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C. P. EAGANTWO STORES
DUCKWORTH STREET & QUEEN'S ROAD.**Britain, Egypt and the Sudan**

When Great Britain formally withdrew from Egypt last year, erecting that country into an independent kingdom for the first time in centuries, two conditions were laid down by Britain and were agreed to by Egypt.

One was that Great Britain retained the right to guard the Suez Canal; the other was that Britain retained her sovereignty over the Sudan.

To both of these conditions Egypt agreed. Now Egypt complains that British troops are being maintained in Egypt, and demands that they be withdrawn; she complains, moreover, that by controlling the Sudan Britain controls the Nile, and so holds Egypt's very existence at her mercy. Yet British troops have been kept in Egypt by the express consent of the Egyptian Government. Egypt had agreed that Britain had the right to defend the Suez Canal, and when the military problem of the defence of the Canal was discussed it was agreed that the logical place from which to defend the Canal was Egypt, and it was therefore agreed that Britain should keep a certain number of troops in Egypt for that purpose. These are the

troops that Egypt desires Britain to withdraw.

Complaint is made that these soldiers really constitute an army of occupation, and that if the opportunity offers they will be used to suppress the Egyptian government and to interfere with the freedom of that country. How baseless is such an argument may be gathered from the following incident. King Fuad quarrelled with his ministers and implored the British plenipotentiary, Field Marshal Lord Allenby, to support him. Lord Allenby, however, replied that as Egypt was endowed with a constitutional and parliamentary government, the King must abide by the advice and actions of his ministers until such time as the Egyptian Parliament refused them its confidence. British rulers had taught Egypt how to acquire a constitutional government, a British officer showed an autocratic sovereign that that government must be respected.

So much, then, for the Egyptian complaint against the presence of British troops in Egypt.

The case of the Sudan is rather more complicated. Egypt, it must be remembered, was never a British colony in the sense that Canada or India or Jamaica may be termed colonies. Egypt was a Turkish colony, governed

by the Khedive, or Viceroy. When Turkey entered the war against Britain, made Egypt a British protectorate; as soon as possible after the conclusion of the war Britain recognised Egypt as an independent kingdom.

Egypt is independent to-day because Great Britain defeated Turkey; Egypt is able to enjoy a democratic constitutional government because Great Britain educated her and fitted her for that purpose.

Britons (and "Colonials") gave their lives in the war against Turkey, as a result of which Egypt is to-day free; Britons spent the best years of their lives sweating—literally sweating, for it is a hot country—that Egyptians might be able to govern themselves when opportunity offered.

The Sudan is a British colony by right of conquest. Part of the Egyptian argument for the turning over of the Sudan to Egypt is the statement that the Sudan was formerly an Egyptian colony. This is perfectly true. The Egyptians do not add, however—and this, too, is perfectly true—that while the Sudan was an Egyptian colony the people were enslaved, their country literally "spoiled by the Egyptians." Slavery did not cease until Kitchener overthrew the Mahdi.

Britain cannot turn the Sudanese over to the gentle ministrations of the plunder-seeking Egyptian government.

Consider the situation as it exists in the Sudan before Britain conquered it.

At that time slave dealers piled their ghastly trade; neighbouring tribesmen made periodical raids in search of women and gold; ivory poachers flourished; typhus, malaria and the dread cholera ravaged the country.

Then Britain took over the government of the country. This is the result:

Slavery has been abolished; the Sudanese may sleep peacefully at night and walk abroad fearlessly by day; British Tommies protect them, their women and their possessions; sanitation is so far conquering disease that Khartoum is now one of the healthiest towns in the world; British engineers have erected dams and so irrigated the once sterile land that it is now rapidly growing prosperous; British civil servants have been steadily educating the Sudanese so that they may soon be able to govern themselves; religious freedom has been the right of every person in the Sudan ever since the Union Jack waved over it.

So, in a single generation, under British care, the Sudan has passed from slavery, violence and savagery to order and prosperity. Britain's work in the Sudan is not yet done. It is worth carrying to a conclusion; Egypt would have her abandon it. In the words of Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald, Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain, and pronounced pacifist:

"Great Britain cannot throw off its responsibilities contracted to the Sudan and the Sudanese by withdrawing and handing over the government of that country to any other government. We should be worse than cowards were we to throw off those responsibilities."

Some people see in the recent riots in the Sudan a definite desire upon the part of the Sudanese to be free of British rule; they believe that the Sudanese have reached the point to which Britain has been educating them, and they are now able and desirous to govern themselves; they say that Britain's work is done, that Britain should recognise this and withdraw.

Such people are woefully ignorant of the true facts of the case.

The Sudanese have a craving for sugar. To them sugar is not a luxury, it is an absolute necessity. Now there is a shortage of sugar in that part of the world and sugar is selling at about six times its pre-war price. Even here in Canada, where we have access to the Cuban crop, it is double the pre-war price. This shortage of sugar has led to an enormous amount of smuggling of sugar from Egypt, and the smugglers return with strings of camels which they smuggle into Egypt. The government has vigorously attempted to suppress this smuggling, and this has stirred up a great deal of resentment among the Sudanese. Egyptian emissaries, well supplied with gold, have fanned this into what, transmitted over the cables for foreign newspapers, appears to be flames of revolt.

