EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

PROMOTIONS AND AWARDS.

FULL OFFICIAL LIST.

The King has been pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for valuable services rendered in connection with Military Operations in Egypt (dated January 1, 1919):-

THE MILITARY CROSS.

T./Lt. A. H. Kamahaka, I.M.S., attd. 1st Bn., 123rd Outram's Rif., I.A.; Sec. Lt. G. P. Kay, R.F.A., Special Reserve, attd. 40th Bty.; Capt. A. M. Kennedy, 5th Gurkha Rif., I.A.; T./Sec. Lt. D. C. Kerr, General List, attd. Egyptian Labour Corps; Lt. K. F. Kingwell, R.F.A. (T.F.), attd. 265th Bde.; T./Sec. Lt. (A./Capt.) A. S. Kirkbride, Egyptian Lab. Corps; Sec. Lt. (A./Maj.) S. H. Knight, Som. L.I., Special Reserve, attd. 1/5th Bn., T.F.

Capt. H. S. Lane, 18th Bn., London R.; Lt. (A./Capt.) C. A. Loombe, R.F.A. (T.F.), attd. 272nd Bde. R.F.A.

Sec. Lt. G. V. H. Mansell, R.A.C.; Lt. C. Marwood, 301st Bty., R.F.A. (T.F.); T./Lt. J. Macgregor, 2nd Bn., R. Highlanders; Lt. (A./Capt.) W. A. MacLeihan, 264th Bde., R.F.A. (T.F.); Capt. E. T. Major, 1/5th Bn., Bedf. R. (T.F.); T./Capt. R. McEwan, 6th Bn., R. Irish Fus., attd., 5th Bn.; T./Lt. (A./Capt.) C. M. Melville, attd. R. Fus., attd. 1/1st Bn., London R.; Lt. S. T. Mendham, 48th. (E. Anglian) Fd. Co., R.E. (T.F.); Capt. (T./Maj.) G. E. Miller, Sco. Horse Yeo., and M.G.C. (Cav.); Capt. (A./Maj.) L. Milton, 2/4th (London) Fd. Ambulance, R.A.M.C.; Lt. (T./Capt.) and (A./Maj.) R. W. Murray, R. Innis. Fus, attd. 10th Bn., M.G.C.

Lt. (A./Capt.) D. M. Newit I.A.R.O., attd. 53rd Sikhs, Egyptian Army; Lt. (A./Capt.) S. G. Notley, 60th D.A.C., R.F.A. (T.F.).

Capt. T. S. Paterson, 19th Lrs., I.A.; T./Sec. Lt. E.G. Pauley, attd. Middlesex R. (2/10th Bn.); Lt. (A./Capt.) A. L. Paver, Wilts R., attd. 1/8th Bn., Hants R. (T.F.); T./Sec. Lt. H. Peake, 6th Glos. R., attd. 1/1st Bn. Hereford R.; Capt. V. C. Ponsonby, Herts. Yeo., attd. XXI. A. Corps Cav. Sqn.

(Lt. (A./Capt.) F. G. W. Radcliffe, 8th Bde. R.F.A.; Capt. O. A. Radley, 7th Bn., Ches. R. (T.F.); T./Capt. H. J. Rae, M.B., R.A.M.C.; Lt. R. P. L. Ranking, U.L., attd. 5th Cav. I.A.; Qrmr. and Maj. N. Reid, D.C.M. 1st Bn. Seaforth Highrs.; T./Capt. F. C. Robbs, R.A.M.C., attd. 1st Bn., R. Irish R.; T./Lt. (A./Capt.) D. H. Rose, Essex R., attd. 146th Bn. (T.F.).

