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THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

of Italy, but the decision is financially prudent. It was understood that this route would be

GERMAN ANGLOPHOBIA

Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, was the chief speaker at the Party's Congress which was field last week in Preeden. His references to foreign politics were characterised by a strong acti-English bias. He accusive Display of seeking to sew dissension between Germany and France in Morcoco, and observed that tiwas the chief aim of British pilicy to ineite European Fowers to quarrel among themselves. In Eastern Asis, England, and Herr Bassermann, was behaving in a very corrious manner, as the ally of Japao. The

said Herr Bassermann, was behaving in a very curious manner as the ally of Japan. The Fleet was winding its way through Penel-ports, and England contented herself with paper protests. The argument employed by Herr Bassermann think England is playing false to France in Morocco, and to Japan in the Far East, may now be encountered every day in the German Fress, which is doing its best to get up the cry of "Perfide Albion" in Parts.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Professor Mendeleyeff, the world-resowned Russian chemist, has declared to a member of the staff of the "Petersburgskaya Gaseta" that the political movement in the Russian seminaries is being fostered and ted by Germany; "Such a movement can be only to Germany advantage, for the whole of Germany understands very well that Russia is the only impediment in the way of Germany interest to weaken Russia by internal disorders. If German diplomacy is apparently on Russia's side, then that may be construed as a sign that German diplomacy is ware that Russia that German diplomacy is ware that Russian diplomacy is waren diplomacy

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION. England would voluntarily withdraw from Egypt without a compensation. He adds:— "Why should not the Sudan become the

M. DE FREYCINET'S REVIEW

Egypt without a compensation. He adds:—
"Why should not the Sadan become the
transom of Egypt § At the present moment the
English occupy two equally false positions,
inst in Egypt, where the Convention of April
8, 1904, has not altered the state of things,
and, secondly, in the Sudan, where a contract
vitiated by its bases violates both the power
of the Khedive and the rights of the European
Concert. Notwithstanding their material
strength, the English suffer from that equivocal position which hampers their containing
genins. They assuredly aspire to a regularly
established domination. Would it, therefore,
be nothing for them to exchange so doubtful a
situation for as unchallenged and unchallenge,
able empire? Who can know to what surprises
the empire? Who can know to what surprises
them 10 been sont prudence counsel avoidance
of such ventualities? Would not the most
generous conduct be, as it cloths is, the most
generous conduct be, as it cloths is, the most The Egyptian Question, by M. Charles de Freycinet, Member of the French Academy, published last week by M.M. Calmann Levy, is a work which might have been entitled "How the French stateman who has beld office more frequently and longer than any of his contemporaries, is particularly well fitted to speak with authority on this question. In his capacity of Foreign Minister he was called upon to study it deeply, and in July, 1882, he resigned office, after the Chamber by an overwhelming majority had rejected his proposal to vote a credit of \$\frac{110,000}{210,000}\$ (foreign them to the chamber of the contemporaries) and the first proposal to vote a credit of \$\frac{110,000}{210,000}\$ (foreign them to the defend the Suec Canal, and to insure uninterrupted and sate navigation through that international waterway while the English were waterway while the English were pied in putting down Arabi Pasha's in-

that time Prince Bismarck was still all reriul at Berlin, and the decision of the neh Parliament was based on the apprehen-that even that limited intervention might that even that immed intervention might lattler and ental European complications, which the young Republic was ill prepared, as M. de Preycinet himself refused to me the responsibility of committee of the sea, M. de Preycinet himself refused to me the responsibility of committee of the earlier of the confidence of the con-cept of the confidence of the con-tent does not pretend that the British runnent sought that result. In the contrary, the ex-Minister is at con-rable pains to explain in his book that the self (overnment was very desirous to obrain Travellers who use the Brindisi route to and from Egypt, will regret to learn that the Italian Government at the eleventh hour has decided not to avail itself of the option of taking over the Southern railways. It will be remembered that this option remained open till May av. Much disappointment will be tell in the South Clark. But the decision is discussed.

solerable pains to explain in his book that the Entrals flowershauer was very desirous to obtain the cooperation of France. However, he adds, "At the present time, when France is regenerated, when she has reconstituted her army and her finances, when she has sequired a powerful ally on the Couttnent, and when she possesses precious friendships; to-day, when the dominating and threatening policy of M. de Bismarck has descended with him into the tomb, and when the hegemony of Germany has given way before a just equilibrium of forces, we have difficulty in understanding the susceptibilities. difficulty in understanding the susceptibilitie public opinion in 1882

of public spinion in leviz.

