EGYPT ON THE BOOM

I OW REAL ESTATE IS GOING UP IN THE VALLEY OF THE NILE.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

find now a new city which has risen up and svaliowed those of the past. The Alexandria of today stands upon the site of the greatest of the com-mercial centers of antiquity, but its present buildings are as young as those of New York, Chicago or Boston. It is one of the boom towns of the old world, and it has all grown up within 100 years. When George Washington was president it was little more than a village. It has now more than 400,-000 people, and it will soon reach a haif million. Alexandria is a city with all modern improvements. It has wide streets as well paved as those of Washington. It has public squares which will com-pare favorably with many in Europe. and buildings which would be an orna-ment to any town on our continent. It is now a city of streetcars and auto-mobiles. Its citizens walk or ride to its theaters by the light of electricity, and its rich men gamble by reading the clocker in its stock exchanges. It is a town of big hotels, gay cafes and pal-aces galore. In addition to the 300,000 Mohammedans, there are more than 100,000 Christian Europeans now living in it, and among them some of the 100,000 Christian Europeans now living in it, and among them some of the smartest business men of the Mediter-ranean sea. The city has become com-mercial, money making and fortune hunting. The rise and fall of stocks, the boom in real estate and the mod-ern methods of getting something for mothing are its chief subjects of con-versation, and the whole population is after the elusive plastre and the Egyp-tian pound as earnestly as the Amer-ican is chasing the nickel and the dol-lar.

ALEXANDRIA'S NEW HARBOR.

ALEXANDRIA'S NEW HARBOR. It is easy to see where Alexandria's wealth comes from. It is growing fat from the trade of the Nile valley. It is the water gate to Egypt and the Soudan, and every cent's worth of goods that goes in and out has to pay toll. More than 4,000 ships enter this port every year, and there are now vessels in the harbor from nearly ev-ey part of the world. I came to Egypt from Malta on a ship bound to India and Australia, and I can get a steam-er any week which within 15 days will take me to New York. The German lines are making a specialty of Egyp-tian passengers and freight, and they are gradually capturing the bulk of the Mediterranean commerce. Alexandria has one of the best har-has been improved within the past few years until its arrangements for load-ing and unloading goods are unsur-neased. It has a breakwater two miles

years until its arrangements for load-ing and unloading goods are unsur-passed. It has a breakwater two miles in length and the biggest ocean steam-ers can come right up to the quay. There are 2,500 acres of water in which ships can have a safe anchorage, and many vessels come here to coal. The most of the coal is brought from Eng-land, and left until the ships need it Something like 12,000,000 tons were thus madied last year, many of the steam-ers on their way into and out from the Suez canel stop at Alexandria for fuel.

fuel. I do not know how much the harbor has cost, save that it runs high into the millions of dollars. When Mehamet Ali made Alexandria his capital the place was only a yillage with no con-nection with the Nile. He dug a canal 10 miles long to that great waterwity; and there is now a stream of vessels going up and down that canal carrying

(Special Correspondence of the Deserct News by Frank G. Carpenter.)
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(Copyright, 1907, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
A LEXANDRIA.-I am again in the great senjort of the valley of the Nile. My first visit to it was 25 years ago, just before Arabi Pasha started the rebellion which threw Egypt into the hands of the English. I saw it again seven years later on my way around the world, and I find now a new city which has risen up and swallowed those of the past.
The Alexandria of today stands upon mercial centers of antiquity, but its or New York, Chicago or Boston. It is one of the boom towns of the old it has been in the past.

EGYPT IN 1907.