Capt. A. Saunder, I.A.R.O.; Lt. (A./Capt.) R. Sawers, 495th (Kent) Fd. Co., R.E. (T.F.); Lt. A. R. Scotland, 36th Sikhs, attd. 51st Sikhs, I.A. (F.F.); Lt. (A./Capt.) S. S. Seconle, 1/7th Bn., Essex R. (T.F.); Capt. N. Sharp, Arr. Yeo.; Sec. Lt. S. J. Shelden, R.A.S.C., attd. Camel Transport Corps; Lt. (A./Capt.) F. L. Skillon, No. 1 Mtn. Bty. Hongkong and Singapore R.G.A.; Capt. (A./Maj.) A. B. P. Smith, 2/6th Bn., London Fd. Amb., R.A.M.C.; T./Lt. (A./Capt.) R. Smith, Yeo., and M.G.C. (Cav.); T./Lt. W. A. Strange, 5th Bn., R. Irish Fus., attd. 2nd Bn.; Lt. A. W. Street, 8th Bn., Hampshire R. (T.F.), attd. 75th Bn., M.G.C.

Lt. (T./Capt.) N. R. Taitt, 1/16th Bn., attd. 1/5th Bn., Bedford R. (T.F.); Lt. (A./Capt.) L.T.M. By., Lt. L. B. Taylor, C/363rd By., R.F.A. (T.F.); T./Lt. C. R. F. Threlfall, R.E., attd. 5th Cavalry Divisional Signal Squadron; T./Lt. W. Travis, attd. York L.I., attd. 1/4th Bn., North'n R. (T.F.); Qrmr. and Capt. J. J. Pollard, 1/4th Bn., London R.; Lt. (A./Capt.) C. H. Turner, 519th Fd. Co., R.E., (T.F.); Qrmr. and Capt. T. A. Tutin, 1/11th Bn., London R.

T./Lt. R. W. Vigers, K.K. Cable Section, R.E.

Lt. (A./Capt.) C. H. Walker, 1/5th Bn., Norfolk R. (T.F.); Lt. (A./Capt.) W. A. Ward, Lan. Fus., Special Reserve, attd. 60th Bn., M.G.C.; Capt. G. B. H. Wheeler, 21st Lrs.; Capt. H. S. White, 1/1st Somerset R.H.A. (T.F.), attd. 1/1st Inverness R.H.A. (T.F.); Lt. (A./Capt.) R. B. White, 1/4th Bn., Welsh R. (T.F.); Lt. (A./Capt.) W. H. Whittington, 80th Divisional Train, R.A.S.C. (T.F.); Capt. A. H. Williams, 38th C. Indian Horse, I.A.; Lt. (T./Maj.) G. B. Wills, 22nd Bn., London Rs.; Sec. Lt. J. Wylie, 10th Mtn. By., R.G.A.; Lt. (A./Capt.) C. J. Wood, 5th Bn., E. Kent R. (T.F.) attd. 2/4th Bn., R.W. Kent R. (T.F.).

CANADIAN FORCE.

Lt. (A./Capt.) J. R. Cockburn, 2nd C. Unt. R., secd. 7th Fd. Surv. Co., R.E.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

Capt. C. Anderson, 4th Australian I.H. Fd. Amb., Australian A.M.C.; Lt. C. J. Clifford, 11th Australian L.H.R.; Capt. J. F. G. Fitzardinge, Australian A.M.C., attd. 5th Australian L.H.R.; Capt. H. Hackey, 1st Australian M.G. Squadron; Lt. G.A. Harrison, 4th Fd. Troop, 2nd Fd. Squadron, Australian Engineers; Capt. E. J. Howells, "D" Fd. Troops, Australian Engineers; Capt. E. H. James, 1st Australian Arm. Car By., Australian M.G.C.; Capt. E. M. Luxmoore, 9th Australian L.H.R.; Lt. F. Matthews, 1st Anzac Camel Bn., I.C.C.; Lt. F. W. Nivison, 2nd Australian M.G. Squadron, attd. 2nd Australian L.H. Bde.; Capt. G. C. Page, Australian A.V.C., attd. 1st Sig. Squadron, Australian Engineers; Lt. (T./Capt.) A. G. D. Walker, 6th Australian L.H.R.