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possible language the various phases of the Egyptian (spectros after the crushing of Analys retellion down to the signature, of the recent Angle French accord, signed on April 8, 1904. The object he had in view in writing this most able work, which constitutes the history of the Egyptian Question from the French point of view from Bonaster's exceeding to Erwin View from Bonaster's exceeding to Erwin to from Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt to the present moment, is to demonstrate t the condominium of England and France is dead and can never be resuscitated, nothing has hap pened and nothing has been done by France or Surope to confer on Great Britain perman

ssession of Egypt.
'It is," he says, "the invariable principle of are in warnable principle of any of any of the form of the great Powers. Its possession insures such advantages that the equilibrium of the States is distorted by it. In the hands of one single Power Egypt constitutes a 'threat for the Interest of all others'. M. de Preycinet explains the attitude of Germany in the Egyptian Question by showing it could have been inspired by no other reason than the desire to perpetuate a cause of misunderstanding between France and Great Britain. However that may be, it is certain that from 1882 until last year it was France which constantly beaded the opposition to the continued presence of the English in Egypt, and sought by all means to hasper the action of Great Britain in the valley of the Nile, to say nothing of the attempt made by Major, now Colonel, Marchand to enter the country so to say by the back door. M. de Preyincia is evidently proud that France has thus "mised her voice in favor of right. She alone has prevented a sort of prescription being established, and has not premitted the silence of ally be interpreted as a definite sequinecence."

Towaris the end of this interesting volume M. de Preyincia ti the Powers have done nothing to interrupt the English occupation of Egypt, they have, fortunatery done nothing to interrupt the English occupation of Egypt,

interrupt the English occupation of Egypt y have, fortunately, done nothing to confirm

he question and demand a southern survey with right."

M. de Freyeinet does not know what Enrope will do, but he says that, notwithstanding from rarry appearances, he has "no doubt that at some soment in history Egypt will conse to be moder British domination. Egypt will conse to be moder British domination. Egypt will enter to be souther British domination. Egypt will enter to be Soltan or be neutralised with a guarantee of the European connect." The French European connect. "The French European connect any how that will be a few allowed that will be a f under British domination. Egypt will either revert to the Sultan or be neutralised with a guarantee of the European concert." The French ex-Prime Minister cannot say how that will be accomplished, but he is inclined to think that it may be with the consent of Great British. It may be with the consent of Great British. It may be with the consent of Great British. It would not, however, he thinks, be likely that 1.4 fee

EGYPTIAN MINING CONCESSIONS

ACTION MAINEY MISSIES, IAIO AND OXIDIT TO GAILENGE.

In the Chancery Division on Thursday last, Mr. In the Chancer of the Chancer of

which the plaintiff had that everything had not been quite straight.

His Lordship: Of course, I am not going to take an account in Cont.

Mr. Warmington: No, but my client is entitled to have an account. I should like to facilitate matters, and if the defendants will adopt the account of the gentleman appointed in your Lordship's chambers and will file the ordinary affidavit, I shall know how to deal with it.

of such eventualities? Would not the most generous conduct be, as it often is, the most advantageous? The Powers would applied because they would consider that the posses-sion of the Sudan by England would not be too heavy a payment for the independence of the world's thoroughtare. As for Turkey, she would be too happy to abandon her rights over the Sudan to recover the exercise of her sovereignty in Egypt." with it.
His Lordship: I should have thought that His Lordship: I should have thought that all the questions would arise on that account. Mr. Warnington sgreed. The history of the case began at the beginning of 1904, but before that time the plaintiff and Mr. Oxley had for two or there years been associated together for the purpose of obtaining concessions for mining property in Australia and Egypt. Mat.ers between plaintiff and the Egyptian Government. property in Australia and Egypt. Matters be-tween plaintiff and the Egyptian Government proceeded exceedingly well, and the former obtained seven concessions. The Government, however, thought that was too many to be vested in one set of persons, and four conce-cersions were relinquished. Each summer the plaintiff cause to England to communicate with Oxley, and they arranged for the disposition of the concessions for their joint benefit. At the end of 1900 it courred to the plaintiff and Oxley, who was a company primoter and finanand of 1900 it occurred to the grand of the grand It was understood that this route would be greatly improved by the Government. The Southern railways—the geographical term is somewhat of a misnomer, for a portion of the lines are in Northern Italy—consist of the long piece of rail from Bologas, down the Adriatic coast to Otranto, 550 miles in length, of which 475 miles are traversed by the weekly Indian mail and are therefore of special interest to British travellers; of the line across the peninsula from Poggia to Naples, 123 miles long; and of various smaller sections of railway, comprising between them 669 miles. This makes a total milesge of 1,342 miles for the whole of the Southern lines. selected to perform that office, and he came to Egypt in January, 1901. One of the companies controlled by Oxley was the British and Ool-nish Agency, Ltd., and he thought he could utilise the company for the purpose of the concessions obtained by Haig. The name of the company was then changed to the Egyptian Sudan Minerals, Ltd. Mr. Haig was a gentleman of education and a collegate friend of some of the officials, and in March the Government granted him a concession. The plaintiff desired that the concession should go into the name of Haig, it being part of the arrangement that plaintiff and Oxley's names should not be mentioned to the Government.

ment that plaintiffs and Oxley's names should not be mentioned to the Government. His Lordahip asked what was the dispute between the parties.

