

important to do than the separation of the Catholic from the Protestant, "Better belong to the Protestant country," "Better belong to the Catholic country." In consequence dropped. But you be events from the the situation is that improbable, or in democracy of Elbert, sees the confidence Independents have more than they have the Spartans. In the face employment and the group will grow.

National Assembly, an understanding with Bert and Haase—do group with the Berlin. If they are ordered to the Finnish front left its barracks 1,200 strong, but it had lost 500 of its numbers when it reached the Petrograd Finnish section.

At the head of the Red Army, it is stated, is the Supreme Military Council, with Trotsky as its chairman, and the Dictator, but the functions of the Commander-in-Chief are in reality vested in the Supreme Military Council, which has nominated for military operations in the field the Left, Vokhods, with the title of "Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of the Russian Republic."

Unhappily, by far the most important from a military point of view, is Trotsky, without whom the Red Army could not have been organized, and whose death would mean the downfall of the Bolshevik regime.

The Bolshevik General Staff has been mainly recruited from the three classes of the General Staff Academy, and may be divided into three categories:—
1. Advancers attracted by large pay and a career.
2. Convinced Bolsheviks (these are not numerous).
3. Officers who have joined in order to furnish information to various anti-Bolshevik organisations.

BOULGOURIS ON FATIGUE WORK.
Trotsky in furtherance of his plan to conquer Poland and the Ukraine and to spread revolutionary by force of arms, published a circular ordering the peasants able to carry arms between the ages of 16 and 50, for service at the front. In the midst of the war, the general principle being the proletarian to the front the bourgeoisie for fatigue work in the rear.

The peasants offered a desperate resistance to the Bolsheviks, but their lack of the material and of organization enabled the Bolsheviks, with great difficulty, to master the situation as usual by systematic and careful attacks.

A well-authenticated account is given of the martyrdom of certain officers belonging to the anti-Bolshevik Northern Army, and taken prisoners by the Bolsheviks at the close of 1918. These prisoners were sentenced to death by shooting.

Before they were shot the shoulders of each of the officers were branded by hot irons with stars and stripes. They were then made to dig their graves; and as each one dug his comrades were compelled to bury him.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.
The Red Army, which is being recruited by conscription, comprises the following elements: The Red Army proper; the Red Guard; the Red Cavalry; the Red Air Force; Chinese and Left regiments. The sole mainstay of the Bolshevik Government are the Chinese and Left regiments. The former were recruited from Chinese coolies for labour purposes, by the late Imperial Government. These regiments became worse and worse during 1917 and 1918, when public works practically ceased, and the Bolsheviks offered them high pay and large rations if they would enter the international regiments and fight for the Bolshevik cause.

As a fair instance of their employment may be quoted the following: During the first week of the Red Terror in Petrograd, over 2,000 bourgeois, chiefly officers, were condemned to death. Three troops ordered to carry out these executions rebelled, and the shooting was then done by the Chinese battalions, who received 400 to 600 roubles for every soldier and 200 roubles for every officer shot. The same Chinese and Left regiments, which were refused to carry out the execution.

RUSSIA'S SAVIOUR.

KOLCHAK'S FORCES AGAIN ADVANCE.

BOLSHEVİK PRISONERS.

LONDON, April 8.
An official telegram from Omsk states that Admiral Kolchak's troops, after the recapture of Viñka repelled enemy attacks and occupied the station at Lantuf four miles from Sverdlovsk, and that at Sperlitank, eighty miles south of Ufa, resulted in the capture of field guns, machine guns and prisoners. Reuter.

According to information supplied by two Russians, who have just returned from Petrograd by way of the Ukraine and Poland, the percentage of deserters in Trotsky's army is very high. A Soviet regiment ordered to the Finnish front left its barracks 1,200 strong, but it had lost 500 of its numbers when it reached the Petrograd Finnish section.

At the head of the Red Army, it is stated, is the Supreme Military Council, with Trotsky as its chairman, and the Dictator, but the functions of the Commander-in-Chief are in reality vested in the Supreme Military Council, which has nominated for military operations in the field the Left, Vokhods, with the title of "Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of the Russian Republic."

Unhappily, by far the most important from a military point of view, is Trotsky, without whom the Red Army could not have been organized, and whose death would mean the downfall of the Bolshevik regime.

