feat. So it has proved, indeed, and I pen these lines with half a feeling that they will never be read by any man; the still, as we persist in floating down according to our destint, I persist in writing, leaving events to an all-gracious providence".

There might be some doubt about the "graciousness" of providence, but there was no lack of events. On February Ast, 1877, the expedition, with its slightly reduced number of canoes, was paddling its steady way down stream, with the usual waterside accompaniment of the sagainst landing, of war drums and war horns, of threatening gestures and an occasionally sped arrow.

where the River Aruwimi, one of the Congo largest afflueents, flowed into the Congo, Stanley ordered the boatmen of the "Lady Alice" to rest on the oars while he studied then the tributary, as far as he could see. The sight that met his eyes quickly drove away all geographical speculations. Lieing in wait was the largest flotilla of canoes which he had yet seen.

"Frank, go ahead and lead our canoes in line", he shouted at the top of his voice, hands cupped round his mouth. Then, to all the Zanzibaris he added, "Paddle for your lives".

"And we, bwana?", Mazouk asked, from his place in the "Lady Alice"?.

"We are the rearguard", the leader answered. "We wait till the rear and all our cancer are in front of us".

One by one, the canoes shot ahead, falling into line behind response to the Frank Pocock. But the fleet of war canoes was not idle. As soon

as they had seen Stanley's little fleet, with a man standing gun in hand in the bows of each unit, they had let out a great well- and had begun to play their maddles

yell, and had begun to plyx their paddles.

now perhaps half a mile further downstream,
The Bwana Mkuba watched the pursuers turn from the Aruwimi mainstream, close on a into the main broadyxmainstream mile wide. The war canoes were vast in size, driven forward by fifty or more stalwarts with driving their paddles with practised skill.

"We shall never get away", he said to Uledi at his side.

"We must fight - and trust to our firearms to demoralise them".

Stanley sent the next cance ahead of him dashing ahead, form to tell his little fleet to check speed and wake a battle line and disposition.

across the broad river. The manageuvre was hardly completed when of fifty four war vessels. The great flotillar bore down on them. "The Lady Alice" was further upstream, her accompanying fifty yards nearer to them the expedition's canoes.

men, forty on each side, their bodies bending in sweet unison, on their arms gleaming white ivory bracelets.

The enemy were led by a monster cance, paddled by eighty men, forty on each side, their bodies bending in sweet unison, on their arms gleaming white ivory bracelets.

Their throats giving voice to a swelling battle cry. In the bows

riors, their heads decorated with crimson and grey feathers. In the stern eight more paddles - extra long, their ivory balls on the tops of the handles - steered the 'Man o' war'.

Uledi, finger on gun trigger, was surveying the rest of the hostile fleet.

"Two thousand men, if there's one", he said.

The war cry of the leading cance was taken up by the similarly decorated warriors in the other fifty three giant cances.

The 'flagship' made straight for the 'Lady Alice', beating the water into a foam as it came on, its prow throwing up jets of water to left and right.

The men of the expedition were standing in their canoes, forly the ten, do reservite spears.

Jest guns at the ready, the shields had been raised round the sides

to protect the women and children, and the sick. Frank Pocock

Insert to page 203.

pseudo-religious,

For all the sentimental

For all the sentimental verbosity which, as a practical junualize appealed to the hypocrisy in journalist knowing what southed the conseiences of his his bourgeois readers, he noured into his books, Stanley was utterly ruthless, a gangster mentality, caring nothing for human life, deliberately choosing to fight his way through strange country rather than to seek the friendship and co-operation of the natives. He enjoyed killing, exulted by the power of the bully which an elephant gun in his hand gave him over Africans armed only with spear and bow.

CRAFT

had swung his cance inxposition on the right flanky. Manwa Swax was on the left, www one of his men with a firearm.

the "Lady Alice"

Stanley shouted at the top of his voice, but the chanting of prevented the natives made his words from carrying beyond the ears of the men in his own boat.

"Stand firm as iron. Wait till they are right upon us.

Don't fire all at once. Make sure that every shot takes a man.

Your gun is your friend. Nothing else can save you".

The daily, plodding march, the floating down the river, left Stanley feeling frustrated, irritated. He did not take Livingstone's scientific delight in the variety of organic life around him. But in battle, the rose to great heights - calm, capable, quick-thinking, fearless.

When the stant cance was within a few yards of the "Lady Alice", it swrved swerved suddenly, with the precision and expertise of a well-handled ocean gunboat. As its occupants discharged spears and arrows, Stanley's boatmen fired their first volley. One of the Zanzibaris doubled up, slipped into the water with a groan. Six of the attackers threw their arms into the air with yells of pain. The flotilla leader paddled defending along the line of isference cances. Those behind it turned to follow it. The battle was strung out right across the river. The air was dark with spears and arrows. The din of the guns and the shouts of the combatants echoed to and fro between the river.

Reaching Rank on the expedition's right flank, the giant cance swung away again upstream, followed by the rest of the?

flotilla. Black heads bobbed in the water, and were ruthlessly picked off by Stanley and his Zanzibaris.

Some two hundreds yards upstream, the fleet of canoes turned again and began to re-form. They were ragged in their movements,

Insert to page 204.

Neither of the white men gave a thought to the blood
they had shed, to the aggressive, violent nature of their
intrusion where they were not wanted, where the natives knew
by instinct that their presence heralded an alien, oppressive
rule. The feelings of Stanley and Pocock were quite the reverse,
leader's account of the battle
tersely, brutally expressed by the leader in words surpassed
in bestiality by no 20th century Nazi, in words which for once
tore aside the pharasaical, wask imperialist mask of dedication
to the interests of God and Man:

"Our blood is up now. It is a murderous world, and we feel for the first time that we hate the filthy, vulturous ghouls who inhabit it".

That was Stanley self-stripped, naked and unashamed, Stanley the pitiless killer, mentor of all subsequent imperialists who followed his blood-bespattered path from Zanzibar to the Atlantic Ocean.

perhaps a trifle shaken by their losses and their failure to break the line of intrusive canoes. Stanley was uncertain whether his men would prove steady enough to resist another onslaught. It would need anly a few men to panic, only a single canoe to break line and race downstream, for the whole expedition to be swept into the river. It seems, too, that he welcomed in actual. The opportunity which he thought he saw to inflict heavy casualties, for in his account of the battle, written in the present for once tense, he declared uncovered his feelings, and with them, perhaps, something of his character:

"Our blood is up now. It is a murderous world, and we feel for the first time that we hate the filthy, vulturous ghouls who inhabit it".

The Bwana Mkuba signalled to his canoes to raise anchors and attack. They swept up the river towards the disorganised collection of war canoes. The move proved effective, although Stanley shed less blood than he seems to have hoped. The natives were unprepared to receive a determined onslaught with firearms against their bows and spears. Their leader ordered a retreatant ten times their common the Zanzibaris sped after them, chased them askure; and numbers ashore, and into the jungle.

Greeting Frank Pocock with a handshake of congratulation, the bloodthirsty friend of the gentle Livingstone said,

"Our greatest success, Frank. Our fellows are becoming seasoned fighters".

"And you a master tactician", Frank smiled.

Further down the river, they entered the region of Rubunga
- and a respite. Elaborately tattooed natives welcomed them, and
eagerly traded food for beads and wire. Returning from a visit
Uledi
to a village, Extern announced,

"They say they have never before seen a white man - but I have seen among them four muskets".

The river was now flowing almostolue west, and standey decommentarinised that the hadeds- cupo had nothing 6 do "Then we must be approaching civilisation at last", Safeni white we weapons the commented with grim realism, "for civilised men have weapons better able to kill than savages".

The Zanzibaris supposed that proximity to civilisation must mean proximity to a coast, which would mean the end of their journey. They were jubilant at the thought. But the Bwana expressed

Mkuba kar reservations in private to Frank.

"All very well if the natives are friendly. But if not - we lose our advantage. The shields on the canoes are all very well against arrows and spears. But if our advance is threat-ened by guns?"

Beyond Rubunga, the expedition entered the country of the Bangala, a people later destined to provide most of the Exkylan soldirecruited by ers and police fur the colonising Belgians in the Congo. They
expedition,
were did not welcome the intruders. They attacked the again
in war canoes, each with an average of five muskets. Three men
of the Lady Alice were wounded in the first affray, two in
Luckily,
Frank's canoe. But the natives had no proper bullets. They
loaded their muskets with jagged pieces of iron and copper effective at short range but without penetrating power to pierce
the protective shields. Even so, the battle lasted almost a
whole day before the natives withdrew.

A few weeks later, the expedition this was the expeditions thirty entered on their thirtysecond and last fight with the natives of the Congo - (in itself some expression of the anger the alien intrusion aroused. But not to go where he was not wanted was no part of Stanley's philosophy. His mission was his all. Who suffered in his fulfilment of it concerned him little. Seventy people died on the expedition during the covering of 1235 miles from Nyangwe. Of those thirty three had been killed in battle. Barely thirty men had avoided a wound at some time or other. One of those was the

Bawana Mkuba himself, though always in the forefront of the fighting, the most dangerous positions. In part, Stanley attributed his passing unscathed to his white skin, arousing a curiosity which, "stronger than hate or bloodthirstiness arrested the sinewy arm which drew the bow, and delayed the flying spear". When danger was most intense, he sat or stood stock still, inviting scrutiny. That required consummate courage. "It was unpleasant to sit and feel oneself the target of so many guns", he wrote later, "but it was the wisest plan. In part, too, Stanley attributed his escapes to supernatural protection; he expressed a belief that a mission had been divinely allotted to him, and that he would be favoured until it was accomplished. It was megalomania, but it gave him the confidence to become the mosts successful explorer of what to Europeans were the mysteries of the Dark Continent.

Though the hostility encountered, the recurrent fights, zoological, restricted the time available for close geographical, xinity x available and anthropological study - even had Stanley been equipped for such - there were occasions when interest was stirred by something other than a difficult crossing of a river, or an opportunity for vengeance on the "filthy, vulturous ghouls". After one tribe had been chased ashore and through their villages, Kalulu reported to Stanley that he and the party with him had found a meskiti, or temple, abundant with ivory.

"Lead me to it", the Bwana Mkuba said, He took Frank Po-

The two white meen were soon twarfed by thirty three colossal tusks of ivory, supporting a large, circular roof which sheltered a four-foot idol, dyed bright violet with tincture of camwood, the eyes, hair and beard black. In the meskiti and the nearby villages were indicatiins of a local culture far more advanced than any hitherto encountered. There were beautifully carved,

ten-foot paddles, long ivory war horns, ceremonial spears six feet long, and tipped with iron, great knives on red belts of buffalo and antelope skin, ingeniously carved stools, staffs, masks, and flutes.

Stanley's mood when he saw these treasures of native art and craft was vindictive. He gave an order hardly calculated to endear him to humanists then or now. His Zanzibaris were handling the possessions of the absent tribe with covetous appreciation. On former occasions, Stanley had forbidden anything to be touched in deserted villages. But these items were of value.

"Take what you want", the Bwana Mkuba said. "Had they defeated us, they would not only have torn the stores from our porters' backs, they would have gnawed the flesh off our bones".

The delighted Zanzibaris fell on the vast quantities of carvings, weapons, tools and utensils. In a short time, they had stripped the temple and the village houses.

The choicest treasures were sequestrated Stanley and Frank Pocock, the white invaders.

The river was now flowing soules soule to the sale that the secretary of actions we be beginned and this want.

5

2

Cataracto of Deach

that

Three days after the thirty-second fight with the resentful inhabitants of the shores of the Congo, the expedition reached a point where the river swelled out into a large flood.

"That we shall call Stanley Pool", Frank Pocock suggested.

They found now that by no means all the cataracts were Below over thirty. behind them. Exystal Stanley stretched no kex than Stanley titled them Livingstone Falls, but it was a name which brought little good fortune to any but Stanley himself. The Bwana Mkuba was indeed strengthened in his conviction of preservation by divine power - perhaps for massacres and pillage?

Accidents piled on accidents. A Zanzibari dislocated a shoulder; another was severely concussed. The canoes were taken as with their closest to each cataract, in order to avoid purtager as much portage as possible. They were manoeuvred through the water, with skeleton crews, by means of rattan ropes held by men on shore. XXXX XX

Just above the third cataract, Stanley established a base on a broad strip of sand lining a small bay, and began working the canoes down to it. Several arrived safely. Then a canoe with two men was carried away by a rapid current which ran round a narrow point of land jutting out into the water close above the landing beach. Miraculously, the canoe stayed upright, and, driven xeached helplessly forward below the cataract, reached the opposite shore

to that on which Stanley was above it. Nothing could be done them. They for xxxx had to be left to whatever fate awaited.

The rest of the canoes came down one by one. Sole occupant the loss have, of a small craft was young Soudi, the boy whose brother had been his killed hunting food in the starvation period near Ituru. Nexxtoo canoe, too, was caught in that same treacherous current running. The rattan ropes holding it snapped, but from the jutting point of land. The boy struggled hard to command his craft, but as he swept past Stanley, he shouted,

"I am lost, Bwana".

Stanley and Zanzibaris watched the day's second catastrophe,

laploso man

awe-struck, fascinated. Over the edge of the cataract leapt the canoe. It bounced down from terrace to terrace, whirled round like a top, was caught by heavy, steady waves, and driven first to one side then the other. Soudi could do nothing but kneel in the bottom of the canoe, clinging to the sides with both hands. Another wave struck his craft, splashed over the bulwarks, inuntated the boy. The canoe kept upright, above water, swept bahind an island. Frank Pocock looked hopelessly at the leader, saying quietly,

"Another good lad lost".