EGYPT IN 2007. EGYPT IN 2007. The conditions at Alexandria are typical of the new Egypt. Old Mother Nile has drawn on the soven-league boots of modern progress and she is growing in wealth like a junson wead in an asparagus bed. When I first visited her a quarter of a century ago, her country was a land of the dead, with the obelisks and the pyramids as its chief landmarks. Then its most in-teresting characters were the mumini-fied king of 2,000 odd years ago and her chief visitors were antiquity hunt-ers and one-lunged tourists after a warm winter climate. These same characters are here today, but if ad-dition have 'come the capitalist, the syndicate and the ardent dollar chaser. Egypt is now a land of banks and stock exchanges. It throngs with civil cugineers, irrigation experts and men interested in the development of the country by electricity and steam. The delta or the great fan of land which he-gins at Cairo and stretches out to the Mediterranean is grid-ironed with from tracks and railroad trains now carry one almost to the heart of central Al-rica. When I was last here about 16 years ago Egypt was importing goods to the amount of 25 or 20 million dol-lars. She is now buying more than \$100,000,000 worth every 12 months and her exports are more than twice what they were at that time. They now amount to \$110,000,000 a year and are increasing right along. In other letters I shall describe the wonderful banking development that has gone on here and the extra-

Increasing right along. In other letters I shall describe the wonderful banking development that has gone on here and the extra-ordinary increase in land values throughout the whole valley of the Nile. I am told that in the lower del-ta farm lands are selling from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, and that especially good tracts bring even more. All the way up the Nile from Cairo to Assiout, for a distance of about 300 miles, you can-not buy an acre of cultivable land for less than \$200, and many a farmer would refuse to sell his little tract for \$500 per. Rents of lands have gone up in the same proportion, and I know of farms which are bringing from \$20 t. \$56 an acre per year. The same conditions obtain as to the real estate of the cities. Both Cairo and Alexandria are inflating their values, and land is so high in Cairo itself that a suburban development has be-gun, and in the future the poorer of the foreigners will probably have their homes outside the city.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND VICES COMING IN.

VICES COMING IN. I find Egypt changing in character. The Mohammedans are being corrupt-ed by the Christians, and the simple liv-ing taught by the Koran, whereby the believer abstains from strong drink and other vices, has become infected with the gay and giddy pleasures of the French. Cairo, the city of the Ara-bian nights, is fast becoming a city of Parisian nights, and the Mohammedan call to prayer is now mingled with the bacchanalian songs of the chant-ants. In many cases the system of the harem is being exchanged for some-thing worse. The average Mohamme-

Farm Lands Selling for a Thousand Dollars Per Acre-The Great Growth of Alexandria and Cairo-Foreigners Making Money and Mohammedans Getting Rich-A look at Alexandria's Chief Scaport-Its New Harbor on whitch the British are Spending Millions-Foreigners in Egypt-Ten Thounsand Americans go there every Year and Spend \$4,000,000-A Hunt for Alexandria the Ancient and for the Remains of Queen Cleopatra.



ALEXANDRIA'S NEW HARBOR.

Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

dan has but one wife, but in many cases he has a sweetheart in a house around the corner. The ghouls of modern science are

The ghouls of modern science are robbing the graves of those who made the pyramids. A tele, hone line has been stretched out of Cairo almost to the ear of the Sphinx, and there is a hotel at the base of the Pyramid of Cheops, where English men and wom-an drink brandy and soda between their games of tennis and goif. The Egypt of today is the land of mighty hotels and multitudinous tour-ists. Our consul general estimates that Americans alone spend almost \$4,-000,000 here every winter, and the English, French and Germans spend almost as much. He estimates that there are 10,000 Americans who visit the Nile valley avery season and that it costs each one of them something like \$10 per day for an average stay of two months.

CABS, TRAINS AND AUTOMOBILES.

CAES, TRAINS AND AUTOMOBILES. When I first visited this country the donkey was the chief means of trans-port, and men, women and children went about on long-eared beasts, with Arab boys in blue gowns following be-hind and urging the animals along by poking sharp sticks into patches of bare flesh, as big as a dollar, which had been denuded of skin for the pur-pose. The donkey and the donkey boy are here still, but I can get a street car in Alexandria that will take me to any part of the town, and I have to jump now and then to get out of the way of an automobile. There are cabs every-where and Alexandria and Cairo have thousands of them.