The Bolshevik General Staff has been mainly recruited from the three classes of the General Staff Academy, and may be divided into three categories:—
1. Advancers attracted by large pay and a career.
2. Convinced Bolsheviks (these are not numerous).
3. Officers who have joined in order to furnish information to various anti-Bolshevik organisations.

BOULGOURIS ON FATIGUE WORK.
Trotsky in furtherance of his plan to conquer Poland and the Ukraine and to spread revolutionary by force of arms, published a circular ordering the peasants able to carry arms between the ages of 16 and 50, for service at the front. In the midst of the war, the general principle being the proletarian to the front the bourgeoisie for fatigue work in the rear.

The peasants offered a desperate resistance to the Bolsheviks, but their lack of the material and of organization enabled the Bolsheviks, with great difficulty, to master the situation as usual by systematic and careful attacks.

A well-authenticated account is given of the martyrdom of certain officers belonging to the anti-Bolshevik Northern Army, and taken prisoners by the Bolsheviks at the close of 1918. These prisoners were sentenced to death by shooting.

Before they were shot the shoulders of each of the officers were branded by hot irons with stars and stripes. They were then made to dig their graves; and as each one dug his comrades were compelled to bury him.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.
The Red Army, which is being recruited by conscription, comprises the following elements: The Red Army proper; the Red Guard; the Red Cavalry; the Red Air Force; Chinese and Left regiments. The sole mainstay of the Bolshevik Government are the Chinese and Left regiments. The former were recruited from Chinese coolies for labour purposes, by the late Imperial Government. These regiments became worse and worse during 1917 and 1918, when public works practically ceased, and the Bolsheviks offered them high pay and large rations if they would enter the international regiments and fight for the Bolshevik cause.

As a fair instance of their employment may be quoted the following: During the first week of the Red Terror in Petrograd, over 2,000 bourgeois, chiefly officers, were condemned to death. Three troops ordered to carry out these executions rebelled, and the shooting was then done by the Chinese battalions, who received 400 to 600 roubles for every soldier and 200 roubles for every officer shot. The same Chinese and Left regiments, which were refused to carry out the execution.

Discipline in the Red Army is extremely severe. Only two forms of punishment exist—death by shooting and flogging. The officers have had executive powers, and their orders are implicitly obeyed. The Bolshevik system of controlling the army is simply based upon fear and the supply of physical necessities.

MUTINIES IN THE FLEET.

The whole of the Baltic fleet is either in Kronstadt or in Petrograd. Only the destroyer division is still under military control. The other divisions are breaking out among the sailors at Petrograd, the most serious of which was that of the "Borzhom," which was suppressed by the Bolsheviks.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO TO-NIGHT.
"THE COURT OF MONTE CRISTO."
Six episodes in 3 acts.

LUNA PARK HELIOPOLIS.
Open every Thursday & Sunday 2.30 to 10 p.m.

OPP, O.
deprecat
ctions.
ECTIONERY
QUOKS.
superintended.

hem that
those who
me early
e 1918.
e 1917.

birthing the mutineers with 100 roubles each.
There are still about 800,000 Russian prisoners of war left in Germany. The Soviet Government refused to assist them unless they joined the Red Army, and belittled all the old institutions for looking after Russian prisoners of war, so that they remained homeless and helpless when they returned. Even now, though in a pitiable condition, many of them are asking for rifles so that they can avenge themselves on the Bolsheviks.

The ten millions assigned for the feeding of the prisoners, the Soviet Government has not paid. The Bolsheviks fully realise the danger from the Russian prisoners of war, and have organised propaganda among them on a large scale, and with noticeable success. The agitators, pretending to be Red Cross sisters, doctors, and assistants.

THE ARMY.

SIR D. HAIG'S EULOGY.

PROMOTION BY MERIT.

LONDON, April 10.
Sir Douglas Haig in a despatch dated March 26 describes the advance of the British into the German lines, and the capture of the Cologne bridgehead. He refers to the chief features of military operations, and to the part played by the British army on the West front during the time he commanded them and thanks the able and gallant officers who assisted him in his task. Dealing with the new armaments Sir Douglas Haig says that the British Empire may be proud of its achievement in building up successfully in the very midst of a war great new disciplines in all the arms of the service, and of beating the best troops of the strongest military nation before the war.

At the outset, the British provided the mainstay of the world's armaments. The stupendous task is due, he says, partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and partly to the spirit of the British Empire. The British Empire has been able to do this because of the wonderful spirit of the British race everywhere in the world. At the outset, the British provided the mainstay of the world's armaments. The stupendous task is due, he says, partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and partly to the spirit of the British Empire.