A single canoe, the largest of all, named 'Crocodile' remained upstream. The Bwana Mkuba sent Kalulu running along the bank to the point whence the canoes had been starting their perilous descent to the brink of the falls.

"Warn the men", Stanley said, "to take special care rounding the point. There, the current is swiftest, most treacherous".

The seven Zanzibaris waiting to take the canoe down needed no warning. They were already terrified into inactivity. Seven men sat in the large canoe, shivering, though the sun blazed down on them.

"We will not go", they said. "We would rather carry it"...
"Poltroons", Kalulu cried, and leapt into the canoe. "Push
us away from the bank", he called to the men on shore.

It was all too quickly done. The men on the rattan ropes in had not got a proper hold. The ropes ran through their hands, trailed in the water behind the 'Crocodile'. With a cry of despair from its crew, the craft raced towards the point, got caught in the off-shore current and was driven into mid-stream. Heavily weighted, the furiously plied paddles availing nothing, the canoe glided smoothly, for the straight for the middle of the falls.

Stanley, watching, was this time more than fascinated.

Verte)

empty, keel uppermost.

Stanteux meanwhite

for dinner.

Kalulu and the seven men were never seen again.

Stanley's exacerbated feelings were little soothed by the mourning wails which rose from the Zanzibaris in camp that night. It had been a day of horror. Eight men were known to have been drowned. Soudi was presumed lost. The two men who bank had made the opposite xxxx must be expected to have fallen into the hands of whome riverside inhabitants. Kan Kalulu and Soudi, always gay, full of life, resourceful both, had been general favourites. Stanley named the cataract Kalulu Falls.

While his mourners raised their voices in funereal dirges, in his canoe, the boy Soudi was in facts still being carried, in complete darkness, through the roaring torrent between the cataract he had shot and the next. A cross current waxx dragged him close to a rock, which he grabbed. He leapt ashore, and managed to pull his craft up after him. In the very act of doing so, he felt his arms pinioned from behind. He was thrown to the ground by half a dozen natives, tightly bound, and dragged to the nearby village. The next day, he was tied to a post in the middle of single street the willage, and men, women and children came to gaze in admiration at the fine young slave who had been taken. Soudi faced them manfully, but wondered ruefully whether they had anything else

Stanley, meanwhile, had ordered a day of rest and preparation for carrying the remaining canoes round the falls. The work went on in silence. It was known that what, to the Zanzibaris, seemed like innumerable cataracts still lay ahead. Perhaps not a man would reach the end of them alive. Exeven cataract could spell out death for eleven men

There came a crackling of the undergrowth beneath the tall, bodied big-baxdied trees standing slightly back from the beach. The Zanzibaris looked up from their tasks, and hand, automatically

211.

feeling for their weapons. Eux They was at the ready, randed rifle pointed towards the sound.xxxxx

Out of the bushes stepped - a smiling Soudi, followed by the two men who had first unintentionally and fortunately shot the cataract.

Soudi told his story. One of the men who had come to see him tied up in the village had raised a hullabuloo. He had seen the boy with the white man who had the stick which belched smoke. The white man would punish them, kill them all with that magic stick. From end to end of the village had echoed a cry to return the stick redease Soudi. The boy's bonds had been cut, he had been fed on goat meat, and put back in his cance, with fervent prayers that he should not tell his master that he had been bound a prisoner.

safer than his position in the village. He sat wondering what to do next. When there had come up to him the other two who had survived the descent of the terraced falls. Together, the chad desperate three managed, by herculean efforts, and with many desperate moments, to drive the canoe across the turbulent waters to the opposite bank. Thence they had walked to the camp.

That evening, mourning for the eight certainly lost was converted into joyous dancing and celebration for the three who were found.

The next alarm involved the `Lady Alice' and Stanley himself. Several cataracts were passed. Frank Pocock went ahead with a few askaris and the women and children to establish camps. Stanley stayed behind to manoeuvre the canoes or carry them along the track Frank had marked. In one of those spells of manoeuvring, however, it was the `Lady Alice' which was caught in a whirling current. The controlling ropes were dragged out of the hands of the men ashore. Stanley, Uledi and the full crew of

the leader's craft found themselves in the centre of the churwater,
ning torent, their oars useless in a narrow torrent rushing
between tall cliffs. Stanley's feelings were inscribed on
memory by the sharp point of impending death, to be recorded
later in his diary:

"Never did the rocks assume such hardness, such solemn gramness and bigness, never were they invested with such terrors and
such grandeur of height, as while we were the camel sport of
the brown-black waves, which whirled us around like a spinning
top, swung us aside, almost engulfed us in the rapidly subsiding troughs, and then hurled us upon the white, rageful crests
of others".

In the midst of his own trial, the white "father" pitied terror the terror the terror which must, have but a few days ago, have gripped his black "son" before he had been plunged to his death.

Down the river the "Lady Alice" was chased and tossed, for two miles in a few minutes, on past the camp site established above the falls. Suddenly, Uledi gripped Stanley's arm. His lips moved, but the noise was such that Stanley heard no words. Added to the crashing and splashing of the torrent was a deep rumbling noise. The river around them heaved upwards, as though driven from below by a powerful spout of air. The "Lady Alice" rose on to a water mound.

"Pull on your oars for all your lives", Stanley shouted, bending forward to the very ear of the leading boatmen.

They could not hear him, but his urgency communicated itself to them. They pulled a few frantic strokes. The boat slid down before will the mound subsided and began that fatal circling which the Bwana Mkuba had dreaded. They had somehow negotiated a huge whirlpool. But their danger was hardly diminished. The "Lady Alice" shot over the edge of the falls. The drop proved to be slight.

"Try to row". Stanley shouted at his loudest.

The terrace above which they were floating was broad. Aided by Uledi's skilful steering, the boatmen managed to work their craft to shore. Rapidly controlling his reaction of exhaustion, Examina the Bwana Mkuba smiled.

And "There is "Well done, my lads." Theme, turning to Uledi, he added no doubt what we shall name that bit of water".

"Lady Alice Falls", Uledi said promptly.
"Had we not been with the Bwana Mkuba", Saramba added solemnly, "we should all have been drowned".

Whether the Zanzibari had referred to Tixxiex the leader's skill, or to his men's belief that he bore he charmed a life was all the same to Stanley. In either case, the remark fed his wexief confidence in himself.

Double Space

of heritating taken It was 22nd April before the last cataract was reached. thirty four miles of journeying having taken them thirty seven days. This last cataract, called Inkisi, was the worst, to be circumvented only by carrying the canoes over a small mountain. Negotiations with a friendly local tribe secured the hire of six hundred natives in exchange for forty cloths. Even so, the colossal task took two weeks, at the end of which all were exhausted. A few days' rest was therefore ordered, though the leader was straining to go forward, sniffing journey's end, which kad he known it; had anyone known it, indeed was but two hundred miles away. thoboling on backly whered feet,

During the respite, Frank Pocock was set to making some sort Stanley was becomof check of the expedition's remaining stores. We wame to ing doubteful whether they Stanley with a tong face; had enough native currency left to buy food from matives who were becoming increasingly exacting in their demands. After some hours of checking and examining, Frank came to Stanley with a long face.

"Everything else seems to be more or less alright", the man

whom the Zanzibaris called the 'young Bwana' said, "but we're a devil of a lot of beads short".

"What? Some confounded thirf?", Stanley said. "And we've gone without meat when it was available, in order to save beads. Find out who he is".

"I already know", Frank said, "and it is sad, sad knowledge".

"Tell me", Stanley said peremptorily.

"You will not like what I have to tell", Frank still demurred.
"I would not have thought it possible. You will hardly believe it".

"I will believe anything except that it was ... it was you or Uledi".

"I would almost rather tell you that it was myself", Frank shook his head. "Because it was the bravest, the most capable, the most devoted of your followers *" Stanley's eyes stared, his lips dropped apart. "Yes", Frank went on. "It was Uledi".

"Whoever told you that is lieing - out of jealousy", the leader objected. "You're a fool to believe them".

"I would gladly that you should call me fool if it is not true", Frank said. "You had better call Uledi, and ask him".

Uledi, hotly and with a wealth of gesticulation, denied the charge. But perhaps too hotly, with a little too much gesticulation. Anyhow, Stanley was uneasy.

"We ought to see his belongings", When suggested.

"Go with him and The leader agreed. The leader agreed. States resentfully."

Before Frank started off, he added, "You seem very anxious to convict Uledi".

"Without justice, there will be injustice", Frank answered tersely, and followed winder the still protesting fled:

The bulk of Uledi's belongings proved to be considerable.

Insert to page 215. the method he employed Perhaps in what followeds the leader felt that there lay the best chance of saving Uledi without giving offence to the others. Perhaps it was a mark of his really desiring that they should share fully with him in a demonstrated matter of discipline. Perhaps it demonstrate for them his feeling a deep affection which he showed in few other ways.

Too considerable. It included enough beads to buy two days' rations for the entire expedition.

The Bwana Mkuba was dejected. Kalulu dead, and Uledi a thief. But he remained calm.

gusano

"Call mi our people together", he ordered Frank, quietly.

When the Zanzibaris, momen, women and children, were gathered,

Manwa Sera, Safeni and Zaide - all chiefs were set apart. In another froup stood the crew of the Lady Alice, Uledi's friends. "Uledi, himself a chief, in whom I have put great trust",

the Bwana said, "has been found out in an act of stealing. The theft is bad. What is worse is that theft endangered the life of every one of us. You needed the beads, I needed the beads, to buy food, to keep us alive until we reach the sea. Stealing from us was like laying a trap in our path. It saddens me beyond measure to say this. But justice demands it".

Stanley paused. There were murmurings among the Zanzibaris, some against Uledi, some in his defence.

"Sufer Manwa Sera, chief of the chiefs, Safeni, wise old diplomat, Zaidi, courageous warrior - I ask you three, what is a just punishment for this treacherous deed?"

The three chiefs conferred briefly among themselves; white.

Uledi, chastened now, stood with shoulders hunched, head lowered,
hands folded over his abdomen. The Bwana Mkuba strode up and dw
down, smacking the tops of his high boots with a leather thonged
whip.

*Though Manwa Sera was the chief of the chiefs, it was %2feni who was deputed to speak for them.

"Had this deed been done by any other man", he said slowly, looking with paternal severity on Uledi, "we should have said by drowning in the that only death wantawips it wat river could wipe it out. But this is Uledi, whom you love, and all our people look up to as courageous, resourceful, kindly. In consideration of his great values, was revealed ever since we left Zanzibar many, many

moons ago, we recommend that he be soundly flogged, and allowed to live."

Uledi raised his head, threw a glance of hope at the other nodded, and turned chiefs. Stanley worden gave a sigh of relief, manded to the crew of the Lady Alice.

"You who have worked closest to this ... this started thief, since we maxima this voyage, which has proved so terrible for us all, down the River Congo - what do you say to the recommendation of your chiefs?"

Saramba spoke up at once.

"Please, Bwana, please. If Uledi, the lion of the Lady Alice' must be whipped - let the blows be not severe".

Everything was going as Stanley would have wished it. He turned to Uledi.
Wkedi and said,

"You must be feeling very small. To have robbed these who risked exposing them even to starvation."
plead so hard for you, to have mannered their very kivesix

Uledi hung his head again, but said no word.

The Bwana now turned to Uledi's brother, Bhumari, and another Zanzibari, his cousin, Saywa.

"What say you that I should do with your thieving kinsman?"
"If he must be flogged, let half his stripes be given to
me", Shumari begged.

"And half to me", Saywa said. Then the cousin threw himself on his knees in front of Stanley. "The Bwana is wise. All things that happen he writes in a book. Each day there is some-perhaps if thing written. We black the Bwana looks into his books he may see something in them about Uledi. How Uledi behaved on Lake Tanganyika; how he rescued Zaidi from the cataract; how has saved many others from the river; how he has worked harder than any three other men on the canoes; how he has been the first to listen to the Bwana's voice, always; how he has been the father of the men of the Lady Alice', and many other things"

It was enough. Stanley could not have let Uledi go scot free if by so doing he had lost the loyalty of the rest of his people. Yet he himself still had confidence in Uledi, saw the theft as a deplorable but isolated lapse. The leader appeared to ponder for some time before saying,

"Very well. Uledi by the voice of the chiefs, representing you all, is condemned. But Shumari and Saywa have taken his punishment on themselves".

Wledi spoke at last, also going on his kneesy.

"No, Bwana. That cannot be! The fault is mine. The punishment, too, is mine".

Stanley smiled at his faithful coxswain.

"Uledi is set free - and Shumari and Saywa are pardoned".

But Saywa was not the only person to have noticed that

the white master wrote things in a book. The local natives were
unfriendly the astonishment
not unfirmly yet, to Stanley xxx (of all, there came a day on

which a long line of warriors approached the camp. Stanley went
out with Safeni to meet them. Frank was by wow analyse to
stand to bad had his feet became. He charged, sat- was legged
"When men come armed to friends, it is hard to understand

their meaning", Safeni said to the chief of the warriors.

"We have a complaint to make", the chief replied. "We come armed in case our complaint should not be heard".

"The Bwana always hears complaints", Safeni said. "Speak. You will find understanding in the Bwana".

"We have seen the white man writing in a book. That is very bad. It means that our goats will die, our land will dry up, our women will be barren. The white man must destroy the book".

The warriors raised spears and shields, shouting as one man, "Destroy the book".

Safeni opened his mouth to speak, but his leader raised a silencing hand, and said one word,

"Wait".