The new hotels are extravagant be-yond description. In this, where I am now writing, the rates are from 80 to 100 plasters per day, and inside the hotel walls I am as far from the old Egypt as I would be in the Waldorf at New York. The servants are French-speaking Swiss in swallow-tall coats, and their palms litch for fees just as do those of their class in our big ho-tels. In my bedroom there is an elec-tric bell, and I can go out into the hall and talk over the telephone to the consul general at Cairo. The hotel is packed with guests, and on its register I see counts by the score and lords by the dozen. The men come to dinner in steed pen coats and the women in silks with low mecks and short eleeves. There is a babel of English. French and German going on in the drawing room while the guests drink coffee there after dinner, and the only evidence ono perceives of the land of the Pharaohs is the tall minarets which here and there reach above the other buildings of the city, and the voices of the muez-zins as they stand upon them and call out to the Mohammedans to come to prayer. The new hotels are extravagant beprayer.

MOHAMMEDANS GROWING RICH.

The changes which I have described The changes which I have described are by no mean- confined to the Chris-tians. The natives are growing rich and the Mohammedans are for the first time in the history of Egypt piling up money. They are investing their sur-plus in real estate, and it is this that has done much to swell all land values. Egypt is still a country of the Egyp-tians, notwithstanding the government of the English and the influx of the

foreigners. It has now about 16,600,-000 people and of these 9,800,000 are either Arabs or descendants of the original Egyptians. The most of them are Mohammedans, although there are all told something like 600,000 Copts. The Copts are the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They have a rude kind of Christianity, and are, as a body, better educated and wealthier than the Mohammedans. They are noted as clerks and accountants and are also fine workmen in gold and sil-ver and in other such trades. They are money makers and money savers and I understand that many of them, especially in upper Egypt, are now making fortunes. The pure Moham-medans do not as a rule go into bank-ing or money-lending. That is against the Koran and they invest most of their savings in lands. FOREIGNERS IN EGYPT. foreigners. It has now about 10,000.

their savings in lands. FOREIGNERS IN EGYPT. The foreign population of Egypt is less than 200,000. The greater part of it is to be found in Alexandria and Cairo, and in the other towns of the Nile valley, as well as in Sucz and Port Said. There are more Greeks than any other. The Greeks have been exploiting the Egyptians and the Nile valley for more than 2,000 years and they are today the sharpest, shrewdest and most un-scrupulous business men in it. They do much of the banking and money lending, and until the government established banks of its own and brought down the rate of interest, they demanded an enormous usury from the Egyptian peasants. They

loaned money on lands and crops, and their interest rate is said to have averaged 150 per cent per annum. This was changed about six years ago by the establishment of the Agri-cultural bank on the part of the gov-ernment, that bank lending money to the farmers at 9 per cent to within 50 per cent of the value of their farms. Today the peasants all over Egypt can get money at 9 per cent, and the Greeks have had to come down on their rates. There are now over 40, oto Greeks in Egypt and they operate as far north as the Sudan. The Italians number about 25,000, and the French somewhere between 15,000 and 20,000. There are many fatilian shops here in Alexandria and there are hundreds of Italians doing business in Cairo. They also furnish owne of the best mechanics. Many of the mare masons and the greater part of the Assouan dam and other works of a similar nature have been constructed by them. There are also Germans, Austrians and Russians, together with a few formunity amounts to about 29,000, but a farge number of these are sol-dier something like 6,000 Maitese and of British East Indians. Fractically the british, although many of the subordinate officients, and among them are or civil officients, and among them are largely in evidence as clerks and bey carry on mercantile businesses in why de the cities. The British community amounts to about 29,000, bies or civil officients, and among them are something like 6,000 Maitese and of 00. British East Indians, Fractically the british, although many of the stubordinate officers are native Egyp-tans. There are some French among the time when France was powerful in the time when France was powerful the time when France was power for many definitiants and cairo. Data a the come the source the source for the time when France was power for the time when France was power for the time when France was power for the time when France was powe

ALEXANDRIA THE ANCIENT.