Promotion has been entirely by merit and the highest appointments have been given to the humblest of the Empire's soldiers. The British Empire has been able to do this because of the wonderful spirit of the British race everywhere in the world. At the outset, the British provided the mainstay of the world's armaments. The stupendous task is due, he says, partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and partly to the spirit of the British Empire.

Before they were shot the shoulders of each of the officers were branded by hot irons with stars and stripes. They were then made to dig their graves; and as each one dug his comrades were compelled to bury him.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.
The Red Army, which is being recruited by conscription, comprises the following elements: The Red Army proper; the Red Guard; the Red Cavalry; the Red Air Force; Chinese and Left regiments. The sole mainstay of the Bolshevik Government are the Chinese and Left regiments. The former were recruited from Chinese coolies for labour purposes, by the late Imperial Government. These regiments became worse and worse during 1917 and 1918, when public works practically ceased, and the Bolsheviks offered them high pay and large rations if they would enter the international regiments and fight for the Bolshevik cause.

As a fair instance of their employment may be quoted the following: During the first week of the Red Terror in Petrograd, over 2,000 bourgeois, chiefly officers, were condemned to death. Three troops ordered to carry out these executions rebelled, and the shooting was then done by the Chinese battalions, who received 400 to 600 roubles for every soldier and 200 roubles for every officer shot. The same Chinese and Left regiments, which were refused to carry out the execution.

Discipline in the Red Army is extremely severe. Only two forms of punishment exist—death by shooting and flogging. The officers have had executive powers, and their orders are implicitly obeyed. The Bolshevik system of controlling the army is simply based upon fear and the supply of physical necessities.

MUTINIES IN THE FLEET.
The whole of the Baltic fleet is either in Kronstadt or in Petrograd. Only the destroyer division is still under military control. The other divisions are breaking out among the sailors at Petrograd, the most serious of which was that of the "Borzhom," which was suppressed by the Bolsheviks.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO TO-NIGHT.
"THE COURT OF MONTE CRISTO."
Six episodes in 3 acts.

LUNA PARK HELIOPOLIS.
Open every Thursday & Sunday 2.30 to 10 p.m.

OPP, O.
deprecat
ctions.
ECTIONERY
QUOKS.
superintended.

hem that
those who
me early
e 1918.
e 1917.

NEARING PEACE.

WHAT GERMANY MUST PAY.

FRANCE'S RIGHTS.

PARIS, April 9.
The Council of Four has adopted the motion with regard to the Saar basin, giving France every administrative and political guarantee, in which there is no possibility of any equivocation. The day was thus of a most satisfactory nature.

The Council of Four will look to-morrow into the question of reparation, and will deliberate upon the report drawn up on the financial experts on the following basis:—
1) The immediate payment of an instalment by Germany from the indemnity to be paid of a thousand million pounds, payable through Germany's gold deposits, raw materials and foreign bonds, etc.
2) The signature by Germany of a bond acknowledging a provisional debt of six thousand million pounds sterling.

PARIS, April 10.
The Chamber this morning deliberated upon the reparation to be made to the damages sustained through the war. The reporter of the claims drawn up, stated that the expenditure would be enormous, and that the payment thereof ought to fall wholly upon Germany. It ought also to be maintained from her French property. France's right appears to be so apparent that there can be no doubt of the decision, which as a matter of fact, has already been announced by the Government. But Germany cannot pay all immediately, and the Government will have to wait until the end of the war, when there will still be important fiscal and financial arrangements to be made in order to procure money for the reconstruction of the country.

PARIS, April 9.
Paderewski will be heard at the end of the week.

FRANCE ETHERAL.

PARIS, April 9.
M. Poincaré, speaking in the Sorbonne during a ceremony in honour of French soldiers who have fallen in the war, said that the French were the most valiant of the world's nations. He said that the French were the most valiant of the world's nations. He said that the French were the most valiant of the world's nations.

Promotion has been entirely by merit and the highest appointments have been given to the humblest of the Empire's soldiers. The British Empire has been able to do this because of the wonderful spirit of the British race everywhere in the world. At the outset, the British provided the mainstay of the world's armaments. The stupendous task is due, he says, partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and partly to the spirit of the British Empire.

