

**THE DAILY NEWS**

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**DAILY EDITION.**



MONDAY, MAY 20

**HOW ABOUT LOCAL BOATS?**

Not much longer than a year ago two small steamers founded in these waters with serious loss of life—the Sechelt, sailing from Victoria to a south coast point, and the Iroquois, which was putting out from Sidney on her trip through the island to Nanaimo.

It became evident at that time that sufficient care was not being taken by the authorities to see that the smaller vessels employed in coast traffic were properly equipped in view of the human lives frequently entrusted to them, but so far as we are aware, no steps of any importance were taken to remedy matters. As is too often the case, the subject was publicly discussed for a time and then dropped.

The "Titanic" disaster, however, has brought the question of public safety on the waters sharply into prominence again, and in view of what happened in the case of a first class Atlantic liner, a vessel on board which the passengers probably thought themselves safer than in any land conveyance, it is not too much to ask that a thorough overhauling of every steamer licensed to carry passengers in British Columbia waters be undertaken forthwith.

As our senior morning contemporary reminds us, the excursion season is beginning, and it is not by any means certain—in fact, it is very doubtful indeed—that in the event of a crowded steamer being found to be in a sinking condition, sufficient boats and rafts would be available to accommodate the entire company aboard. That sufficient seamen to handle them could be told off is extremely improbable, save in some very few cases.

A cognate matter demanding immediate action is the promulgation of regulations governing this and other harbors. The other day the masters of small craft entered a complaint that larger vessels ignored the rules governing vessels passing in and out of First Narrows by failing to respond to signals. In the absence of regulations having legal force, there is no way, it appears, of compelling attention to what is apparently a voluntary code, as much honored in the breach as in the observance.

Jurisdiction in these waters rests with the authorities at Ottawa in the first instance. What is required is that they not only lay down stringent regulations, but also see to it that an adequate inspectorate is organized for their enforcement.—Vancouver World.

**WHAT LORD KITCHENER IS ACHIEVING TODAY IN EGYPT**

AS CONSUL GENERAL WITHOUT TRAPPINGS, POMP OR APPEARANCE OF POWER HE IS UNOSTENTATIVELY "IT" AND IN HIM BRITAIN POSSESSES SYMBOL OF SUPREMACY

The British public have been so occupied with wars and rumors of wars all over the world, and with a peculiarly acute phase of domestic politics, that it has had little opportunity lately of giving attention to the affairs of Egypt. Happy is the country, as has often been said, that has no history, and since Lord Kitchener came to Cairo Egypt has been in this enviable position. The policy of the late consul-general was to encourage the idea of Egyptian self-

government—at least that is the policy generally attributed to him. The result was the development of the Nationalist movement, which threatened at one time to produce very serious consequences. With the appointment of Lord Kitchener the whole movement, at any rate, the Nationalist party has ceased to be of any practical importance.

The change is due partly to the impression which Lord Kitchener has created throughout

the world, that he is a strong man who understands how to rule, and partly to the perhaps even more important fact that Lord Kitchener knows Egypt as well, or better, than almost any living Englishman, and is personally known to a large section of the population through his long experience as a soldier in Egypt. Whichever of these causes may be predominant, the fact seems to be indisputable that since Lord Kitchener went to Cairo his authority has been accepted without question, and the leaders of Egyptian thought, instead of scheming for the withdrawal of British influence, are quietly accepting the British occupation of Egypt as a permanent fact, and devoting themselves either to their own business or to schemes for the material advancement of their country. At this moment Lord Kitchener is accepted as the de facto ruler of Egypt. He is consulted almost daily by the Khedive's ministers, who visit him in his house looking out upon the Nile, and who are perfectly willing to act upon his advice. Nothing, in fact, of any importance is done by the Government of Egypt without preliminary consultation with the British Consul-General. Yet this curious paradox emerges, that Lord Kitchener, while virtually the Governor of Egypt, takes rank merely as a consular official, and in any ceremonial function he, as the latest appointed consul, would have to walk behind consuls representing the Kingdom of Greece or the Republic of Costa Rica—if that interesting and oft-quoted lepibic happens to have a Consul in Cairo.

This is one of the paradoxes that English people love. It is our national instinct to prefer the substance to the shadow, and we do not mind who has the appearance of power as long as we have the reality. Whether the situation is equally satisfactory to the motley population occupying the delta of Egypt is another question. The fact that the British Consul-General has none of the trappings of power was a disadvantage during the reign of Lord Kitchener's predecessor, and might be disadvantage again when the present Consul General, in the fulness of time, has to lay down his duties. It may be suggested that the desire of the Egyptian people to have a sovereignty which they can see, is satisfied by the existence of the Khedive; but there is no evidence that the Khedive commands any great feeling of loyalty either from his Mohammedan or from his Christian subjects. He has no long traditions behind him, nor is he in the position of an independent Sovereign. Not only is the country over which he nominally rules in the military occupation of a European power, but he also is in a position of subordination to the Sultan of Turkey. His predecessors, it is true, were able to get rid of the direct authority of the Sultan on condition of paying a tribute; but that arrangement leaves Egypt still in a position of subordination to the Turkish Empire. In some senses, indeed, Egypt still remains a portion of that empire, and the Sultan's Syrian subjects in Asia Minor are, consequently, able to take service in the Egyptian army, and in a few cases have done so. If it is also arguable that the Sultan might have called upon Egypt to join in the war against Italy. In any case, the Khedive does not possess in the eyes of the Egyptian that divinity that "doth hedge a king." The real enthusiasm of his Mohammedan subjects rests upon their devotion to their own faith, and the king whom they reverence is not the Khedive, but the Sultan of Turkey as the head of Islam.