With slow deliberation, brows knit, lips compressed, Stanback ley walked from the warriors. On his notebooks depended his capacity to write, when he should at last get back to Europe, a detailed account of his historic march. There could be no question of surrendering them. Yet the Zanzibaris were in poor shape for fighting - worn out, dejected, their numbers sadly depleted and at a fatal disadvantage in the face of men armed and ready at a moment's notice to shower death upon an adversary.

faint
A waite smile crossed Stanley's face as he entered his tent,

telned pages
"The bard must save the situation"x.ke murmuredx

The Bwana took from his baggage a large, well worn book.
turned it over in his hands
He fandled it affectionately regretfully for a moment, murmuring again,

"The best of friends must part".

Hoping to save the book, Stanley, showing to the natives, said asked,

"It is harmless. But I will do with it what you will".

"It is a fetish", the native chief said. "The Bwana must burn it".

Again the warriors waved their weapons, who echoing,

"Burn it". Quickly they gathered ried twigs and had a fire
alight.

With a show of reluctance, Stanley walked over to it. He

turned and looked questioningly at the chief. But the painted

warrior returned the look - impassive.

The Bwana Mkuba,

Stantey (tossed his copy of Shakespeare's Plays into the flames.

Double Space.

Two miles downstream was Massassa Falls, and just beyond when the expedition started markhing south west again that - Zinga Falls. Stanley decided, when the expedition moved wrank round had to be carried on after its brief rest, to march overland to the Zinga Falls try area, select a camp site, and seek to make friends with the

natives. Uledir, meanwhile, was to take a stout cance and reconnoitre the Massassa.

"You know enough about this river now", the Bwana Mkuba warned the coxswain of the "Lady Alice", "not to take any any chances with it".

Stanley's shauri with the natives issued happily. One of the chiefs boasted that he had seen the great water - the sea.

"Can you take me to apoint where I can look over the Zinga area?", the white man asked his new friends.

"Uledi! Uledi! What have you done?" The cry was wrung involuntarily from the Bwana Mkuba.

Weanwhile Uledi had been doing what he had been told, but his reconnaissance with a complication. Just as the paramet head canoe had been ready to push out towards the Massassa, Frank Pocock had crawled to the river bank, and told Uledi to make room for him.

"This is not a journey for the Little Bwana", Uledix protested. "Only really fit men this time".

Manwa Sera came to the water's edge, gently took Frank by the shoulder and said,

"We wait for them, little Bwana".

"You wait. I do nothing of the sort", Frank retorted, his usually even temper frayed by the paid of his ulcered feet.

Uledi had no option but to take the sick man aboard.

The cance dropped down towards the boiling Zinga Falls.

Five hundred yards short of it, Uledi steered for the shore,
found a small cove, and secured the cance. Then he clambered
over rocks until he stood above the Falls, all its terrible,
whirling waters crashing beneath him.

"Dittle Bwana, it is impossible to shoot those Falls. No cance or boat can do it and live", the coxswain announced when he returned.

Experienced
Frank was trained with boats. Many a time during the perilous journey down the Congo it had been the second white man's
skill which had saved half-a-dozen canoes. But usually his
Frank
native caution overcame recklessness. Now, he seemed determined
to show that a sick man could be as good as a fit one.

"Don't tell me stories. We shot the Massassa, and these works than these Falls don't rear as badly as those. There, you, Shumari and Mazouk. You go and have a look. Tell me what you think. God, I wish I could go myself".

The two young Zanzibaris returned shaking their heads. But still Frank was not convinced.

"You fellows are zawazds with water. Little ripples look like waves to you". Frank thoughtlessly stamped a foot, and cried out in pain.

"Little Bwana", Uledi said. "Neither white man nor black can beyond where we are, and live. You are not just to say we up his are afraid". The coxswain held rux h ten fingers. "More than that number of lives I have saved on this river. How can it be said I fear water?"

"This your reconnaissance", Frank answered. "I cannot order you. If you go, and take me with you, I will agree you are not afraid. If you don't go, I cannot and I shall always think you were afraid".

only a coward or a man of great moral courage could have denied.

"We will show you, Little Bwana, that & black men fear death

as little as you".

"A man can die but once", Frank said, sullenly.

"Enough. Take your seats", Uledi ordered his canoeists.

"Now you're behaving like men", Frank cried, and thumped Uledi on the back.

Quickly they were borne into mid-stream.

"Get across to the far side", Frank advised. "I see smooth water there".

The effort was made. But it put the cance broadside on to the current. There was not distance enough to enable them to move in a diagonal, at a small angle to the streams direction of the flood. The cance was battered up to almost to the edge of the Falls. Uledi struggled to turn the prow forward. It was a last desperate effort to shot the cataract. A hopeless effort.

leapt down into the abyss, pivoted round, whirled into the abyss. A spinning, twirling whirlpool wanth them, suchked the cance and its eleven men under, belched up a spout of water as though in salute, then threw up the cance, into the burning sunshine. Several men were somehow clinging to it. As the whirlpool flung the cance away, as tratter jetsam, Uledi, gripping the cance for life counted those who were with him. Eight. But the "Litte Bwana".

Close by the upturned, derelict, helpless craft another crown spout of water shot up, carrying in its houngest the head of Frank. He moaned, but for a moment remained afloat. Uledi heaved himself away from the canoe, struck out with powerful arms towards the man who had discovered his theft. The conswain formed on 5 words the law a state chaiging had only one thought in mind.

to it struggling to drive it to words the shore. wheali had only one when the word in mind.

"Now I can prove to the Litte Bwana wheter I am afraid".

With the thought, he was sucked once more into the depths by the satanic whirlpool.

Stanley, meanwhile, had sent some of his men running to the shore with a rope. It seemed that the men on the upturned canoe saw the rescuers. They abandoned their uncontrolled craft, and struck out for the shore. Behind them, another head came to the surface, and swam powerfully after them.

One of those whom Stanley had sent with the rope came racing back to him.

"Bwana! Eight are saved. But three are lost".

"Why were there eleven in the waxt canoe?", Stanley asked at once.

"I know not Bwana, but ... but ... but Bwana, the bittle
Bwana is lost".

Clambered from the flood behind the others and

Uledi, utterly exhausted, was carried to Stanley to tell his tale in broken gasps.*

Chapter XX Achievement

"If you do not stay with me, still I will cling to the river until either I die in it, or come to the great water".

Thus Stanley to his now mutinous followers, two days after
Frank's death. There had been no violence. The Zanzibaris had
simply stated, through Safeni and Manwa Sera, that rather than
go further they would remain and work for the local natives.

The death of the "young Bwana" had depressed them to the point of
despair. Only one third of those who had left Zanzibar behind
them Bwana Mkuba over two and a half years earlier survived.

The pegazzis and askaris became sullen and listless, convinced
now that all would die. If death came today, instead of tomorrow,
so much the better, so much the less pain and hardship to endure.

It said much for the attachment to Stanley of those who had suffered so much by following him that when they threatened to leave them, they silently took up their loads and struggled forward. Passage round the next two cataracts cost them another man's life, and another cance. But there was no more mourning. Lucky he who had been gathered to his fathers.

The expedition's currency became shorter and shorter. The nearer they came to the sea, the more the natives demanded for their food. Less and less, day by day, did every man and woman eat, until their ribs stuck out through their skins.

"Only a little while longer", Stanley encouraged. "Now, we are only a few miles from the ocean, where white men will care for you, feed for you, honour your having made this tremendous journey with me".

The Bwana Mkuba knew that his announcement was premature. But it was the only way to put some heart into his miserable followers. Indeed, they became jubilant, summoned up their

sapped resources to celebrate in jubilation. But it was a jubilation itself underscored by tragedy.

"Ah. Bwana. El hamd ul Illah. We have reached the sea". It a brightly plumed parrot on his shoulder, was Safeni who came running, shouting to the Bwana Mkuba. "We are home. We shall no more be tormented by empty stomachs and hostile natives. Say work-bye to me, wish me well. I am starting now. To tun all the way to the sea to tell your white brothers you are coming".

Before Stanley could soothe the clearly deranged former woxswain of the "Lady Alice", Safehir the parrot still clinging to his togar had run off into the jungle.

"Run after him.' Find him.' Bring him back", the leader shouted to Manwa Sera, Zaidi, and Uledi.

Realisation had only just dawned - that the once wise, diplomatic Safeni had lost his reason. The chiefs beat the jungle north and south and east and west. But Safeni was never seen again.

Three Zanzibaris were captured by natives.xxxxix There was not enough currency in the "treasury" to ransom them. They had to be left behind. /And there was yet another casualty.

The point of sailing down the Congo in the "Lady Alice" and the canoes had been not only a question of saving portage. Indeed, the need to carry the boats round the cataracts made them shadow of a burden rather than a help. Now, there was no longer any doubt that the river which they had started out from Nyangwe to follow as the Lualaba was indeed the Congo. There was no longer any need to follow every yard of the water. The boats could now be left behind.

The gallant "Lady Alice", therefore, was perched on top of a pile of rocks and left to rot.

"Churlish treatment", Stalley aloud to kix beloved had him-

self designed, "after you have borne me for nearly five thousand milest". He turned to the river "How many good helpers you have wrested from me".

By 2nd August, the expedition was indeed only a few miles from Embomma /now Boma/, where they would find food, and white The conviction it presented welcomers. It lifted up all hearts, but it had its own problems, too. The natives laughed at the proffered beads, and wire and cloth. They had more than enough of such things. They would give food only in exchange for - rum. How would the 116 people Who still remained be drag able to drag themselves, starving. through a few more days of marching. Their only hope, Stanley was to send a messenger who would not be hampered by thought w he had no Exank now with whom to discuss his problems; written the women and children, the remaining stores, with a request "To any gentleman who speaks English at Embomma" (that help might be sent out. A native Chief agreed, after some haggling, to send a guide and Stanter the Bwana Mkuba sat down

haggling, to send a guide and Examine the Bwana Mkuba sat down to writer sketch in words the expedition's desperate plight: "The fearful supplies must arrive within two days or I may have a desper time of it among the dieing. The letter was signed "H.M.Stanley, Commanding Anglo-American Expedition for the Exploration of Africa", and below was added a postscript: "You may not know me by name. I therefore add - I am the person who discovered Livingstone in 1871".

Uledi, Shumari and Soudi were chosen to go with the guide in the attempt to save their friends from starvation at the very threshold of ackievement. Those left behind struggled slowly, increasingly slowly, forward through the land where the word civilisation meant that a man who could purchase the needs of life only with rum.

In two days, Uledi and his companions were back, bringing food - on which a feast was promptly made. In still another two days - on 9th August 1877; - four white men came out from Embommen to welcome the heros of the scarcely credible journey.

men and women
356 MENYXWOME who had marched out of Bagomoyo on 16th November,

1874, only 114 entered Embomma, and almost half of those had
either to be carried, or could just barely drag one foot in
Who would choose to travel with Stanley, who
front of another. Stankey himself had turned grey in the 33 months,
and looked at least ten years ofder than his 37 years?
Who would choose to travel with Stankey?

And even now, surrounded by plenty, treated to all the delicacies which the West Coast of Africa, still only basically developed, could provide, many who had survived a thousand battles, privations, and contests trials and privations with nature, died of listlessness when suddenly they had nothing to do and nowhere to march to. The wife of the poor, deranged Safeni died on the very day which the ship carrying the members of the expedition arrived at last at By her death, Zanzibar. By that times the number of survivors was reduced to a mere 82, and that figure included six children born on the great march. Of the thirty six women who had braved the rigours of the journey, only twelve returned. Justly did Stanley pay tribute to his fallant followers:

"For me they are heros, these poor ignorent children of Africa, for from the first deadly struggle in savage Ituru to the last staggering rush into Embomma, they had rallied to my voice like a veterans, and the hour of need they had never failed me". It was an epitome which distilled the essence rather than served up the pulp - and rightly so.

And what "these poor ignorant children" and their leader geographically speaking, achieved? In few words - more than any other expedition which central had ever set out to explore Africa. All the essential questions had been answered: The Luahaba joined the Congo and flowed across Africa into the Atlantic. The Nile rose in Lake Victoria, wither perhaps an ultimate source in the River Kagera, among mountains 6000 feet above Lake Tanganyika. The exact outlines of the two great lakes / Victoria and Tanganyika could now be traced on the map, together with a belt of "known territory" across

twenty five degress of longitude. the values of

world geography. The reverse side of the medal was yet to appotentialities of Central pear. The great powers of the warld Africa for exploitation - too often a synonym for plunder and oppression - had been spain Europe - Britain, France, laid at the feet of the great powers of the will world and the Germany, Belgium.

News Seventeen years later, those powers had laid claim to almost every square yard of the territory which the natives had so hatley hotly defended against the intrusion of a white explorer and his "poor ignorant children".

Double Space.

It was January 1878 before Stanley, having paid off his
Zanzibaris and settled his affairs in the Sultan's island, arrived
at Marseilles. Emaciated, his constitution all but wrecked,
the explorer sat down to write "Through the Dark Continent", a
two volume of work of more than a thousand pages which he completed in four a little over four months. In his writing, he
was assiduous, as dogged, as in his travelling. Seeking rest,
sampled the
he next xixited the delights of Trouville, Deauville, Dieppe and
Switzerland. But their sweets turned sour in his mouth. He did
not know how to relax.

mixed welcome. Leading Geographical Societies conferred their and he honours on him, tearned journeyed the length and breadth of the country lecturing on the commercial possibilities of the country he had opened up. The United States Senate and House of Representatives passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Henry Morton Stanley. King Umberto of Italy sent him his portrait, with a complimentary inscription. The Khedive of Egypt sent him a mesome newspapers in dal. Thexpress of the Old World and the New sang hismpraises in superlative terms, and owners of waxworks hastened to make up tableaux showing the hero of the hour surrounded by wild

beats and cannibals!