Before they were shot the shoulders of each of the officers were branded by hot irons with stars and stripes. They were then made to dig their graves; and as each one dug his comrades were compelled to bury him.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.
The Red Army, which is being recruited by conscription, comprises the following elements: The Red Army proper; the Red Guard; the Red Cavalry; the Red Air Force; Chinese and Left regiments. The sole mainstay of the Bolshevik Government are the Chinese and Left regiments. The former were recruited from Chinese coolies for labour purposes, by the late Imperial Government. These regiments became worse and worse during 1917 and 1918, when public works practically ceased, and the Bolsheviks offered them high pay and large rations if they would enter the international regiments and fight for the Bolshevik cause.

As a fair instance of their employment may be quoted the following: During the first week of the Red Terror in Petrograd, over 2,000 bourgeois, chiefly officers, were condemned to death. Three troops ordered to carry out these executions rebelled, and the shooting was then done by the Chinese battalions, who received 400 to 600 roubles for every soldier and 200 roubles for every officer shot. The same Chinese and Left regiments, which were refused to carry out the execution.

Discipline in the Red Army is extremely severe. Only two forms of punishment exist—death by shooting and flogging. The officers have had executive powers, and their orders are implicitly obeyed. The Bolshevik system of controlling the army is simply based upon fear and the supply of physical necessities.

MUTINIES IN THE FLEET.
The whole of the Baltic fleet is either in Kronstadt or in Petrograd. Only the destroyer division is still under military control. The other divisions are breaking out among the sailors at Petrograd, the most serious of which was that of the "Borzhom," which was suppressed by the Bolsheviks.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO TO-NIGHT.
"THE COURT OF MONTE CRISTO."
Six episodes in 3 acts.

LUNA PARK HELIOPOLIS.
Open every Thursday & Sunday 2.30 to 10 p.m.

OPP, O.
deprecat
ctions.
ECTIONERY
QUOKS.
superintended.

hem that
those who
me early
e 1918.
e 1917.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

U.S. CLAIMS ON THE ALLIES.

(From the American Agency).
WASHINGTON, April 2.
The War Finance Corporation announces the sale of two hundred million dollars worth of five per cent bonds, payable one year from date beginning April 21. The object is to enable the corporation to aid American trade expansion. The new bonds will be issued at one thousand dollar denomination, exempt from Federal and local taxation and exempt from estate inheritance, surtax and excess profits tax.

(From the American Agency).
WASHINGTON, April 3.
The Secretary of the Treasury, Glavin, in analysis of the financial situation, stated that the U.S. finance is sound in condition generally and that business may look forward with assurance. The National debt is under twenty-five billion and should not exceed thirty billion when all war debts are paid, which is half ten billion in foreign securities. Today there is plenty of credit to meet useful enterprise and business is rapidly getting ahead.

(From the American Agency).
NEW YORK, April 3.
The Secretary of War, Baker, will visit and will meet the Liquidation Committee at Paris on Monday on his third visit and will take up the claims between the U.S. and the Allies resulting from purchase and exchange of goods and services to return home after a brief stay.

U.S. ARMY'S STRENGTH.
(From the American Agency).
NEW YORK, April 3.
The War Department announces the strength of the Army, which is now 2,151,000, having decreased forty-two per cent since the signing of the Armistice. This includes 8,800 in Siberia.

AMERICA'S NAVY.
(From the American Agency).
WASHINGTON, April 3.
The cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston and the gunboat Sigsbee with smaller craft were ordered to Plymouth, England, to report to Admiral Knapp, who is Commanding the Naval Forces in European waters.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
(From the American Agency).
NEW YORK, April 3.
The League to Enforce Peace has sent President Wilson a list of 204 organisations in the present difficult circumstances and in the hope of a solution giving satisfaction to the country. I believe that the League of Nations, which it has placed your Highness to confirm in me and I submit therefore for your Highness's approval.

IN GERMANY.
MORE SOVIET STATES.
NURENBERG CALM.
COLOGNE, April 8.
News from Wundberg dated April 7 states that a Soviet republic has been proclaimed. Troops occupied the telephone, and of submitting to us for this purpose, draft papers.

THE NEW MINISTRY.
Our Cairo correspondent writes:—
The news that a Ministry had at last been formed and arrived at Cairo was being during the last week in a state resembling anarchy. The new Ministry was therefore anxious to put the Government into a state of order and to put the Government into a state of order and to put the Government into a state of order.

THE DEVILLE CASE.
LONDON, April 7.
At the Old Bailey Deville (meat) on April 4 pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud the public of meat. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the second division.

