Publications

[illegible]

The Explanation.

[illegible]

Why the Heights.

[illegible]

Price From Abroad.

[illegible]

Progress of the Mesopotamia Irrigation Project.

Lord Cromer has return to Egypt for a short rest from his labors in Mesopotamia as adviser to the Turkish Minister of Public Works, Sir William Willcocks has taken occasion to make a semi-official report upon the progress of the project for the irrigation of land along the Euphrates and the Tigris. His plans have advanced to such a state that he expects to be able to communicate to the Government by November of this year all the particulars of the first three sections of the work, the Hindia barrage on the Euphrates and the two flood-control escapes from the Euphrates. The completed plans are expected to be ready for the Ottoman Government in June, 1911.

This great scheme for the restoration of the rich valley of antiquity to produce is one that the new Government of the Ottoman Empire has fostered with considerable persistence against much opposition from the very people who will eventually be the greatest beneficiaries. When the task was first given to Sir William Willcocks to discover if it was practical and if it could be accomplished with the amount of money that was at the call of the Government, he was told that it would be impossible to secure labor and also that he would meet with such resistance from the Arabs as to make his investigation full of peril. He has found that local unskilled labor is easily procurable and at present he says there are 3,000 men engaged on repairing the existing works on the Euphrates. The unskilled condition of Arabia has proved a nuisance but not serious enough to interfere greatly with the work. The proposed to amalgamate the Turkish and the British steamship lines on the Euphrates, which grew out of the efforts to develop this part of the Ottoman Empire, aroused serious indignation in England and caused considerable anxiety to British residents. All forms of British enterprises, including the irrigation project, even though Sir William Willcocks was known to be in the employ of the Government, were enlarged upon at mass meetings as evidence of sinister intentions and part of a plan of England to get control of the Persian Gulf coast.

Half the evils that have befallen the country in recent years of the destructive floods were due to the sand and silt that have been made by barrages, which have caused difficult and expensive works. Sir William Willcocks, in fact, has been in charge of the Nile Barrage, which has caused the Egyptian Government much trouble and expense. This barrage, which was completed in 1902, has been a source of great anxiety to the Egyptian Government, and Sir William Willcocks, speaking of his history, he explained, to be the name of the present Nubian.

Another great barrage will be erected, as, through the use of irrigation works that have been in use for centuries. This has been found by engineers, in the small western states, consisting of barrage dams, commonly called "diversion" dams, and the flood supply, which, in fact, and reclaim the waste lands, the Nubian, the Nile, the Euphrates, the Tigris, and Indus, the Ganges, and the Euphrates, the Tigris, and Indus, the Ganges, and the Euphrates, the Tigris, and Indus, the Ganges, and