ALEXANDRIA THE ANCIENT. Returning to Alexandria, sitting here in this \$5 a day hotel, surround-ed by all the luxuries of Paris or New York, I find it hard to realize that I am in one of the very oldest cities of history. I started out today to look up relics of the past, going in a cab by mile after mile of modern build-ings, and traveling over the site of up relies of the past, going in a cab by mile after mile of modern build-ings, and traveling over the site of the metropolis which flourished here long before Christ was born. The only object of note still left is Pompey's pillar, and that is new in comparison with the earliest history of old Egypt. It was put up only 1,600 years ago, and long after Alexandria had become one of the greatest cities of the world. The monument has been said to stand over the grave of Pompey, but it was really erected by an Egyptian prefect as a landmark for sallors, a burning fire upon its top being visible for miles about this part of the Mediter-ranean sea. The pillar consists of a massive column of polished granite as big around as the boiler of a rail-road locomotive and as high as a 10-story flat. It consists of one solid block of stone, standing straight up on a pedestal. It was dug out of the quarries of Assouan far up the Nile valley and was brought down the river on rafts and lifted in some way or other to its presene position. An evidence of its modern origin is now to be seen in the excavations which the antiouterians.

addition to those designations that are

mercial pert, but was a ed ing, religion and art. It i had the grandest library Its manuscripts numbers artists and students can everywhere to study. A the Caesars it was as b and when it was taken i along about 641 A. D. It aces, 400 public baths, a musement and 12,000 ga a exander the Great for brought in a colony of Jabrought in a colony of Jea time the Mohammedans of ish quarter had 40,000. SCRAPED HER BONES W TER SHELLS,

It was 332 years before Chri born that this city was foun Alexander the Great and I venu it then had thore people than today. It was not only a grea mercial port, but was a center of the reliefon and error of the sector.

SCRAPED HER BONES WITH OT TER SHELLS. It was at Alexandria that St. Mn first preached Christianity to the Ex-tians, and later on the city became a of the Christian centers of the war it was there that the Christian mon-led by Peter the Reader tore hor for her chariot as she was about to go to a heathen temple to worship a massacred her. They scraped h fiesh from her bones with oyster ale and then tore her Hmb from Hmb. It was here in Alexandria that Co opatra corrupted Caesar and later, brought Marc Antony to a sulg grave. There are carvings of Co patra still to be seen on some of a Egyptian temples far up the Nile, at I have a photograph of one while still in good preservation in the Te ple of Denderah. Its features a Greek rather than Egyptian and a was a Greek by her ancestry rab than a Simon-pure daughter of the Nile. She was not noted for h beauty, but she had such a wonder charm of manner, sweetness of wa and brilliancy of intellect that she wa able to filtr with and capitate the greatest men of her time. CAME TO CAESAR IN A BEDTICK

greatest men of her time. CAME TO CAESAR IN A BEDTIC Cleopatra's first Roman love w Julius Caesar who had come to Ald andria to settle the claims of herse and brother to the throne of Egyp Her father, who was one of the Pul emies, had left his throne, at his deal to herself and younger brother and as cording to custom the two were t marry and reign together. One of th brother's guardians, however, had de throned Cleopatra; he had banish her and she was not in Egypt whe Caesar came. It is not known whells it was at Caesar's request or not, but the story goes that she made her was it was at Caesar's request or not, to the story goes that she made her wa back secretly to Alexandria, and wa carried inside a bedtick on the bac of a servant to Caesar's apartmen and thus presented to the mighty fa man. She so delighted him that h put her back upon the throne, as when he left for Rome some time lat he took her along and kept her the for a year or so. When Caesar wa murdered, Cleopatra, who had return to Egypt, made a conquest of Mar murdered, Cleopatra, who had return to Egypt, made a conquest of Mar Antony and she remained his sweet heart from that time up to the a when he committed sulcide upon the report that she had killed herself. The was after Antony had been conquere by Octavianus, his brother-in-law; an it is said that Cleopatra tried to eag ture the heart of Octavianus, befor she herself committed suicide by put ting the poisonous asp to her breast. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