DEMOLISHATION.
JOHN COLLAGOTT & SON
Sharia Maghbra, Cairo, 111a, Heliopolis, Alexandria
Best Wholesaler of Cakes & Confectionery & Biscuits.
Phone 192.

LADIES HATS.
Special Spring Show of Latest London & Paris Styles in Trimmed Panamas, Tagels, and Fancy Straws.

hem that
those who
me early
e 1918.
e 1917.

EGYPT TO-DAY.

PROVINCES NEARLY NORMAL.

CASUALTIES IN CAIRO.

(Official Communiqué).
CAIRO, April 11.
In Cairo some further rioting took place in the city yesterday. As on Wednesday the attacks of the mob armed with knives and hatchets were largely directed against Armenian inhabitants. The police report that during the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday, the following casualties occurred: 38 killed and 100 wounded. Among the killed are seven Armenians and four Greeks. The wounded also included a portion of Armenians and Greeks. Military measures having been enforced, the rioting passed off quietly.

Disturbances occurred yesterday at Alexandria. In the morning a collision occurred between a tram and a car, which resulted in the death of a woman and the wounding of a number of others. The public were warned to be in their houses by 8 p.m., and the town remained quiet.

In the provinces the work of re-installing the civil authorities is almost everywhere complete. In certain localities it has been possible owing to the return of more normal conditions to relax the restrictions on movement after dark.

A report received from the Cairo City Council states that a mob killed by the mob in Hassan Mohammed Ali on the 3rd, who was at first reported to be a Greek, but was later identified as an Egyptian, subject named Ali Hassan.

THE SULTAN'S RESCRIPT.
The formation of the new Cabinet the Sultan addressed the following letter (translated) to Roushy Pasha: My dear Roushy Pasha—The Government has just received your letter of the 10th inst. in which you express your confidence in me. I am glad to hear that you are so confident in me. I am glad to hear that you are so confident in me.

ROUSHDY PASHA'S REPLY.
Your Highness—
I thank Your Highness warmly for the fresh mark of confidence which you have conferred upon me in your Rescript of to-day charging me with the formation of the new Cabinet.

IN GERMANY.
MORE SOVIET STATES.
NURENBERG CALM.
COLOGNE, April 8.
News from Wundberg dated April 7 states that a Soviet republic has been proclaimed. Troops occupied the telephone, and of submitting to us for this purpose, draft papers.

THE NEW MINISTRY.
Our Cairo correspondent writes:—
The news that a Ministry had at last been formed and arrived at Cairo was being during the last week in a state resembling anarchy. The new Ministry was therefore anxious to put the Government into a state of order and to put the Government into a state of order.

THE DEVILLE CASE.
LONDON, April 7.
At the Old Bailey Deville (meat) on April 4 pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud the public of meat. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the second division.

DEMOLISHATION.
JOHN COLLAGOTT & SON
Sharia Maghbra, Cairo, 111a, Heliopolis, Alexandria
Best Wholesaler of Cakes & Confectionery & Biscuits.
Phone 192.

LADIES HATS.
Special Spring Show of Latest London & Paris Styles in Trimmed Panamas, Tagels, and Fancy Straws.

hem that
those who
me early
e 1918.
e 1917.

EGYPT TO-DAY.

PROVINCES NEARLY NORMAL.

CASUALTIES IN CAIRO.

(Official Communiqué).
CAIRO, April 11.
In Cairo some further rioting took place in the city yesterday. As on Wednesday the attacks of the mob armed with knives and hatchets were largely directed against Armenian inhabitants. The police report that during the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday, the following casualties occurred: 38 killed and 100 wounded. Among the killed are seven Armenians and four Greeks. The wounded also included a portion of Armenians and Greeks. Military measures having been enforced, the rioting passed off quietly.

Disturbances occurred yesterday at Alexandria. In the morning a collision occurred between a tram and a car, which resulted in the death of a woman and the wounding of a number of others. The public were warned to be in their houses by 8 p.m., and the town remained quiet.

In the provinces the work of re-installing the civil authorities is almost everywhere complete. In certain localities it has been possible owing to the return of more normal conditions to relax the restrictions on movement after dark.

A report received from the Cairo City Council states that a mob killed by the mob in Hassan Mohammed Ali on the 3rd, who was at first reported to be a Greek, but was later identified as an Egyptian, subject named Ali Hassan.