But there were incidents in the great exploration on which his enemies pounced. In the British Parliament a Member denounced him for his vengeful attack on the Bumbireh natives; censured the Aborigines Protection Society attacked him for the looting just of the ivory meskiti. These were fair reservations to make in the midst of the paeons of praise. Unfair was the whispering campaign which asked how it was that no white man who entered Central Africa with Stanley ever came out.

The explorer himself brushed aside such reprobations. He was concerned now with the advantages to Europe which might be extracted from his discoveries. Besides ivory, Central Africa had rare woods, ores, palm oil, valuable nuts and other natural resources which, he said, would well repay investment and the dangers and labour of extraction. The Congo basin - 1,425,000 square miles in extent - comprised a tract of land comparable in extent and economic possibilities with the Mississipi or the Amazon. The River itself, three thousand miles long, and pouring twelve million cubic feet of water into the Atlantic every second, was a vast source of power. To Stanley, the obstacles to be overcome were no more than a challenge. He planned to cut around the cataracts and rapids, first a waggon road and later a railroad. A train of military garrisons would protect "trading" stations, and attains.

British financiers and the British Government at first dubbed his dreams quixotic. But King Leopold II of Belgium assembled a number of interested parties from England, Germany, France, Holland and his own country. They formed a KONNE Comité d'Étude du Haut Congo, and invited Stanley to advise them. The one-time reporter on the 'New York Herald' was received by King Leopold, and in January 1879 was on his way back to Africa.

This was a purely colonising venture to which Stanley devoted all that energy and singleness of mind which characterised all his undertakings. For five years he laboured to satisfic what what later because knowned the Erigian Genge - building roads, establishing settlements, carrying stores up and down the Congo, round the cataracts, over the mountains. The roads were to be built of crushed rock, so that they would stand up under heavy loads in all weathers. The natives knew nothing of how to crush the mighty stones which were dragged and rolled into position. Stanley himself took up a sledge hammer and taught them just the sizes of rock that he wanted. From that he earned a new name, which in all his future years in Africa was to stick to himx - Bula Matari /Breaker of Rocks/.

of work which was to bear fruit in the establishment of the over the years
Belgian Congo, of the construction which was to prove a via doloin the cause of introrosa to thousands of natives martyred by the wolunists; interducing "civilisation" of mine owners and financiers, a road
which might be said to lead straight to the grave of Patrick
Lumumba.

Not only Negros suffered and died in that blood-spattered cause. Six Europeans died in the five years of Stanley's unrelenting struggle; thirteen more were invalided home. Stanley watched their coming and going without emotion. To his assistants the job was back-breaking toil unalleviated by any glamour. To there Stanley it was a crusade. Between such points of view there their could no reconciliation. A Belgian officer, Lt. Bracconnier, we wrote of his chief: "No one can admire Stanley's qualities more than I. He is a man of iron full of dogged will But he has one fault, he is not so unselfish as he might be. He is far too inconsiderate of his European fellow workers, and more esteemed than liked. He treats his white companions as though

he were a little king - lives apart, never 'Chums' with them, and at certain moments would think it justifiable to sacrifice any one of them to his own safety. I never asked him for reasons. Braconnier, Sometimes he would say to me itraconnier, we move in ten minutes'. Had I been foolish enough to say 'Where are we going?', he would have answered, 'Mind your own business, not mine'. I have watched him smoking under his tent, knowing all the time his officers had no tobacco, and it would never occur to income him to offer them a fill. You must live with him a long time to understand him. However long you might know him, I doubt that you would ever become his friend."

Stanley saw his assistants in a different light thought by their strictures on to the defensive. "Being of an open temper and frank disposition, and always willing to hear what my officers or men had to say, though as a leader of men I could not hob-knob with my officers, they ought to have found no difficulty in understanding me".

When later Stanley married, his wife said that he sought the love of his fellowmen more than he sought fame. It may well be thought that he conducted such a search in a strange manner. But his wife, of course, never accompanied him on one of his crusades' into the heart of Africa.

End of Part III

Chapter XXI

Overt Imperialism.

"August 15, 1879. Arrived off the mouth of the Congo. Two years have passed since I was here before, after my descent of the great river in 1877. Now, having been the first to explore it, I am to be the first who shall prove its utility to the world. I now debark my seventy Zanzibaris and Somalis for the purpose of beginning to civilise the Congo basin".

"Utility"? "Civilisation"? In the five years following words the penning of those years, Henry Morton Stanley was to show what he and his backers among west European monarchs and financiers meant by them.

From England, he had sailed to Zanzibar, where he had recruited sixty eight of the natives, three quarters of whom had accompanied him on his previous expedition. He had been assisted notably by a young Danish sailor, Albert Christopherson, the army sergeant type Stanley favoured. Their recruits included Uledi and also, as personal servants, another Mabruki and a Dualla.

The task on which Stanley and less than a hundred followers were now engaged was the building of a chain of garrison stations on the banks of the Congo, the opening of a road through the cataract region, and the placing of boats on the navigable parts of the river. The ultimate object was the extraction of natives, the real owners of the vast Congo basin, using the real owners of the land as cheap labour to assist the plundering. For the result of Stanley's fine piece of exploration - however brutally executed - was to be that Africa was to become a theatre of European expansion.

Germany, success in the Franco-Prussian war still swelling its head was seeking markets and colonies. France, humiliated

at Sedan, was looking towards a colonial empire to re-establish lost prestige. Great Britain and Portugal were roused by threats to what they considered their African interests. And Italy was anxious not to be left out of the race for possessions in the newly explored continent. But most ambitious of them all, at the beginning, was King Leopold II of Belgium, who first formed a so-called international African association for the further exploration and development of Africa and then, at the correct tactical moment, threw off his mask and had himself named personal ruler of the Congo, an act to which Butain and america, by giving it formal approach, made according barties. It was as the representative of King Leopold that Stanley

now began a series of what were euphemistically termed "negotiations" with the tribes inhabitating the GENES BESINY of the Congo. Faced by the power of European governments, what chance had the tribal chiefs in such "negotiations"? Was it likely that they even understood that in giving Stanley's mission facilities, they were giving away their child ren's birthright to ruthless colonisers who would bend and lash those children's backs, subject and enslave them, overturn their way of life, rob them of all they possessed, in return for rum and syphilis? The so-called purchases of land were in fact assumptions of a sovereignty to be maintained with the bullet and the whip.

Over four hundred of such "treaties" were made, the foundations of the notorious Congo Free State. What did the word "Free" mean? Certainly not freedom for the natives. Freedom rather for all European nations to navigate and trade - again euphemistic words, meaning, in fact, "pillage". And to justify it, Stanley and King Leopold and the other European benficiaries spoke piously of the barbarous depravity of the Africans. David Livingstone, to whose memory Stanley paid hypocritical lip service, had other methods of dealing with witchcraft, superstition, and

inter-tribal strife.

In the matter of treaties and concessions, Leopold, and his emissary, Stanley, were not to have it all their own way. Other vultures were hovering - and wuncin diving on the prey.

On November 7th, 1880, Stanley was in camp some two hundred miles from the mouth of the Congo. He was sitting in his tent, writing letters to Europe urging them to send him more effective white assistants than those he had so far received. Suddenly, the tent flap was unceremoniously thrust aside. Lutete Kuna, one of the local natives whom Stanley had "persuaded" to work for wages, rushed in and thumped on to the table beneath a heavy, thumb a piece of paper. Looking up at the man in surprise, Stanley took the paper, and then read:

"Le Comte Savorgnan de Brazza".

"Where did you get this?", Stanley asked.

"Man - tall white man", the native panted.

"Where?"

towards the worth, "Village - not far". Kuna waved an arm vaguely

"I don't know him. Never heard of him", Stanley said.

"Frances - says he is Frances", Kuna persisted, still agitated. "He kept firing at tree - gun shoots many times. No stop to load".

"What he did he do that for?", Stanley asked.

"Don't know. All white men to shoot at trees. I think to kill bad spirit".

Stanley was not interested in Lutete Kuna's anthropological observations.

"What else happened?", he asked.

"I told him I with you. Then he give that piece paper. Tell me carry it to you."

"Do you think he isk coming to me?"

"Don't know - but think so", Kuna answered.

An hour later, there was a commotion in the camp. Stanley went to his tent door. A tall, handsome man, ten years his junior, was maxuming striding towards him, surrounded in a semi-circle behind by fifteen Gabonese Negros, all armed with Winchester repeating rifles. The Frenchman came forward with outstretched maximum hand.

"I am proud to meet you", he said. "I have heard, as has all the world, of your work".

Stanley could not be otherwise than hospitable to a strange de Brazza white man on the River Congo. He entertained himitania and attempted to ascertain by discreet questioning what was his object in those parts. De Brazza would say no more than that he had crossed the French colony of Gabon from Libreville, and struck the Congo some considerable distance above where Stanley now was. He was self-confident, even self-satisfied.

It seemed an inconclusive tale, but Stanley could get no more out of his guest, who stayed two days in the camp and then, with an admonition that Stanley would need five times as many men as he had if he was to accomplish his task, moved westwards. Stanley bade him a cordial farewell, and gave him supplies to help him on his way to the sea. But he stood looking speculatively after the the Frenchman, wondering why he seemed so pleased with himself and yet had included in his explanation nothing call for any that seemed to justify and special congratulation.

King Leopold's emissary was soon to be enlightened. When,
Further up the river, he sought to make treaties on the northern
bank for lands and unmolested passage. De Brazza had been there
conducting, under pressure of
before him - unwinding similar conducting the Winchester
repeating rifles and the threat of force they represented,

"negotiations" which similar to Stanley's, but the result of
which was that the tribal chiefs were placed not under Belgian
but French "protection". De Brazza and Stanley represented
European
two arms of the scramble for African plunder. The true meaning
the nature
of the "treaties" negotiated by both men, was made of their
conception of "civilising", was made clear to the world when,
under an agreement dated 23d April 1884, France was accorded the
prior right to "purchase" the lands leased by Stanley in the
Congo basis in the event of Leopold's consortium being unable
for any reason to exploit them. "Utilising" and "civilising"
meant, in fact "annexation".

The first piece of road which Stanley was enaged in building, with his mixed bag of European helpers all of whom, except Christopherson, he execrated as useless, with his Zanzibaris and such natives as he could press into assisting the rape of their country, was from Vivi, where the first station was established, to Isangila. The fifty miles which separated those two places embraced the first set - up-river from the sea - of cataracts and rapids. No mere path over the rocks and through the forest would do. The road would have to stand up to heavy loads in seasons wet and dry. It was to be founded on crushed rock with a covering of clay.

Faced with the problem of breaking vast rock boulders into small pieces of stone, Zanzibaris and Congolese alike were at a loss. They had never done such a thing, seen such a thing done, or thought it possible. Stanley therefore martialled them all on a part of the projected road where they could stand above him on rocky eminences and watch his demonstration. With his usual sense of the dramatic moment, he strode into the area on which his workers looked down. He ordered a large rock boulder to be hauled in front of him. From Uledi he took a heavy sledge hammer. For a moment he stood with the hammer

in front of him, and said,

"Watch carefully. I am now going to show you all how you must do this work".

There was a murmur half of doubt, half of anticipated admiration. Christopherson stepped quickly for ward from his position behind Stanley, where other Europeans were grimacing one to another, deploring their leader's self-dramatisation, and muttering remarks to the effect that men who were expert at stone breaking had usually been in prison. When the Danish sailor leaned for ward to take up the sledge hammer, Stanley stayed him.

"But I am taller", Christopherson protested.

"But I am leader", Stanley answered.

He swung the sledge hammer in a low arc, and smashed the rock boulder. He swung it again, xx to make smaller the larger fragments. The murmuring from the natives was now all approval.

Stanley called one of his Zanzibaris, and told him to do
the same as he had done, with a now boulder. The man swung
the sledge hammer above his head. Stanley checked him, took
the hammer away, and again demonstrated that low arc swing, the
head of the implement never rising above his shoulder.

"Like that", he explained. "Not above the head. If the hammer slips, you will be stunned, if not killed. Keep it low, and the worst you can do is crush a toe".

He broke several more boulders, and guided the efforts of a number of his workers who came to emulate him. In the evening, he asked Webruki what the men had thought of the demonstration.

"They call you Bula Matari", the servant explained.

Stanley smiled with pleasure, for the name meant "Breaker of Rocks". And by it he soon became known throughout the Congo

basin.

The Vivi-Isangila road took almost a year to build, and Stanley estimated that he personally covered on foot 2350 miles, tx persistently traversing and re-traversing its route. While Stanley walked, supervised, sought to patch up quarrels among flicking flies from their necks as they stood watching the his white assistants, the Zanzibaris and natives swung their sledge hammers and machetes, breaking the boulders, hewing down the trees, tearing away the stubborn scrub. The damp heat was terrific, wearing down the strength and flesh of the stoutest. The food for the workers was beans, goat meat and sodden bananas. The white men had brought with them packing cases loaded with delicacies, spirituous liquors, tobacco. But all alike suffered terribly. Before this first short stretch of the road was finished, twenty two Zanzibaris and natives had succumbed to illness or accident; six of the white men had died, and thirteen had had to be invalided home. Stanley was unmoved by the death roll - except to complain of diminishing man-power. What were a few lives - black or white? - as compared to the reputation of Henry Morton Stanley, as compared to the insistent demands from Europe that a way must be opened up for the plundering of west central Africa?