Mr. Warmington said the concession having been granted, parts of it were sold in con-sideration of £5,000 in one case, £500 in another, and 40,000 shares in a company were to be allotted to Haig for a third part. The purchasing company was the Egyptian Sodan Minerals, Ltd., and in order to show that there were no norder in connection with the above purchasing company was the Egyptian Sodam Minerals, Ltd., and in order to show that there were no profits in connection with the shares. Haig set up that the shares were subject to an option which he gare to Oxley of purchasing them in blocks of 4,000 at 4s. each for the first block, rising to 12s, per share for the last block, rising to 12s, per share for the last block, rising to 12s, per share which had no legal validity. Defendants suggested that the plaintiff should be content with the 4s. and not with the price that was actually obtained for the shares from outsiders. They also suggested that certain advertising expenses should be borne by the plaintiff, although the expenses were incurred after the sale.

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A. V. THOMSON,

Rosetany for Eq.

SUDAN FINANCE.

When Lord Cromer's report was published the Sudan accounts for 1904 had not yet been closed. His Lordship approximately estimated the anticipated results as giving LE 576,000 revenue and LE 629,000 expenditure, thus leaving a deficit of LE 53,000. The accounts have now been closed, and the total revenue is LE 576,013 and expenditure LE 628,931. The original estimates placed the deficit at L.E. 576,013 and expenditure L.E. 628,931. The original estimates placed the deficit at L.E. 194,000, revenue L.E. 469,000, and expenditure L.E. 663,000, so the financial result, of the past year must be considered extremely

The result, however, is in reality not quite of favorable as would appear at first sight, om a consideration of the figures given

In the first place, the revenue of 1904 has been swollen, to the extent of L.E. 41,000, by certain extraordinary receipts, which will not recur in future years. Under these circumstan-

recur in future years. Under these circumstances, the true revenue of the year may be stated as amounting to LE. 353,000, or LE. 66,000 in excess of the original estimate. In the second place, it will be observed that the expenditure (LE. 621,931), stated in the accounts, is less by LE. 34,000). This diminution in expenditure will, of course, go to swell the surplus, and, consequently, to increase the Reserve Fund of the Sudan Government. On the other hand, inasmuch as about LE. 14,000 of this apparent economy does not represent real savings, but is due to the fact that certain liabilities, incurred in 1904, have not yet been met, it is clear that when those liabilities are met, the Reserve Fund will, pro tanto, be reduced.

When, however, due allowance has been made for these considerations, it may confidently be asserted that the financial position of the Sodan shows a very marked improvement as compared to previous years. A consideration of the following figures, which give the amount of revenue estimated, as well as that realised, since the re-compation of the country took place, will show that the improvement has been progressive. The first figures for each year represent the estimated, the second the realised review.

e secon	d the re	salised reve	nue:	
1898	L.E.	8,000	L.E.	35,000
1899	,,,	51,000	· "	126,000
1900	"	158,000	"	156,000
1901	"	187,000	N. 11	242,000
1902	6	224,000	,,,	270,000
1903	,,,	428,000		462,000
1904		469,000	"	576,000
When.	shortly after Lord		Kitchener's gree	

When, shortly after Lord Kitchener's great victory, the revenue of the Sudan was estimated at the modest figure of L.E. 8,000, few persons could have anticipated that, before six years were over; it would have risen to well over half a million. This result has, however, been achieved Moreover, it has been attained concurrently with the adoption of a system of very light taxation. The reports of all the local officials go to show that throughout the country the taxes are now collected with sees.

In Lord Oromer's chapter on Sudan finance there is a passage on the principle of taxation in Oriental countries, which deserves quotation here.

quotation here:

"In deciding what general policy is to be adopted in countries such as Egypt and the Sudan, low taxation should be the keyston of the political arch. It brings general tracquility in its train. It is an essential pre liminary to steady and continuous moral an material improvement. It allows, either a conce or eventually, of the adoption, withou serious danger to the State, of a policy in other material which is in general conformity.

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