THE SULTAN'S RESCRIPT.
The formation of the new Cabinet the Sultan addressed the following letter (translated) to Roushy Pasha: My dear Roushy Pasha—The Government has just received your letter of the 10th inst. in which you express your confidence in me. I am glad to hear that you are so confident in me. I am glad to hear that you are so confident in me.

ROUSHDY PASHA'S REPLY.
Your Highness—
I thank Your Highness warmly for the fresh mark of confidence which you have conferred upon me in your Rescript of to-day charging me with the formation of the new Cabinet.

IN GERMANY.
MORE SOVIET STATES.
NURENBERG CALM.
COLOGNE, April 8.
News from Wundberg dated April 7 states that a Soviet republic has been proclaimed. Troops occupied the telephone, and of submitting to us for this purpose, draft papers.

THE NEW MINISTRY.
Our Cairo correspondent writes:—
The news that a Ministry had at last been formed and arrived at Cairo was being during the last week in a state resembling anarchy. The new Ministry was therefore anxious to put the Government into a state of order and to put the Government into a state of order.

THE DEVILLE CASE.
LONDON, April 7.
At the Old Bailey Deville (meat) on April 4 pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud the public of meat. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the second division.

DEMOLISHATION.
JOHN COLLAGOTT & SON
Sharia Maghbra, Cairo, 111a, Heliopolis, Alexandria
Best Wholesaler of Cakes & Confectionery & Biscuits.
Phone 192.

LADIES HATS.
Special Spring Show of Latest London & Paris Styles in Trimmed Panamas, Tagels, and Fancy Straws.

hem that
those who
me early
e 1918.
e 1917.

EGYPT TO-DAY.

PROVINCES NEARLY NORMAL.

CASUALTIES IN CAIRO.

(Official Communiqué).
CAIRO, April 11.
In Cairo some further rioting took place in the city yesterday. As on Wednesday the attacks of the mob armed with knives and hatchets were largely directed against Armenian inhabitants. The police report that during the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday, the following casualties occurred: 38 killed and 100 wounded. Among the killed are seven Armenians and four Greeks. The wounded also included a portion of Armenians and Greeks. Military measures having been enforced, the rioting passed off quietly.

Disturbances occurred yesterday at Alexandria. In the morning a collision occurred between a tram and a car, which resulted in the death of a woman and the wounding of a number of others. The public were warned to be in their houses by 8 p.m., and the town remained quiet.

In the provinces the work of re-installing the civil authorities is almost everywhere complete. In certain localities it has been possible owing to the return of more normal conditions to relax the restrictions on movement after dark.

A report received from the Cairo City Council states that a mob killed by the mob in Hassan Mohammed Ali on the 3rd, who was at first reported to be a Greek, but was later identified as an Egyptian, subject named Ali Hassan.

THE SULTAN'S RESCRIPT.
The formation of the new Cabinet the Sultan addressed the following letter (translated) to Roushy Pasha: My dear Roushy Pasha—The Government has just received your letter of the 10th inst. in which you express your confidence in me. I am glad to hear that you are so confident in me. I am glad to hear that you are so confident in me.

ROUSHDY PASHA'S REPLY.
Your Highness—
I thank Your Highness warmly for the fresh mark of confidence which you have conferred upon me in your Rescript of to-day charging me with the formation of the new Cabinet.

IN GERMANY.
MORE SOVIET STATES.
NURENBERG CALM.
COLOGNE, April 8.
News from Wundberg dated April 7 states that a Soviet republic has been proclaimed. Troops occupied the telephone, and of submitting to us for this purpose, draft papers.

THE NEW MINISTRY.
Our Cairo correspondent writes:—
The news that a Ministry had at last been formed and arrived at Cairo was being during the last week in a state resembling anarchy. The new Ministry was therefore anxious to put the Government into a state of order and to put the Government into a state of order.

THE DEVILLE CASE.
LONDON, April 7.
At the Old Bailey Deville (meat) on April 4 pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud the public of meat. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the second division.

DEMOLISHATION.
JOHN COLLAGOTT & SON
Sharia Maghbra, Cairo, 111a, Heliopolis, Alexandria
Best Wholesaler of Cakes & Confectionery & Biscuits.
Phone 192.

LADIES HATS.
Special Spring Show of Latest London & Paris Styles in Trimmed Panamas, Tagels, and Fancy Straws.

hem that
those who
me early
e 1918.
e 1917.

hem that
those who
me early
e 1918.
e 1917.