From Isang Ma the road was pressed on to another station established at Manyanga. Stanley then set about developing his pride - Leopoldville, finished in the early part of 1882. At that time, the present capital of the Congo consisted of an impregnable block-house, a village with broad streets, gardens growing bananas and vegetables, storehouses stocked to support the garrison and Stanley's workers in their further labours. Promenade There was a broad promenade, intended by Stanley by the "civilisers" who should follow him from Europe, a promenade for their Sunday afternoons, with a view of river, cataract, mountain and

forest. There, they might smile to themselves and congratulate one another on the splendid opportunity opened up for them by Henry Morton Stanley to make quack fortunes fertilised by native toil and blood.

Less than a year later, after Stanley had made a brief trip to Europe to urge in person on his backers the need for a better type of European assistant than he had so far received - Albert Christopherson always excepted - he found that the man left in charge of Leopoldville had allowed the storerooms the hear fall empty, the gardens to become overgrown with weeds, the native houses to crumble, the boats to rot. And hostile natives the region, realising perhaps the way in which they had been tricked, were laying virtual siege to the station.

This annexation of the Congo basin, this mission of banditry
"utilisation" and "civilising", this act of knadityry which
for over seventy years was to place the Congolese people under
an alien heel and even after such a lapse of time to see them,
though nominally freed, not liberated from the menace of west
European guns and the chicanery of the denizens of high finance,
this, Stanley's most despicable adventure cost him one trouble
after another.

His European assistants showed what it sort of "utility" and "civilising" had brought them to the Congo. They quarrelled over rank and status. An engineer on a steamer protested that he was given inferior rank to the expedition's general accountant. Men in charge of larger boats refused to eat at the same table as men in charge of smaller ones. Several threatened to write their complaints to French, Belgian and English newspapers. Undoubtedly, most of them were incompetent. A certain Lieutenant Braconnier stood by and watched an inexperienced young Austrian officer with six Zanzibaris enter an overloaded boat, which fifteen minutes later sank and drowned all

hands. And later he contrived to upset a boiler waggon on a step hill and to put it and himself out of action.

Some of the trouble with the Europeans was certainly Stanley's incapacity for leading educated men. The same Braconnier, when at last, after putting up with him for three years. Stanley sent him home, wrote of his former commander: "No one can admire Stanley's qualities more than I xxxxxx He is a man of iron. ... full of dogged will But he is far top inconsiderate of his European fellow-workers, and more esteemed than liked. He treats his white companions as though he were a little king lives apart, never 'chums' with them, and at certain moments would think it justifiable to sacrifice any one of them to his own safety Sometimes he would say to me, Braconnier, strike your tents, we start in ten minutes'. Had I been foolish enough to say, "Where are we going?', he would have answered, Mind your own business, not mine'. I have watched him smoking under his tent, knowing all the time his officers had no tobacco. and it would never occur to him to offer them a pipe ... However long you might know him I doubt that you would ever become his friend".

Some certainly did not want to become Stanley's friend.
While he was building Lepoldville, the officer left in charge
at Vivi simply packed up and went home, repudiating his contract
without even a letter of resignation, or a message to his
commander. Even Christopherson, the favourite, left when his
contract expired. To his officers' criticisms, subsequently
published in newspapers and books, Stanley retorted: "One is
not likely to be hard with persons who perform their duties; but
it is difficult to be mild, or amiable, with people who are
absolutely incapable, and who will not listen to resentment
without bristling with tesentment".

Apart from Christopherson, two only of his assistants seem

the task of establishing a station right on the Equator, seven hundred and sixty miles from the Congo mouth. Lieutenants Vangele and Coquilhat built themselves a house of clay, fitted it with window frames and doors, equipped it with home-made chairs tables and stools, and even hung curtains. For their men they built clay barracks, drained, and added gardens as well as now the barns for fowl and goats. In the former Equator station, the city of Coquilhatville, the name of one of its founders lives to this day.

These two young men evidently enjoyed their work, and suffered no qualms of conscience concerning the operation in which they were engaged, and the sustained act of plunder they were helping to prepare. But the trickery and bullying of the natives, the annexation of their lands, the break-up of their way of life - all in the interests of making a few European financiers rich - so preyed on the mind of an Austrian marine officer, Mons. Luksic, that he shot himself through the head.

To Stanley's troubles with his white assistants - he insisted that he had little with his Zanzibaris and the native wage-earners, but he was liable to talk to them pistol in hand - was added his own serious illness. In one bout of fever, he had his tent moved out of the swampy regions to the top of a hill two hundred feet above river level. There on one day he took twenty grains of quinine dissolved in hydrobromic acid. He felt no beneficial effect. The next day he took thirty grains of quinine - and for six days lay more or less unconscious, knowing only that Mabruki and Dualla, his servants, were as tender as female nurses in not their attendance on him. He became so weak that he could sit up or even raise his arms. He made Mabruki and Dualla hold him up while he took a fifty grain dose of quinine.

Two days later, he became convinced that he was going to

die. His bemused brain caught only at the thought that death would mean failure in his mission. How would the foolish, incompetent Braconniers complete the building of the road, maintain the garrison stations, make a land fit for European financiers and men of commerce to be bleed of its resources? He must appeal to them all his followers. He must make one last effort to succeed. If his body was too weak for action, he must provoke and inspire and frighten his people by words. They must make the Congo road his monument.

"Fetch all the Europeans and Zanzibaris to me", he whisRoll up the tent walls
pered to Mabruki. And to Dualla: "Open the tent. Then mix me
sixty grains of quinine in hydromic acid and a little Madeira
wine".

This desperate dose consumed, Stanley heard the rush of feet outside his tent. Raised into a sitting position, he found the Zanzibaris sitting in a semi-circle round the open tent, The European officers stood at the foot of his camp bed. Christopherson stepped forward, and took his hand. Stanley strove against the drugging effect of the quinine. With a slow, grinding effort, painful to witness, he managed to say one single coherent sentence. That achievement seemed to relieve him, though his voice had been so weak that only Christopherson, Mabruki and Duallahad heard it. His eyes staring, he suddenly cried out quite loudly,

"I am saved", and fell back unconscious on his pillows.

The Europeans looked at one another, with grimaces showing that they thought they would soon have no commander. But Stanley after twenty four hours awoke, weak but - for the first time - hungry. Ten days later he was sitting in a chair outside his tent. And soon after, his recovery was completed by the news that a large reinforcement of recruits had gathered by his agent in Zanzibar had arrived. Bala Matter was as sleepfed in the face of death as in all other crises.

After five years' work, the physical result of Stanley's organising and slave-driving efforts stood in the shape of a line of garrison stations step by step for fourteen hundred miles up the River Congo. He had built roads and a small stretch of railroad, as well as pra placing steamers on the navigable parts of the river. An elaborate political and commercial organisation had been created, and traders were opening up posts for their nefarious work, and the pillage operation was receiving from the lips the blessing of Stanley's God in the shap of nominally holy men working in missions. On 10th April, 1884, the United States, to be shortly followed by winer European Governments, recognised King Leopold's international front organisation as the governing power in the Congo. As to what the Congolese thought about it - no one, of course, asked them. They could show their resentment only in brief outbursts with bow and club against the "trading" stations, to be massacred in reply by the machine guns of thex civilisation.

On July 1st, 1885, the formal fixe was Stanley's menument proclamation of the sovereignty of King Leopold of Belgium over the Congo was made at Boma. Large parts of the northern bank, remained annexed by de Brazza, remained under French sovereignty. The Portuguese managed to extract poscassion of the south bank of the river. But in a race with British agents for unappropriated areas, Leopold managed to secure the highly mineralised region of Katanga.

Leopoldville, Brazzaville, Katanga - these are names which have come of recent years to have ting in our ears with the strident, blood-lusting voice of military and economic imperialism. That voice it has brought to it has brought to and all the misery involved for the Congolese people, are the real monuments to the work of King Leopold, the European financiers, and Henry Morton Stanley. "Utility"? "Civilisation"? as understood by Those words, too, have their manners stanley and his backers,

have their monument in the road he built - a via dolorosa to tens of thousands of (natives martyred) in the interests of financiers and mine owners, a road which might be said to lead straight to the grave of Patrick Lumumba.

Konsec Capsel III.

Rommerowaé nast rosdinty

Part IV

Chapter XXI #

The Rescuer Rescued.

"I am still waiting for help, and that from England". The man who wrote those words on 22nd July 1886 bore at the time the name of Emin Pasha, Governor, in the name of the Khedive of Egypt, of the Sudan Province of Equatoria. He was hemmed into his province by the forces of the Moslem Mahdi, who claimed to be the Imam of God, the destined dispenser of justice and equity throughout the world.

Poland's Opole, then known as Oppeln, and christened Edward
Schnitzer. He was a physician, botanist and ornithologist, who
spoke French, German, English, Italian, Turkish, Arabic, Persian,
demotic Greek, and several Slavonic languages for good measure.
When he his mistress,
THEXX had fled German administered leaving her behind in
German administered territories, the Sultan of Turkey had appointed him medical officer at a little town on the Adriatic, then
called Antivari /today Jugoslav Bar/. After that, he had gone
to Cairo, and been considered by General Charles Gordon - Governor General of the Sudan in the name of the British dominated
Egyptian Government - to possess exceptional gifts as an administrator. Schnitzer had embraced the Moslem faith, changed his
name, and been appointed Governor of Equatoria.

After The Gordon had been killed in Khartoum, and the Egyptian Government had abandoned the Sudan, Emin, at Wadelai on the West bank of the Upper Nile, found himself the focus of the animus of the Mahdi, who had overrun with his sincerely nationalist, but fanatically religious followers the other Sudanese provinces governed from Cairo.

Emin Pasha had with him, in the little whitewalled, white housed town, which he had done something to fortify, a garrison of some ten thousand Egyptian and Sudanese soldiers, formerly paid by the Egyptian Government. But the Mahdi's forces, fully mobilised, could total some hundreds of thousands of fierce warriors to whom death was a patriotic cause. So that when Emin's appeal reached Europe, hard on the news of the death of General Charles Gordon, consciences were pricked. What Emin wanted was in fact completely misunderstood. It was thought that by the word "help" the beleaguered German Pasha meant "rescue". What in fact he meant was political and military support which would not extricate him, remove him from his beloved botanical collections and studies, but enable him to remain where he was, preferably as Governor of an English colony maintained by English arms.

What was now considered in England was a relief expedition of a somewhat special kind. Emin Pasha had done well, from a European point of view, in Equatoria. He had carefully cultivated the ivory, offee and cotton trade in his province, put it on a profit-making basis. He had exported thousands of carefully prepared skins of birds and animals, thousands of specimens of plants, all accompanied by scholarly notes. The museums as well as the potential investors of Europe knew him well, and wanted, for their own advantage, to help him. Ornithologists, hydrologists, geologists, philologists and anthropologists - all were interested in his work. He had sent out details of previously unknown phenomena concerning the migrations of birds on the Upper Nile, about the ranfall and geology, the languages and customs of tribes.

The great python Africanus was one of his discoveries. The reported women of some tribes, he randed, befriended the viper, keeping as a pet in their it in their house huts, rubbing it with fat, and pouring fat down its throat. There were other tribes which used snakes to

meat; the were secured at strategic points by a cord passed through a hole bored in their tails.

Emin's province was large, and even though he had to feel himself beleaguered, with the Mahdi's men gathering round his frontiers, he sailed his steamers up and down the Nile, experimenting in the spinning of cotton, building boats in riverside dockyards, collecting and classifying his specimens, cultivating maize and vegetables, amassing a vast store of ivory, thought at the time he wrote his appeal for help to be worth £60,000.

That ivory, with the other possibilities of Equatoria which Emin had dangled before the noses of European cupidity, made a much more resounding noise in the ears of Philanthropic English, French and German business men and politicians than did the personal plight of the diligent scientist. Some £20,000 was quickly collected /including £10,000 from the British-dominated Egyptian Government/, to fit out an expedition. And who was the man to lead such an expedition, the most likely to triumph over all obstacles, the least inclined to let a little matter of slaughter ** stand in the way of extracting £60,000 worth of ivory?

When Henry Morton Stanley, the Bwana Mkuba, Bula Matari, set out from England in January 1887, it was, indeed, supposed preserve Emin that he would resume preserve Pasha from the fate which had befallen his superior, General Charles Gordon. But he had other loomed missions, too, which may or may not be thought to have waxed larger in the eyes of his backers. He was to prepare the ground for setting up a chartered company to exploit the dominions of the mainland of the Sultan of Zanzibar. For King Leopold of Belgium, he was to explore the possibilities of annexing Equatoria to the Congo. Emin was to be offered sops to support both

these projects - a seat on the Board of the British East Africa
Company, continued Governorship of Equitoria in the name of the
Belgian Government. Then there was the matter of that ivory ...
Stanley kept a warys eye on his own economic interests, also,
requiring the many white men who accompanied him each to sign an
agreement that they would pub write and publish nothing until
six months after the leader's own account of the destinies of
the expedition had appeared.

The white contingent and its stores set out for Zanzibar. It was not intended, as might have been expected, to cross Afriwestwards. to Lake Albert. Stanley's plan involved doing his recruiting in Zanzibar - where he was known and where, among others, he picked up Uledi again - taking kiew by sea round the Cape to the mouth of the River Congo, and then marching right across Africa from west to east, picking up the isolated Emin Pasha on the way. choosing whichxmaxt som improbable a route The reason he gave for a scheme which water people of the time thement it would prevent his Zanzibaris from deserting, since throughout their marching they would be homeward bound. It was little enough justification for a plan which clearly, on past Considerable numexperience, meant a far greater casualty list. And it was xuade bers of people in Stanley's own day, and far more toxxxxx still less worthy by some who pointed out since, noticed that the route likely to be the most costly in human life was therefore that which would most please King Leopold of Belgium, and further the leader's own interests.