This, however, is not the whole of the story, for even before the occupation of Egypt by a Christian power the country had, as already mentioned, broken away from its Turkish allegiance, and it is clearly impossible now, however much Mohammedan enthusiasm might welcome the idea, to restore the authority of Turkey over Egypt. There is also the very practical consideration that a large section of the Egyptian population is not Mohammedan at all. There are, first of all, the Copts, descended from the oldest inhabitants of the country, who are Christians, and who frequently complain most bitterly of the treatment meted out to them by their Mohammedan neighbors. There is also a very large Christian population drawn from Southern Europe and the Levant, besides a considerable sprinkling of Frenchmen, Englishmen and Germans settled in Egypt and making their homes in that country. All these varied elements make it impossible to establish in Egypt any kind of national feeling analogous to that which exists in the principal European

countries, and one is driven to the conclusions that if ever the Egyptians are to be endowed with a nationality it can only be by making them all—Mussulman and Copt and European—British subjects.

That, however, is a very serious proposition. The practical advantages of such a step are very obvious. In the first place, the declaration of a British protectorate over Egypt would reverse the country of the very serious inconvenience now inflicted upon it by the "Capitulations," which enable the subjects of even the smallest European power to escape the criminal jurisdiction of the Egyptian courts. The maintenance of this system is an insult to the government of Egypt, and tentative efforts have from time to time been made by the British government to persuade continental powers to agree to surrender the privileges which their "nationals" possess in Egypt by virtue of the capitulations. Hitherto these efforts have failed, and it may be that we shall ultimately find that the only way of getting rid of the capitulations is finally to cut the tie between the Turkish Empire and Egypt by declaring a British protectorate over the Khedive's dominions. The other principal advantage of this step would be that it would remove all uncertainty as to the permanence of the British occupation, and thus prevent the recrudescence of the Nationalist agitation which did so much harm only a few years ago.

On the other hand, the declaration of a British protectorate, especially at the present moment, would be very strongly resented by the Mohammedans, both in Egypt and in India. They would consider, quite rightly, that we were taking advantage of the misfortunes of Turkey to inflict a wrong upon the head of their faith. This consideration outweighs, for the present at any rate, the practical advantages which the establishment of a protectorate would bring. After all, we can rub on for a time very well as we are and without making any formal alterations in the government of Egypt we can effect a great many improvements in the material condition of the country. One of these is now being seriously taken in hand by Lord Kitchener. Hitherto the main effort of English engineers and their French predecessors has been to bring water to the delta. That work is now accomplished. The whole of the delta which forms a triangle with its apex at Cairo, is now completely irrigated, and so perfect is the system that during about three months in the year, when the river is low, not a drop of Nile water is allowed to escape into the sea. The problem now to be taken in hand is the question of drainage. A good deal of land is waterlogged because there is no efficient drainage system. As a consequence it is believed that the quality of the cotton crop is reduced, and to Egypt cotton is almost everything. Lord Kitchener now has in hand a big scheme to supplement the irrigation of the delta by an effective system of land drainage.

So much for Egypt. But it has to be remembered that as a result of the British occupation of Egypt, Great Britain has become a partner with Egypt in the government of the Sudan. In looking at the map of Africa one is apt to measure Egypt by the superficial area covered by the particular tint assigned by the map maker to that country, but the greater part of its area is desert. The true map of Egypt consists of the delta, with a thin line stretching southward for some hundreds of miles and representing the Nile and a mile or so—sometimes even less than a mile—on either bank. But south of Wady Halfa begins the Sudan, which stretches as far south as Uganda. Here lies an almost limitless sphere for British enterprise for many generations to come, and in this sphere we are happily unhampered by capitulations or by Turkish traditions.—The London Graphic.

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CORNER 6TH ST. AND 2ND AVE.

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**FOR SALE**  
Section One.  
Lot 19, Block 9, \$8,000; \$4,000 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.  
Lot 39, Block 5, \$2,500; half cash, balance 6 and 12 months.  
Section Five.  
Lots 21 and 22, Block 30, \$550 takes the two; the best soap in the city.  
Lots 14, 15, 16, Block 28.  
Section Six.  
Lots 51 and 52, Block 1, \$3,500; one-third cash, balance easy.  
Lots 30 and 31, Block 28, with three houses rented for \$54 per month.  
Section Seven.  
Lot 30, Block 11, \$800; half cash, balance 6 and 12 months.  
Section Eight.  
Lots with \$10 cash payment and the balance \$25 a month.