DON'T BE BLUE

DON'T BE BLUE And lose all interest when help is with in reach. Herbine will make that is perform its duties properly. J. B. Vaugi Elba, Ala., writes: "Being a consu-sufferer from constipation and a dis-dered liver. I have found Herbine to the best medicine, for these troubles, i the market. I have used it constantly, believe it to be the best medicine of I kind, and I wish all sufferers from the troubles to know the good Herbine he done me." For sale by Z. C. M. I. Dri Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

A duke shows four of these bars, a marguis three and a half-the latter go-ing just half way round-an earl three.

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(Continued from page seventeen.)

made on account of previous payments for each successive rise on the peerage ladder. The full fee has to be paid. C. O. D., every time. The first Duke of Wellington was a baron, a viscount, an earl, a marquis and a duke all rolled into one and the combined feees which he had to pay for the five patents of mobility amounted to \$0,250. A modicum of the fees paid finds its way to the treasury and the substrutie' balance goes to that mysterious institution, the Herald's college, or College of Arms. made on account of previous payments

OFFICIAL ROBES.

When he has settled for his patent When he has settled for his patent of nobility the new peer has to dicker with a court tailor for his official robes without which he cannot make his first entrance into the house of lords. The robes are made of very fine royal scar-let cloth trimmed with ermine, the rank of the wearer being indicated by the number of ermine bars which encircle the upper or shoulder part of the robe.

CZAR'S COUSIN MAY ASK DI-VORCE.

Grand Duke Cyrll of Russia, who married the divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse, now looks to the courts for freedom and all Europe is agog over the domestic turmoll in the house of the czar's cousin. The grand duchess was forced into her first marriage by Queen Victoria, her grandmother, when she was Princess Meilta Victoria of Saze-Coburg and deeply in love with a cousin. Her life with Ernsst Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, was very un-happy and her later venture seems to have been equally so. She is not yet 20 years of age.

The cost of the robes vary according to the capacity of the peer to drive a good bargain, but the average price of a set is about \$1,000.

CORONET A FEATURE.

Then the jeweler has to be reckoned with for a coronet. The occasions are represented by the peers are called upon to wear their crowns, and by doggling these grand functions some impecu-not upon the peer. A baron's coron-net is distinguished by a circle of gold, edged or surmounted by six balls of sliver. In a viscount's coronet this band of plain gold is jeweled and he sports 12 sliver balls. An earl's coronet is distinguished by a circle of gold— the band which fits around the head-ties several gold spikes about five namplaced between each spike is a strawberry leaf of gold. The coloner of a marquis is quite different from the rest. It has a row of small balls of sliver fixed on the upper edge of the spiker fixed on the upper edge of the spiker fixed on the upper edge of the spiker fixed on the upper edge of the spikes on the gold head band, while subserver heaver. Then the jeweler has to be reckoned trawberry leaves.

"ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT-"

"ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT--" These coronets may be made to vary in price according to the tastes and purse of the purchaser. An economical-ly disposed baron, who is not above substituting gilt for gold, may obtain his crown of nobility as cheap as \$129, and an earl may provide himself with one that will pass muster in a crowd 'or \$250, but their average cost runs well over \$1,000, while for a duke's head-plece, \$2,600 is not considered an extravagant price, and if he sticks the jewels on thick there is hardly any im-it to the money that may be expended on it. Yet even in their robes and with their coronets on their heads a lot of peers, as a show, can't be compared with a circus procession. with a circus procession

MORE EXPENSE.