The Sultan of Zanzibar approved - for a consideration the plans for the exploitation of his mainland
Scomeward accompany
domains. The world's most notorious slave trader, the suave,
cultivated Tippu Tib agreed to become Leopold's Governor on
the upper reaches of the Congo, and to supply porters to carry
ammunition to assist Emin and bring out the ivory. To assist ...?

Emin Pasha, meanwhile, was attempting to gather around him the little garrisons scattered allx over his territory. No doubt thinking that an kmin, cut off from a country - Egypt - which no longer even claimed him as its Governor of Equatoria, was harmless and bound wer sooner or later to make an escape, the Mahdi the borders appeared in no hurry to step up his pressure on Kanataria. He The beleaguered contented himself with a war of nervesy. xufficiently effective to Egyptian and fatalistically to a Sudanese soldiers, their make his intended prey write tone friend; Thexhave hone our harps wives and children, upon the willows had food enough, room in which to manoeuvre, but absolutely nothing to do. Idle, aimless days, waiting for the delayed onslaught, the blood-curdling battle-cries, the hordes of sabre-sweeping, white robed sons of the Imam, wrought a ter-The Governor who had adopted rible havoc of disintegration. Ratalistically, the leader the Viewing his situation with the fatalism of the characteristic of fatalistic faith of the Moslems wrote to a friend; the have hung the faith he had adopted, the Governor and commander of this sur harps upon the willows; and sit by the waters of kabylonix decaying community wrote to a friend, the have hung with what was in words which were ,

perhaps more psychologically realistic than botanically and geographically accurate, "We have hung our harps upon the willows, and sit by the waters of Babylon".

It was the end of April 1888x, before Emin Pasha received news of the proximity of Stanley and part of his expedition.

Camped on the shore of Lake Albert, a bare day's journey away one of Emin's lakeside stations an from Wadelay, Stanley had sent whe of his officers, Captain

Mountenay Jephson, in a steel boat, to invite the Pasha to a meeting.

The ornithologist and botanist Governor of Equatoria set

Ensert to page 255.

This single act. this sedection of the axak slaughterer. enpressor and exploiter of the African tribes, a man whose power of violence was a threat to imperialist plans in the Congo, tells us all we need to know of Stanley's utter inhumanity and hypocrisy. It cancels out all his pious rantings and callings upon God - unless indeed, as is not improbable, he worshipped his God only as a killer more implacable than himself. This act was the pattern and symbol of subsequent imperialist methods in the Congo. For Tippu kit had recently themselves they had made winxelf a nuisance at Stanley Falls, where wix xxxxx driven out the European garrison. Stanley's idea, therefore, was to bribe the suavely corrupt Tippu tib into turning his guns against the natives in the interests of western imperialism.

Insert to page 235.

Tippu Tib was in the end to fail Stanley, to fail his European assistants, to contribute to the deaths of hundreds of the natives they lashed and drove across Africa at the pistol point. That only served Stanley right, for he deliberately chose as Governor of the unper reaches of the Congo a man whom he knew for a blood thirsty triketer blinded by his own riches and his passion for power and wealth. Tippu Tib had himself told, without a blush, the story of how he had come to rule over a large dis-Man vuema he had heard of fabulous quantities of ivory to be obtained made much of his informant, and extracted from him there. Tippu befriended details of the manners and customs of the tribe. What fired his vicious imagination was the story of the daughter of a chief wf thexixing who had long ago been carried off by a neighbouring tribe and not heard of since.

Tippu gave his informant enough money to drink himself to death in Zanzibar, and set off for Manyuema. There, he first astounded the natives by his knowledge of their tribal secrets, the genealogy of their chiefs. Then he played his trump card: he was, he said, the son of the chief's captured daughter, and thus the grandson of the present chief, Kasongo. Tippu was deeply versed in the arts of deception and creating illusion. Kasongo, an old man traitered him wearied of strife, grasped eagerly at the opportunity to hand over all his territory and responsibilities to this younger, obviously able man. Tippu promptly celebrated his success by rounding up all the ivory - some six thousand kilograms - and despatching it to Zanzibar. Then he proceeded to use his stolen territory to as a base of attack on other tribes, whose ivory he plundered and whose men and women he bludgeoned into slavery.

This single act, this selection as Governor of the upper reaches of the Congo, of the slaughterer, oppressor and exploiter

off eagerly to meet the man who had struggled through appalling jungle, incessantly attacked by xex natives resentful of his trespass, become white of hair and debilitated by fever in the effort to reach ximit Wadelai before the Mahdi should make up his mind to swoop. With only part of his expedition accompanying him, with no ammunition to give Emin, with no capacity for effecting a rescue, xtanksy, xamewho had once been accused of being found by rather than finding Livingstone, now indeed needed rescuing, if only from starvation, by the man he had come to fescue.

Owing something, perhaps, to the Stanley's well megalomaniac aptitude for self-dramatisation, there has become attached to conceptions of his journeys the atmosphere of epic piled on epic.

march
Certainly the journey - twice as long as would have been the overland route from Zanzibar - which he imposed on himself and his followers in the search for wring the worth of ivery, the acquisition of a vest territory, the exploitation of rich east African lands, and incidentally for Emily had proved the most punishing mission he had ton yet undertaken.

708

Bula Matari

By the time, he reached the shores of Lake Albert, his men, were already deady and them were scattered over 700 miles of perilous jungle. Accident, battle, sickness and starvation had been his daily companions.

But with his usual relentless determination he had struggled where

forward through forest where daylight never penetrated and which The clearings were perhaps even the forest will it were hexhimself described thus more fearsome than than the viper-

ted with ingenuity of a spider's web. I than the jungle.

"As one steps out of the shadow of the forest", Stanley wrote of these clearings in his record, "Im Darke (S) Africa", "he has to climb first along the trunk of a great tree for 100 feet, he then turns at right angles along a great branch for a few feet.

After a few paces on the ground, he finds himself in front of a fallen tree three feet in diameter or so, which has to be climbed, when he finds himself facing the outspreading limbs of another big tree, among which he must creep, and twist, and crawl to get a footing on a branch, then from the branch to the trunk. He ascends an inclined trunk until he is 20 feet above the ground. At this dizzy height one needs judgment and nerve. After a good deal of delicate balancing, one begins a cautious descent along the steep incline and so on for hours, the hot, burning sun and the close, steamy atmosphere of the clearing forcing the perspiration in streams from his body. TXXXXE

"I have narrowly escaped death three times during these frightful gymnastic exercises. One man died where he fell It is a most serious sight to see a caravan laden with heavy burdens walking over this wreck of a forest, and timbered clearing. Streams, swamps and ditches are often twenty to twenty five feet below a tapering, slippery tree which crosses them bridge-like. Some men are falling, some are tottering, one or two have already fallen, some are twenty feet above the ground, others are on the ground creeping under logs".
Not all was gloom, however.

After a day of such progress

"The sun shone, and we saw its light through the woods, which brightened the shades, converted the tree-shafts into marbly-grey pillars, and the rain drops of the past night into sparkling brilliants; cheered the invisible birds to pour out their songs; inspired parrot flocks to ventx gleeful screams and whistlings: and roused hosts of monkeys to activity and the shy chimpanzees to sport".

With the coming of evening, the clouds gathered day by day, the thunder echoed through the forest, lightning threw down or split from top to bottom giant trunks, and the rain fell as though emptied from buckets in the sky.

A principal problem in the great forest was food. For days on end, white men and black sustained themselves on forest berries, which Stanley, in somewhat general terms, lacking the botanical precision of a Livingstone or an Emin, described in his account of the journey. "We now most to a fine, stately tree with small leaves. Its fruit lies in pods about ten inches long, which contain four heart-shaped beans called Makwemé, an inch and a quarter long by an inch broad and half an inch thick. The bean has a tough. clove-coloured skin, which when cut shows a reddish inner skin. When this latter is scraped away, the bean may be bruised, mashed, or boiled whole".

/ Thez (frequently plundered the plantations of the pygmies.

It was only after weeks of such travelling and foraging for unaccustomed food that the expedition emerged on to a rolling plain. "green as an English lawn". For a moment or two, every man stopped in his tracks, as though obeying an order, though no such order had been given. Then, with analogous spontaneity, they broke into a run. Mile after mile of gently undulating country lay ahead. studded with hills, shaded with belts of trees. Breathlessness forced a halt in the headlong dash, and Stanley was able to look round. "Birds, so long estranged from us, sailed and soared; antelopes and elands /taurotragus oryx/ stood on a grassy eminence, gazing and wondering, and then bounded upward and halted snorting their surprise; buffaloes lifted their heads in amazement at the intruders on their silent domain, heaved their bulky forms, and trooped away to a safer distance".

By the time that idyllic scene was reached, Stanley's vitality temper was as high as his temper was low. Such of his white officers as were not dead, or been left behind somewhere, or turned back and gone home, hated him to a man. One had been berated, in front of English-speaking Arabs, as a "God-damned son of a sea-cook"; to another Bula Matari had sworm that he would write home and break his army career. Native porters had

Insert to page 239.

One of the officers. Major Edmund Barttelot, wrote to his brother-in-law, "The harder we worked, the glummer Stanley looked. After a long march, no smile from him or word of any sort. except You have lost a box or some sneer of that sort." Another, James Jameson, Stanley's said that no matter what wix helpers did, it was sure to be wrong.

Bwana Mkuba himself, and to tie up any who issued such march.

And the propers themselves had been severely disciplined, with punishments of up to 300 lashes for misdemeanours on the march.

There had been moments of relaxation, as well as the harsh journeying through the forest, the hunger, the storms, the anger of Bula Matari. On one occasion a chief put on for the expedition an exhibition war dance. Half a score of drums, large and small, were beaten by half a score of accomplished performers, who kept admirable time. The volume of sound must have been heard for miles. The leaders, adorned with white cocks feathers, had arranged thirty three lines of thirty three men, exam as nearly as possible in the form of a perfect and solid and close square. Most of the men had but one spear each, others possessed two, besides their shields and quivers, which were suspended from the neck down the back.

"The phalanx stood stock still with spears grounded until, at a signal from the drums, the commander's deep voice was heard breaking out in a wild, triumphant chant, and at a particular uplift of note he raised his spear, and at oncethere rose a forest of spears, and a mighty chorus responded, and the phalanx was seen to move forward, and the earth around my chair, which was at a distance of fifty yards from the foremost line, shook as though there was an earthquake. I looked at the feet of the men and discovered that each man was forcefully stamping the ground, and taking forward steps not more than six inches long.....

"The thousand heads rose and dropped in unison as the chant increased or lessened in energy. When the men shouted with their faces turned upward and their heads bent back to give the fullest effect to their voices, the chant appeared to me to suggest an expression of quenchless fury, wrath and exterminating

war; it appeared to fill every soul with the passion of battle. Then every eye of the onlookers glowed, and their right arms with clenched fists were shaken on high as though their spirits were thrilled with the martial strains; but as the singers lowered their heads, and the chant descended into a mournful murmur, we seemed to feel war's agony, and grief, and woe, and to think of tears, and widows' wails, and fatherless orphans' cries, of ruined hearths and a desolated land. But again as the solid mass of warriors, steadily drawing nearer, tossed their heads backward, and the bristling blades flashed and clashed, and the feathers gleamed and gaily rustled, such an energising storm of sound broke out that we saw only the glorious colours of victory and felt only the proud pulses of triumph."

end the front line lowered their spears thrice in salute and thrice lifted them, and then the lines, one after another, broke into a run, spears elenched in the act of throwing, staffs quivering, war-whoops ringing shrifty

The chief who put on the dance thus described by Stanley
must have been a good psychologist. Few displays could have been
better calculated to appeal to his warlike temper, his ruthlessmissions of civilisation, under the skaden,
ness, his dedication to rivitising missions at the point of a
bullets.

Krupp gun and a shipload of riftes.

Stanley had indeed driven himself and all associated with him at a murderous pace across three quarters of Central Africa. He was hardly pleased therefore, hardly well rewarded, by finding a beleaguered Governor of Equatoria who daily went about his normal avocations, nightly pored short-sightedly over his botanical specimens, and indeed appeared to be in no particular difficulty. Far less difficulty than Stanley - fever-ridden, hungry, debilitated, half his companions lost.

Emin Pasha proved to be slender, rather above middle height.

Two men could hardly have been more diametrically opposite in temperament than the well-fed rescued, who desired only to European stay where he was, supported by whatever government Government had interest enough to maintain a Governor of Equatoria, and the destitute rescuer, anxious to use the botanist to further the plans of his imperialist backers. Emin, of a precise and cautious intelligence, passive, subtle, studious, indecisive, evasive, given to compromise, fatalistic; Stanley, ambitious, strong in physique and determination, impatient of fine shades of meaning, contemptuous of collectors and scholars, going straight to the point in every conversation, as he went bull-headed for his objectives when he set out on a mission.

The first meeting between these two incompatibles was purely formal and exploratory. Stanley found Emin Pasha to be slender, above middle height, with thin face, dark beard, and deep-set eyes which, straining to overcome weakness, seemed hard, even with some Egyptian officers, furtive. We brought to meet the journalist-explorer, Gaetano Casati, and Italian Captain of Bersaglieri. Both these den were dressed in spotless white suits, and wore red fezzes on their heads.

Stanley shook hands all round, without knowing which was the Governor of Equatoria, Then one of the party a slender man, of medium height, with thin face, dark beard, and deep-set eyes which, straining to overcome weakness seemed hard, even furtive - spoke up in excellent English:

"I owe you a thousand thanks, Mr. Stanley".

"Ah, you are Emin Pasha", Stanley answered, presuming nothing into my tent this timey. "Do not mention thanks, but come in and sit down." It Ever a man for ix su dark wat here a gesture, Bula Matari then where produced and ordered to be opened five bottles of champagne which he his men had borne for thousands of miles at the risk of their lives.