**George Leek**  
List Your Property With Me  
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**PRINCE RUPERT OPPORTUNITIES**

**FOR SALE.**  
Three lots, Block 7, Section 1, Beach place, \$2,000 each. 1/2 cash, 1-2-3 years.  
Lots 21 and 22, Block 22, Section 5, 8th Ave., \$2,000. \$1,200 cash, 1-2 years.  
Four-room house and lots, Block 23, Section 6, \$1,500. \$500 cash, balance monthly.  
One lot, Block 28, Section 6, 9th Ave., \$1,050 cash.  
Lots 25 and 26, Block 25, Section 8, \$1,100. \$500 cash, 4-10-16.  
Lot 5, Block 39, Section 7, \$685. \$310 cash, bal. arranged.  
Four lots, Block 3, Section 7, corner 6th Ave., \$3,200. \$1,700 cash, 6-12 months.  
Lot 20, Block 10, Section 7, 6th Ave., \$800. 1/2 cash, 6-12 months.  
Lots 1 and 2, Block 42, Section 7, corner 8th Ave., \$2,000. 1/2 cash, 6-12-18 months.  
Lots 1 and 2, Block 31, Section 7, corner 7th Ave., \$1,375. \$500 cash, 6-12 months.  
Lots 9 and 10, Block 27, Section 8, Sherbrooke Ave., \$800 for pair, cash.

**FOR RENT.**  
Stores in Hart block, corner of 2nd Ave. and 6th St.  
**FOR LEASE.**  
Section 1, Block 20, Lots 40-41; 156 feet frontage. Offer.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that I, William Fraser, of Spokane, Washington, occupation Farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about four miles west and three miles and a half south from End Hill, Banks Island, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.  
WILLIAM FRASER.  
Fred Dawson, Agent.  
Dated March 5, 1912.  
Pub. March 23, 1912.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that I, George Graham, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation brakeman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about four miles west and three miles and a half south from End Hill, Banks Island, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement; containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.  
GEORGE GRAHAM.  
Fred Dawson, Agent.  
Dated March 5, 1912.  
Pub. March 23, 1912.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that I, Dora L. Wright, of Prince Rupert, married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at the north east corner of Lot 127, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains more or less to the north boundary of Lot 228, thence west 20 chains more or less to the point of commencement, and containing 40 acres more or less.  
DORA L. WRIGHT.  
Alfred E. Wright, Agent.  
Dated April 22nd, 1912.  
Pub. April 29, 1912.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that Lotie McTavish, of Vancouver, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north and 40 chains east from the northeast corner of Lot 1116, Harvey's survey, Coast District, Range V, thence 80 chains east, thence 60 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 60 chains south to point of commencement, and containing 450 acres, more or less.  
LOTIE MCTAVISH.  
F. W. Bohler, Agent.  
Dated April 16, 1912.  
Pub. April 23, 1912.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that I, Hilda King, of Montreal, occupation spinster, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted 4.3 chains west of southeast corner of Lot 5148, thence west 43 chains more or less to east by Lot 421, thence south 20 chains more or less to southeast corner of Lot 4131, thence east 10 chains to north east corner of Lot 5148, thence north 20 chains to west by Lot 5149, thence north 20 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.  
HILDA KING.  
W. R. Flewin, Agent.  
Dated Lakelse Valley, April 15th, 1912.  
Pub. May 15, 1912.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that I, John McVicar, of Prince Rupert, occupation surveyor, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 421, thence east 25 chains, thence south 10 chains more or less to Lake, thence along lake shore to southeast Lot 421, thence north 20 chains to place of commencement, containing 35 acres more or less.  
ALFRED E. WRIGHT.  
W. R. Flewin, Agent.  
Dated Lakelse Lake, April 15th, 1912.  
Pub. May 15, 1912.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that John McVicar, of Vancouver, occupation railway signalman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted 12 chains north and about 30 chains east of the southeast corner of Lot 2652, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains more or less to east by Lot 2655, thence south 20 chains to north by Lot 4124, thence north 20 chains to place of commencement, containing 60 acres more or less.  
JOHN MCVICAR.  
D. J. McVicar, Agent.  
Dated Lakelse River, April 30th, 1912.  
Pub. May 15, 1912.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that Ethel King, of Montreal, occupation spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 3065, thence north 25 chains more or less to south by Lot 3067, thence west 7 chains more or less to east by Lot 4135, thence south 55 chains, thence east 7 chains more or less to place of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.  
ETHEL KING.  
W. R. Flewin, Agent.  
Dated Lakelse Valley, April 15th, 1912.  
Pub. May 15, 1912.

**FOR SALE.**  
Take notice that Madge Kohl, of Montreal, occupation spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 994, thence north 40 chains more or less to south boundary of Lot 417, thence south 15.7 chains to north by Lot 4120, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.  
MADGE KOHL.  
W. R. Flewin, Agent.  
Dated Lakelse Valley, April 15th, 1912.  
Pub. May 15, 1912.

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LORD KITCHENER.