MOREI EXPENSE. Though a peer may, if hard up, con-trive to qualify for his title without a coronet, the possession of a coat of arms is imperative and that again means shelling out more money. The mode of procedure for peers who have had arms previously granted to them is a simple one. They produce a certifi-cate from the College of Heralds stat-ing that their arms and pedigrees have been recorded, and are thereupon al-lowed "supporters," which are heraldic devices that are placed on each side of their escutcheons. It is not absolutely necessary to obtain supporters to coata of arms, but it is regarded as such a distinction-only peers are allowed them-that there is no instance on rec-ord of a peer failing to claim it, and paying the bill which amounts to sole. Peers just created who have

Peers just created who have Feers just created who have not previously been granted arms have to address a memorial to the hereditary earl marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, praying that a grant of a pattern of arms be issued to them. The earl marshel is supposed to pre-side over the court at the college of arms, though no earl marshal has done it for the last 150 years. But his jurisdiction remains and his court, a picturesque chamber decked with the shields of successive earls marshal and ancient banners, is swent and earl shields of successive carls marshal and ancient banners, is swept and par-nished dally. The earl marshal gets rid of the job by issuing an order for the grant and signing of such arms



REDMOND PREDICTS HOME RULE.

John E. Redmond, the great Irish leader, says that Ireland, far from discouraged by the failure of the Birrell bill in parliament, is more hopeful than ever and believes that Home Rule is a thing of the near future. After a careful roview of the entire Irish question, Mr. Redmond says:

Speaking of Ireland as a whole, the people, lay and clerical, are united and hopeful and determined. They believe in the old polley of Parnell, a strong agitation at home, a pledgebound and independent party in parliament, and they have learned in bitter experience that the one calamity greater than any other conceivable is serious disunion in the national ranks. Every one concerned may take it from me there is and there will be no such calamity. The collapse of the recent bill was but a passing cloud, and all goes well with Ireland."

COAT OF ARMS.

The papers cannot be signed until the podigree and arms have been rethe pedigree and arms have been re-corded at the college. As far as pedi-gree is concerned the new peer need feel on tremore. If he can trace his lineage as far back as his grand-father it sufficith. His name will be enshrined in that most sacred volume of the British aristocracy, Bucke's Peerage, among divers haughty blue bloods who might—but don't—trace their descent to kings and ladies of shady reputation. But fixing up the coat of arms is a more difficult mat-ter. Frequently the applicant has a

fancy for arms which beiong to some-body else. These he cannot have; the college does not grant the same arms twice. The ultimate selection is usu-ally a matter of careful arrangement, and of diligent research in the musty archives of an obsolete heraldry for demi-sea hors:s, freakish beasts and queer fowl of whose symbolic meaning nobody nowadays knows or cares anything about.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

If the man is content with something really applicable to his career the thing is much easier done and with the happlest results. Nothing, for instance, could well be more ap-propriate than the escutcheon of Lord

Nelson, with its exploding bombs, its (one that is likely to prove satisfactory disabled ship, its plume of triumph, to its possessor and his posterity. In disabled ship, its plume of triumph, its runned battery, its Spanlsh man-of-war (the San Josef), and its sailor armed with cutlass and pistols. When Mr. Cubbutt, the contractor, became Lord Tshcombe, he was not too proud to adopt as his supporters, a mason and a carpenter. And Lord Mount Stephen might properly be prouder of the pickaxe he wore on his shield when he was only a baronet than of the horse's head and maple tree which he has adopted since he became a he has adopted since he became a peer. For a brewery peer a beer-bar-rel would obviously be the most fitting emblem, but none of them has yet adopted it. And for a man who owes his admission to what Frederic Harri-son calls the "gilded catacomb" solely to his wealth the "f" sign freely sprinkled over his escutcheon would constitute a much more fitting repre-sentation of his claim to distinction than the hackneyed fleur-de-lis. It is not due to modesty that none of the "nouveau riche" aristocracy has yet displayed it. But whatever be the form of heraldic blazon and supporters adopted the bill that has to be paid to the college of arms is the samehe has adopted since he became a

NO SMALL JOB.

The selection of a title involves a lot more trouble and research, for so many have been appropriated it is a difficult matter to hit upon a new The "Best" today. Vienna Walnut Bread. Vienna Bakery.