But it required more than champagne to bring Emin Pasha to a decision about anything. In their first two meetings, Stanley could not bring his man to discuss his intentions. It was a strange sort of "rescue" indeed. The man who had "waited for help" was in no hurry to be helped in the only way Stanley could help him. He liked the green and pleasant land where, even though he could gain obedience only by cajoling, he was the titular governor. Many of his soldiers had established harems at Wadelai. And he doubted the ability of Stanley's men to get the Egyptians and Sudanese down to Zanzibar. He played for time, and Stanley became increasingly irritated, though he, tae, for once had to suppress his irritation, for the and his expedition relied on the Pasha for supplies.

Almost a whole month of Emin's tw indecision - should he leave Equatoria, or should be stay and await events passed. to whatever fall might be last, Stanley, at least could wait no longer. He had left aclered for rear-guard, and encampments of sick men who had been amable to march no further, hundreds of miles down the track to in the direction of the west coast. He must gather them up, and De halse albert. ready to set out eastwards. So he decided to leave Jephson abandon Wadelai to the Mahdi, with Emin Pasha to persuade the waterax garrison to reare, while he and his one remaining white assistant, Thomas Parke, the expedition's surgeon, set out once more through the appalling durible jungle. Bula Matari had no doubts as to what this Tetracing of the eve of his departure from Wadelai,, steps would involve. On 23d May, he wrote in his diary:

"The Zanzibaris entertained the Pasha and his officers tonight with a farewell dance....It is certain that some of them will take their last look of the Pasha tomorrow".

Wes it for Bruin Partia, the unwilling the rescued, that so many lives had to be sacrificed?

rescued, that so many lives had to be sacrificed?

Or was it the east of ivory, the cufrishty of the or wherealism?

Parilish East africa Company, the Bolgian intervalism?

Success - at a Price in Blood

To the pygmies, averaging from a metre to a metre and a third high, the Great Forest held none of the terrors which so oppressed the white organisers and Zanzibari carriers of the Emin Pasha rescue expedition. They were as much at home among the tangle of fallen trunks, the opaque undergrowth, the silent, creeping death represented by vipers, the chattering monkeys, the padding wild cats, the myriad ants.

They did not make their homes small round huts, roofed with a variety of dried vegetation in the clearings. They burrowed deep into the jungle fastnesses, setting their villages always at the crossing of tracks. A hundred yards up every such track they set a sentry house, just large enough for two men. When danger threatened, they rushed to the attack with their poisoned arrows, their barbs set in the path to pierce the unwary foot; they sent scouts to warn their full-sized fellow-inhabitants of the app shadows of the approach of intruders.

of wild animals, the pigmics received from the agricultural natives of the clearings free access to plantations and gardens. in the clearings and on forest tracks, By sinking pits, cunningly covered over with sticks and leaves, they caught elephants, buffalo and antelope. By spreading nuts over a cord to which a cord attached to a and plantains beneath a roof attached to a and plantains beneath a roof attached to can as soon as the animals touched the food, the cord moved, and the roof collapsed, entrapping the quarry. There was also a trap in the form of a bow, which when sprung closed round the neck of civet cat, skunk, or mongoose.

Bird wait catching, for the feathers, and honey collecting, to make poison were other regular occupations of the pygmies.

All the skins furs, hides, meat and ivory thexpyx
with the settled agricultural natives for plantains, potatoes,
tobacco, spears, knives, and arrows. The only domestic animals
which they themselves kept were a fine breed of goats, for
milk, and two scavenger mongrel dogs.

It was a busy life, a full life, in which the pygmies harmed none who did not threaten their ways. But the intruder was assailed from every side, attacked on his march and while he slept, in his waking and his sleeping, by courageous little warriors who discharged venomous arrows, poison-tipped spears from trees and hollows and undergrowth, into which they afterwards seemed to melt.

So it was when Stanley and his men passed by. The sentries signals in their huts at perimeters of the villages gave their warnings. Like fire before wind, the warning spread. Something like a great trampling beast was striding through the forest, the forest of the pygmies and the agricultural natives of normal man size. He must be shot at, entrapped, taught that this was no settled place for strangers. The pygmies and the williagers villagers had their way of life. They desired that none should disturb it.

Stanley and axerate party of Zanzibaris had struggled back towards their stragglers. On 24th May, 1888, Stanley had made what was perhaps the most important discovery of the Whole expedition. To his astonishment, he had seen, ax between Lakes Albert and Edward, just north of the Equator, a towering, snow-topped mountain range - the fabled Ruwenzori, the "Mountains of the Moon", the ultimate source of the Nile, Homer's Lunae Montes, long supposed to by geographers to exist, but never before sited. Contest.

cong the geographical triumph. The Governor of Equatoria sent

back back couched in characteristically generous terms: "I shall try hard to get a glimpse of the new snow mountain ...

It is wonderful to think how, wherever you go, you outdistance your predecessors by your discoveries". Generous, but also rhetorical. On the route which Stanley followed, through the Great Forest which he himself had written on to the map, he had no predecessors.

There was little time to gloat over the success. The war drums of the pygmies began to reverberate through the forest. Stanly and his men felt like Gulliver among the Lilliputians.

They made profress, but at painful cost. The poisoned arrows, the barbs in the tracks, the pitfalls, the silently sped spear took their toll of www life, and made the Zanzibaris feel that they were under constant attack by some unseen power. Occasionally, one of the little people was caught. Uledi the captured prisoner-taker brought in one who was known as time Queen of the Pygmies. "She was brought in to be seen by me". Stanley wrote, "with three rings of polished iron round her neck. the ends of which were coiled like a watch spring. Three iron rings were suspended to each ear. She is a light brown complexion, with broad, round face, large eyes, and small but full lips. She is of a quiet, modest demeanour, though her dress is but a narrow clout of bark cloth. Her height is about four feet four inches, and her age may be nineteen or twenty." A Queen, it seems, in the sense of a modern Beauty Queen.

A male pygmy, four feet high, copper coloured, wearing a stimulated bonnet like a biretta, decorated with parrot feathers, wanted reflect

Stanley to Funder on the history of Mix the little people: "Think Forty of it! Twentyxxix centuries ago the ancestors of this little and the famous battle man were known as pygmies, their battle with between them and the storks was immortalised by Homer. On every map since

Hekaetus' time, 500 years B.C., they have been located in the regions of the Mountains of the Moon. When **xx Mesu led the children of Jacob out of Goschen, they reigned over Darkest Africa undisputed lords; they are there yet, while countless dynasties of Egypt and Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome, have flourished for comparatively brief periods, and expired".

At last, the Great Forest, with its defending army of dwarfs, the expedition took to canoes, was left behind, and Stanley came upon his rearguard, who were supposed to have received porters from Tippu Tib, and followed after him. But as Stanley, sent to rescue Emin Pasha had had in the end to be rescued by him from starvation, so now, the rearguard which was to have brought succour to Stanley had now itself to be succoured.

At about nine o'clock on the morning of 17th August, the canoes were paddling down the Congo, noticing the devastated wit waterside villages, the mark surely of the activities of Tippu the master slaver.

Tib, appointed Governor of the Upper Congo by King Leopold of and stare fine fine for the Belgians. Near the village of Banalya, Uledi suddenly Raising stood up in his canoe, pointing to the shore. Etxatning his telescope a flag.

Eyes, Bula Matari, saw a stockade, and the crescent and star on Stanley a red ground - the Egyptian flag. Ne jumped to his feet, shouting,

"It is our boys. Hurry, hurry".

A group of men walked slowly down to the riverside as the canoes approached the shore. Stanley had looked to find five white officers with his rearguard - Major Barttelot in command, James Jameson, John Troup, Herbert Ward, and ex-Segeant William Bonny.

To the water's edge, to hand Stanley out of his canoe came Bonny.

"Well, Bonny, how are you? Where is the Major? * Sick, I suppose?"

"The Major is dead, sir".

"Dead. Good God. How dead? Fever?"

"No. sir. He was shot".

"By whom?"

"By Tippu Tib's people".

"Good heavens! Well. where is Jameson?"

"At Stanley Falls".

"What is he doing there, in the name of widdom?"

"He went to obtain more porters".

"Well - Mr. Ward? Mr. Troup?"

"Mr. Ward is at Bangala" /a thousand miles further down the river/

"Bangala! Bangala? What can he be doing there?"

"Yes, sir. He is at Bangala, and Mr. Troup has been invalided home some months ago".

These verbal exchanges perhaps do not sound very realistic. But they are as Stanley reported them to have taken place.

Of the several hundred men left under the five white officers, with instructions to follow Bula Matari as soon as Tippu almost half were dead or had Tib should supply promised porters, kittle more than half rem deserted. Tippu Tib had failed to provide the porters. Perhaps by that time, Stanley was beginning to understand something of the nature of the slave trader whom he had made an accomplice in his rape of) the African peoples. Jameson, though the fact was not yet known, was already dead of malaria. Ward had been

was not yet known, was already dead of malaria. Ward had been by Barttelot ordered to remain at Bangala.

It was a tale dreary enough to have driven the leader of an except Henry
the expedition to despair Morton Stanley, the Breaker of Rocks.
Of
Tw his first depression he wrote: "I scarcely know how I endured the first few hours. The ceaseless story of calamity vexed my ears. A deadly stench of disaster hung in the air, and the most repellent sights moved and surged before my eyes. I heard of

murder and death, sickness and sorrow, anguish and grief, and wherever I looked the hollow eyes of dieing men met mine".

Meanwhile, the backers of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition in London, Paris, Berlin and Brussels waited for news of £60,000 worth of ivory, of the prospects of the British East Africa Company, and the hopes of annexing Equatoria to the Belgian Congo. They called themselves philanthropists, yet lost no sleep over involved in the deaths? Which the attempt to implement their plans.

Stanley soon roused himself. He had his mission to fulfil, and the world would be waiting for his account of his journey. He set about reorganising what was left of his rearguard, and on 31st August started back through the great forest.

Emin Pasha and Mountenay Jephson had been experiencing their own troubles. Those whom the Governor was supposed to govern had risen in revolt. Emin had gone to the former capital of the province, Dufilé, to try to persuade kin Egyptian and Sudanese troops left there to withdraw to Zanzibar with Stanley, when that expedition leader should return. The troops had thought it might advantage them more to capture Stanley, and what they supposed would be his considerable store of luxuries. So they his two white companions began by seizing the Governor, and Sinnight was white companions them in confinement for three months.

Ironically, it was the forces of the Mahdi who, indirectly, set Emin free. Thinking they saw their opportunity for a rapid coup, they closed in on Dufilé, and demanded that the garrison surrender. The soldiers murdered the Mahdi's envoys, released the Governor, and fled south to await Stanley's return not with threats but with pleas to be evacuated.

Stanley arrived back at Lake Albert in December, 1888, to find Emin in a situation more to the liking of the leader of a rescue. His soldiers and subjects in revolt against him, the Governor, Stanley thought, must now do as he was told. So he

told him he had just twenty days to be at the south end of Lake Albert, whence they would begin the march to Zanzibar. But he had misjudged his man. Emin said that if those were the orders - then it was "Thank you - but good-bye".

It was February before the Governor who had proved unable to govern without the support of Cairo and, indirectly, London, appeared in Stanley's camp. Stanley then had to agree to await a few more weeks. Maddening weeks they were, in which Emin's followers straggled down to the camp, bringing with them and expecting to have carried by the expedition's pegazzis all their worldly possessions. Stanley - no believer in unnecessary personal discomfort - had limited himself to two loads of belongings. Emin Pasha appeared with 200 loads, Casati with eighty, Egyptian officers with forty. By the middle of March, there were 1037 loads waiting to be carried to Zanzibarz, including furniture, grinding stones, earthen jars and similarx items unthinkable to be carried to the Indian Ocean. It is difficult to esaape the supposition that Emin was pulling Stanley's leg. If so, he can have had little satisfaction of his jest.

It was decided that 10th April was the final day for leaving the shores of Lake Albert. By 5th April, Emin was still wavering as to whether he should go, and leave behind many who had expressed a desire to stay, wavering as to just how many of his presumed followers would actually march on the appointed day.

It was too much for Stanley. He assemblet all Emin's people, disarmed them, and threatened with death anyone who stole a weapon. Then he said to Emin: "Now, Pasha, will you be good enough to tell your officers that Txx they are under my command. I will stand no nonsense. My duty is to lead them to safety. That I will do, but I must have implicit obedience".

To the point of leaving on 10th April, Stanley got his obedience. The 1500 mile journey to the coast began, and lasted eight months, during which every human obstacle was swept aside by Krupp the power of the waxim gun, and the hundreds of supporting rifles of Stanley's men.

Rescuer and rescued were by now almost entirely estranged.

Emin Pasha kept himself apart and aloof, devoting his attentions to Farina, his half-Abyssinian daughter, who was carried in a hammock just ahead of the donkey on which the former Governor rode. Emin made no attempt to placate the irate Bula Matari. He was sagacious enough to know that, having got him out of Equatoria, Stanley had to put up with his whims. For was he, Emin Pasha, not the principal exhibit of the expedition? The other aims in the pursuit of more important to Stanley's backers. But they were not publicised with aims. To the newspapers the expedition would be counted a success only if Emin were brought out alive. Stanley knew it.

Near the coast, at the end of November 1889, the column was the fact time, Semming had done would be established a Sear office.

met by a German party on the way to meet them I Emin then had confirmation that his estimate of his own importance was right.

Newspaper reporters accompanying.

He had become a celebrity. **Example that in exf the Germans were as interested in the escaped Governor of Equatoria as in the man who, in bringing him out, had lost all told some seven hundred lives, and caused, no doubt, the death of the at least that twice the number among the natives who resisted him.