No one can appreciate the situation, however, who does not realize that religion enters into every question—even sugar smuggling—in the East. Religion in Moslem countries is a much more vital matter than in Christian countries. Egyptian agitators have not been slow to appeal to the religious fanaticism that lurks only just below the surface in the Sudan, and so the sugar riots have taken on a sinister complexion.

In this connection it is interesting to note that three men practically control Moslem thought in the Sudan. These three Moslem leaders are Saad Ali Mirgani, Saad Rahman el Mahdi, and Le Josef le Hinde. Now of these three the first two are loyal to Britain, or have been until quite recently; Le Josef le Hinde is a doubtful quantity. Should he transfer his influence to the Egyptian party he will create a very awkward situation.

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This month, September, is the period of the great Moslem feast. If nothing happens this month the question may be settled.

Egypt. It will have been noticed is playing the major part in stirring up trouble for the British in the Sudan; Egypt has constituted herself spokesman for this people, why?

Egypt wants the Sudan. She argues that as the Nile flows through the Sudan before it enters Egypt, and as the Nile is Egypt, therefore it is essential that she control the Sudan; she argues further that the Sudan was an Egyptian colony before it was British—these and similar arguments are advanced by the Egyptian government.

The writer spent a number of years in Egypt, his father is an Englishman who served successive Khedives. He ventures to suggest the following as among the reasons why Egypt desires the Sudan:

Before Britain entered Egypt corruption was rife and the fellahs (or peasant farmers) were shockingly over-taxed; in fact they dared not show signs of possessing more than a very bare pittance: Britain changed all that. Under British rule taxes were reduced to a minimum, the fellahs waxed prosperous. One thing Britain could not do—no earthly power ever could—was to change the nature of the Egyptian; he is still, as he ever was and probably ever will be, corrupt to a degree hardly to be realized in this country. Graft and bribery in Egypt are rampant, dishonesty and thievery is rampant.

Now all this costs a country large sums of money. This money can only be raised by taxation. In this writer's opinion, however, were the Egyptian government to impose heavy taxes upon the fellah that worthy, thinking of the good old days when he enjoyed the benefits of British rule, might refuse to pay taxes; he might even make his refusal vocal and eventually he might make things very uncomfortable for those in high places in Cairo; he might appeal to those Tommies who protected him in the past—perhaps that is one reason why the Egyptian government is so anxious to be rid of British troops in Egypt—and he might protest so vigorously and so loudly that Britain may once again be compelled to rule Egypt—which would be quite to the fellah's liking.

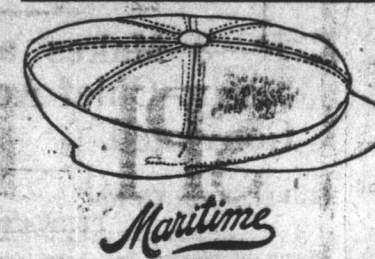
So the Egyptian government must necessarily walk warily in the matter of taxing the fellahs.

The Sudan is rapidly growing prosperous; it would be a fertile field for the tax-gatherer—in this writer's opinion that is one reason why Egypt has become so anxious that Britain should withdraw from the Sudan.

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 —Are You Married to Your Disease?
 —Will You be Lonesome
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Come and get well, for I practice the most marvelous Health Science known to mankind; I know what it will do, so do all my present and past patients.

If you think it is a "fake," "bunk" or another way to separate you from a few of your musty old dollars, stay away, "enjoy" your pains; they're yours.

No, I'm not soliciting your case, but I do hate to see so many sick people. I'm just telling you Chiropactor can get you well, if you want to be well.

"You don't believe it; it's not so."

ALRIGHT—

They told Edison he'd burn up New York with his new fangled electric lights.

They told Columbus he was bughouse and proved it (to their own satisfaction).

They said Orville and Wilbur Wright were crazy—the very idea that men could fly!

According to the "wise" ones, Ford would never be able to sell a thousand cars a year. Now look at him, he turns that number out every hour.

Go on—they're your pains and aches and miseries—enjoy them. You've hand-nursed them for years. They don't hurt me and you're not being mislead.

I've just one purpose in life—that's to get folks well who are tired of being sick, and I do. I would practice Chiropactor if I had millions.

Yes, it costs money. Not near as much as it is worth thought, and I am getting plenty of patients, thank you.

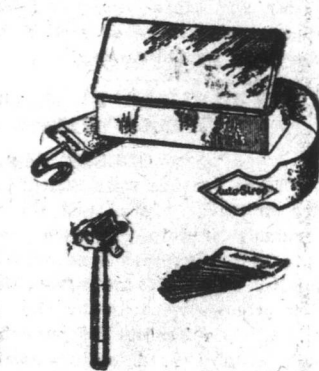
So get well or hug your disease closer and stay sick. You're the judge, and it makes no difference to me. (Honestly, how could it?)

Chiropactor is good for any kind of a disease or affliction you have.

Don't believe it?

Alright, then, Columbus was crazy.

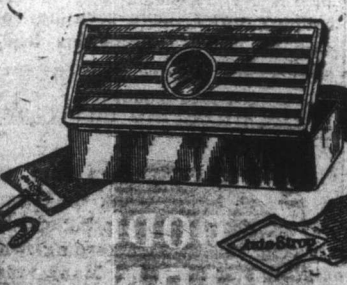
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