The British East Africa Company was exst established; King Leopold did not get Equatoria; and as to the £60,000 of ivory, all sources are silent, perhaps with the silence of uneasy consciences.

This pseudo-rescue expedition ended, as so much of it had proceeded, in tragi-farce. At Bagomoyo, on the day of the wanderers' arrival, Major Wissman, leader of the German party; gave a banquet in honour of Emin, and, in second place, of the

man who had battered his way across Africa from west to east.

Languet broad.

Lif was held on a veranda above the German Officers' mess. Palm branches and German flags provided the decoration. The band from a German cruiser in the harbour played throughout the meal, to which had been contributed delicacies not only from the officers of the German relief party, but also from English and German ships, and from the stores of the English, Italian and German consuls. Champagne flowed as though from a mains tap.

In the street below, the Zanzibaris celebrated with drum chorus and flute and native dancing.

dishes had been

When the wanquetxway cleared, Major Wissman rose to propose the toast of Emin Pasha, Gaetano Casati, Henry Morton Standey, and the officers of the expedition. Stanley, the first to reply, was careful to avoid any reference to the main objects of his expedition. "Our thoughts were of a brave Governor", he said, "guarding his province with tenacity, courage and wisdom

Emin is here, Casati is here, I and my friends are all here; where wherefore we confess that we have a perfect and wholesome joy in knowing that, for a season at least, the daily march and its fatigues are at an end".

A strange speech which, as reported by Stanley himself, made no reference to the hundreds of those he at other times called his friends who and who were not there, but buried in river jungle and prain, or lieing, their vulture-picked bones turning to chalk in the sun, on the rolling plains.

in carefully chosen, polished Emin then rose - to speak tike the pulished scholar he was terms of his gratitude to those who had sent out the expedition, and to his countrymen who had welcomed him as a hero. In better humour than Stanley had ever seen him, the Pasha then walked up and down the tables exchanging epigram and quip with every guest pat the table - consuls, naval commanders, judges, missionaries, in addition to those so recently arrived from the markest Africa.

Stanley, listening eagerly to Major Wissman's accounts of battles in which he had engaged in his country's attempts to annexe for the itself a share of the African spoils, did not notice that Emin Pasha, moved from his last conversation, had left the veranda.

Suddenly, a boy in the service of thex Bula Matari dragged at his sleeve and whispered in his ear,

"Bwana, Bwana. The Pasha has fallen over the veranda into the street".

at the spot where Emin had fallen, only two small pools of The short-sighted perhaps because blood. Amin, had mixed him for so many years he had lived in single-storey houses, * had missed his footing on a balcony and fallen fifteen feet. He had already been removed to a German hospital, whither his rescuer hastened.

"Guided upstairs, I was shown to a bed surrounded by an anxious-looking group. I saw the Pasha's form half undressed extended on the bed, wet bandages passed over the right side of the
head and the right eye. A corner of the wetted lint was lifted up,
and I saw that the right eye was closed by a great lump formed by
swollen tissues, and discovered that the lint was crimson with blood
oozing
fluxing from the ear".

In a few days, the Pasha was about again. But by that time
To Stanley had crossed from Bagamoyo to Zanzibar. WE WAR SENT His own
sent to
surgeon, to assist the German doctors in their treatment of Emin,
it was
but the made abundantly clear that his attentions were not welcome.
received

In Zanzibar, Stanley NEAR'S no word from Emin Pasha - indeed, he Such otherwise never heard from him again. Texhaps scarcely explicable conduct justifies speculation on the real nature of the accident, and Emin's estimate of it. Is it not possible that one of the Pasha's one disgruntled and rebellious followers took the opportunity of the former Governor's being slightly in liquor to push him over the

possible, also, that Emin, who had before shown his dislike of and who knew how few of those who consed Bula materia ever all aprica.

Stanley, Vattributed the "accident" to his inspiration?

Emin Pasha brushed aside the offers of the British East Africa Company, and took service with the German Administration, leading an expedition to colonise the areas round Lake Victoria and Lake **

Albert. In the autumn of 1892, he rescued some slaves, and captured the Arab slavers. Shortly afterwards, he was sitting in his tent, over recently collected poreing **

Over recently collecte

"Pasha, you must die", their leader said.

Stanley, meanwhile, was tasting once more the fruits of fame

- in gusts of applause punctuated by pertinent criticism. He was hailed, weakle when his book "In Darkest Africa" appeared, as the critics who greatest living explorer. But there were realistic waxxxx which sat down and rainted and struck a balance sheet. Seven hundred of those who had set out with Stanley from Emhomma - dead. Of the ten thousand garrison of Equitoria - 260 reached Cairo. Emin, the nominal object of the expedition abandoned in Bagomoyo with "right eye closed Casali, hai's aid - cleucled as first when the ear". To those to

whom ivory and trading concessions were not the alpha and omega of

humanism, it appeared that the expedition had been anything but a

success.

testimony to the indomitable will and capacity the man who had author auxhexway a the onexactid rock among of its author to once made fulfit a habit of desertion; to fulfil his mission. Books subsewritten and the published letters of Partelot and Jameson quently published by the surviving white officers, drew less than flattering pictures of their leader - emphasising his ruthlessness, his megalomania. Casati, the Italian, was in after years said to clean his fists at the mention of the leader's name.

rearguard, which had deteriorated so terribly in Stanley's absence.
in a letter to the London "Times" placing the blame
The leader turned and rent his officers, in a letter to the London "Times" placing the blame
and especially
them, in axistism on Barttelot and Jameson, both dead and unable to
defend themselves. Not that the surviving white officers, in
books subsequently written, or the published letters of Barttelot
and Jameson spared Bula Matari; they all emphasised his ruthlessness, his megalomania.

Yet Stanley paid his tribute - a little indirectly perhaps to them in the final paragraph of his "In Darkest Africa": "Goodnight Pasha, and you, Captain Casati! Good-night, Gentlemen of the
Relief Committee! And Good night to you, oh my Companions! May
honours such as you deserve be showered upon you."

(in the cemetery at Spilogue Shapter TITE Surrey home "I Want to Go Into the Woods"

In her widow's weeds she stood before a vast block of seeing but not reading the rough letters granite, twelve feet wight four feet wares she had caused to be inscribed on it. She At fifty, she was still a beautiful woman, possessed of a mature calm which added dignity to her tall figure, high forehead, Grecian nose, wide but finely chiselled mouth, deep, perceptive brown eyes. Beside her, a small boy, also dressed in black, held one of her hands, though he looked round a trifle wistfully, as though seeking a possibility of escape from a scene of finality not calculated to appeal to restless childhood. Down the woman's smooth, rounded cheek, a solitary tear wended its unhurried way.

She had been married late, thirty six years old. Her in his husband, who xxx now lifetime had set up monuments of achievement as solid as the granite block, had been forty nine. She had admired him, (seen his need, fulfilled xxx of her understanding and intelligence:

All men, at that time, had treated him as being what his African name implied - Bula Matari, Breaker of Rocks. They had not drawn out the human being in him. He had tried the to play the role they had cast him in. And he, by the vicissitudes of his early youth, had had his channels of communication with the hearts of men cut off. He had been respected and admired by many, loved by none, made virtually no friends. They Men had said he was cold, aloof, impenetrable, more resistant than the rocks he had shown the natives of the Congo how to break.

But she had been a woman. She knew the story of his early life, his rejection by his mother. She had divined that what he needed had been a mother's love and care. And that she had set herself to give him. Not that it had been difficult to

only to transmute her late-in-life passion into a maternal watchfulness. She had her reward.

A year after their marriage on 12th July 1890, in Westminster Abbey, where English kings are crowned and English heros and men of letters laid to rest he had been away on a lecture tour and had written to her words which were more to her than the erotic whisperings which other women saw as the pearls of their husbands affection. "It is a relief at last to be able to 'speak my mind', not to be chilled and have to shrink back. Between mother and child, you know the confidence and trust that exist; I never knew it; and now, by extreme favour of Providence, the last few years of my life shall be given to know this thoroughly. Towards you I begin trustfully to exhibit my thoughts and feelings Professing belief ... yet inwardly doubting I shyly reveal this and that, until now, when I give up all, undoubting, perfect in confidence".

he had cling to the end of her life, when the had first read them, they had been her triumph. Now, they were her consolation.

Without them, she would have doubted, after the last few weeks.

After their marriage, he had returned to Africa only as a guest at the opening of the railway in Southern Rhodesia. He had spent his time on lecture tours to the United States, Australia, New Zealand. Mostly, she had accompanied him. The explorer who had travelled thousands of miles through Central African jungle, across tropical plains, ever in danger from poisoned arrows, speeding spears, whirling cataracts, charging wild animals - the same had fallen in a Swiss meadow and broken his ankle. Amid primeval dangers, he had been self-sufficient. In the so-called civilised world, he had needed the protecting care of a mother. She had got him into Parliament,

stimulated powerful friends to get him a knighthood, born him the son who now stood somewhat impatiently beside her. Constantly, she had nursed him through recurrent bouts of malaria and gastritis, legacies of his travels. She felt she had had every right to think she had done all a loving wife could do.

In the winter of 1898, she had helped him furnish a country house, south of London, and had entertained the ext with him a stream of visitors curious to meet the great explorer. They had renovated the house, changed rooms, made additions, laid out the grounds, named a lake "Stanley Pool", a stream "Congo", and fields after districts of Central Africa. There, in his little empire, she thought that at last the whisperings which had threatened to take him from her, back to the scenes in which his fame had been made, had been stilled. She had thought her success as the wife of a retired man of action complete, that she had made him supremely happy.

as she remembered the events which had led to the onset of doubt. In the spring of 1903, the shadow of death had fallen on him. For a year, he had lain in bed, paralysed by a stroke. In April, 1904, pleurisy had supervened. He, as well as she, had known that this time the end was near. **Exxive** When she had come to him one afternoon, after he had been dozing, he had asked, without preliminaries,

"Where will they put me?" She had looked at him bemused, uncomprehending. "When I am - gone?", he added.

She knew it was useless to temporise. collect herself. Then she had answered, bravely she thought,

"Surely - where they laid Livingstone, in Westminster
Abbey". But she had not been able to hide her distress, and
he had sought to console.

"It must come to all of us to die. It The only wonder

D

is that death, having seemed so many times to have had me in clutches
his wlutches, should have ket me go so long."

She had realised that he had misunderstood her distress.

"But I want to be near you when my turn comes", She had explained. "And if you lie in the Abbey, that cannot be". desire for

His next words had shown her that fame, rather than her devotion, stood first in his consciousness.

"Yet it is right that I should lie in Westminster, with Livingstone,. I found Livingstone".

After that conversation, he had seldom been coherent.

Het The words he uttered filled her with increasing pain. On

9th May, he had several times said, with deep sighs,

"O, I want to be free. I want to go to the woods - to be free".

Africa called the man in his death agony. That was underhad he felt free
standable. But Youly in Africa, only shooting his way down
untravelled rivers, through untracked jungle, over virgin plains
Trom what, now, did he want to be free? Had the life for him

"O, I want to be free" Her husband's heart cry came back to her now, and devastated her own heart.

she had so carefully fashioned been a constriction on him?

The next day after he had repeated those words, as London's great clocktower, Big Ben, had boomed out the strokes of six in the morning, the man to whom she had devoted herself with no less dedication than he had brought to his missions - had died, apparently quite peacefully, just .

The Dean of Westminster Abbey had denied him his dream, and unknowingly granted her hers. It was not thought right that her husband should lie alongside perhaps the only man he had in all his life revered - David Livingstone. The lion should not be allowed to lie down with the lamb.

She had had his body cremated. Then she had had a struggle

with herself. He had wanted to be free, to so back to the woods. She had had it in her power to grant his wish. could take his ashes to Africa, and scatter them beside his beloved River Congo. But her dream was to lie beside him, when her turn came to die. Ineffectually struing to close here ears to the echo of his words - "I want to be free, to go back to the woods" - she had organised the search for the vast block of granite before which she now stood, twelve feet high, four feet across, weighing six tons. Beneath it she had laid his ashes. Beneath it she, too, would one day creep.

He had wanted in life to be free. Had she denied him? He had wanted in death to be free. Had she denied him? She thrust the thought aside, now consciously spelling out the rough letters incrimina she had caused to be inscribed -

HENRY MORTON

STANLEY

BULA MATARI

1841-1904

AFRICA

one-time habitual deserter, The waif from Wales, the explorer of Gentral Africa the reporter who had become the most successful explorer of his Dorothy Tennant, daughter of Charles Tennant MP, Stones must lie where his Wife-mother desired that he should lie - beneath a stone fashioned by the ages and coloured by time.

XXXXXXXXX

men to the two pass which

THEEND

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This book Stanley's own ies IXMXXX relies less than many biographexx on the recents published records of his journeys. I have taken the now more and more widely held view that the eye-witness is not necessarily the best historian, or the personal record necessarily the most accurate source. From all available material, I have rather sought to reconstruct the character of the man, and the scene of his labours, giving my own rather than my subject's interpretation of events, though without, of course, either creating events or suppressing what might be important to understanding.

What does emerge with crystal clarity from a reading of the voluminous writings of David Tivingstone and H nry Morton Stanley is that where to Livingstone his fellowmen, except for his unobtrusive native servants, tended to be a mere distraction from his study of geographical, zoological and anthropological phenomena - always excepting his passionate opposition to the slave trade - to Stanley, nature was little more than an aid or an obstacle - generally the latter - to his achievements. Livingstone's writings are scholarly material for scientists; Stanley's are somewhat verbose journalism.

Herbert