NEW ZEALAND FORCE.

Capt. A. C. M. Finlayson, Auck. Mtd. Rif. R.; Lt. S. C. Reid, Auck. Mtd. Rif. R.; Capt. A. E. T. Rhodes, Canterbury Mtd. Rif.; Lt. R. Sutherland, Wellington Mtd. Rifle R.

SOUTH AFRICAN FORCE.

Capt. T. Brace, 1st S.A. Fd. Arty. Bde.

Note.— Since the list of rewards announced in the "Gazette" was placed in the hands of the printers a number of officers have been advanced in permanent, temporary, or acting rank, and in some cases temporary or acting rank has been relinquished, but it has not been found practicable to make the necessary changes in description in the "Gazette."

THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

The King has been pleased to award the Royal Red Cross to the following ladies of the Nursing Services in recognition of their valuable services with the British Forces in Egypt:-

BAR TO THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

Miss J. E. Dods, R.R.C., Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss D. M. C. Mitchell, R.R.C., Sister (A./Matron), Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss M.E. Neville, R. R. C., Sister (A./Matron), Q.A.I.M.N.S.; Miss A. Weir, R.R.C., Sister (A./Matron), Q.A.I.M.N.S.

[The list will be continued in our next issue].

Mr. Daniels states that from April 6, 1917, to December 1, 1918, 2,841 guns had been produced, and that 1,887 were in operation at the cessation of hostilities.

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ALLENBY'S DESPATCH.

COLONEL REPINGTON'S VIEWS.

A CORDIAL APPRECIATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Repington contributes to the "Morning Post" the following appreciations of General Sir E. Allenby's last despatch, which was recently published in full in the "Egyptian Gazette":—

Sir Edmund Allenby's campaign of 1918 is one of the most remarkable in the history of the war. A plain, unvarnished tale is the Despatch of October 31, in which the story is set down for us; an honest, straightforward soldier's narrative, which carries us from Jerusalem to Mount Gilboa, from Nazareth and the Sea of Galilee and from Damascus and Aleppo without a word of allusion to places and episodes known in every Bible-reading British home.

General Allenby does not tell us all his difficulties. He does not allude to the fact that in the spring his British troops were in large part taken away to retrieve the campaign in France, and though he just mentions the greenness of part of his Indian troops, he tells us little of the struggle which he had to fit them for the field in a short time and to reconstitute his Army on a entirely altered basis. A strangely heterogeneous Army it was, Anglo-Indian and Australasian for the most part, but with Egypts and Italians, Armenians and Egyptians, Arabs and black riflemen from North Africa, all needing soldiering and welding together before they could trust them in the field against the Turkish veterans long inured to war and fighting in what was in a sense their own country. Never was the proved capacity of British officers to organise and lead native races more conspicuously and triumphantly vindicated.

It is true that Allenby had many advantages. He had superiority of force. Both the sea, thanks to the Allied Navies, and the desert, thanks to his Arab Allies, were dominated by him. So was the air thanks to the hard preparatory fighting of his airmen and in his mounted troops particularly he possessed a force of which no General in our Army was better qualified to take advantage. His old leaders—Bulfin, Chauvel, Chetwode, and Chaytor—led his several commands, and Bols, his old Chief of Staff of his 3rd Army in France, was there to combine the operations. Allenby was well served by his Staff, his leaders, and his men, but if he was well served and if his plans were executed with dash and precision, all was due to the confidence which his character and competence had long implanted in the hearts of his troops.

The great success of this campaign I should attribute in the main to Allenby's plan of operations, which aimed at the most brilliant and decisive results and succeeded in attaining them by well-considered measures. If the three Turkish Armies in Palestine had been frontally attacked in an ordinary battle they would probably have been driven back, but the well-known tenacity of a martial race would have caused them to stand again, time after time and none of the great strategic successes of the campaign could have then have been secured. Allenby aimed at something higher than an ordinary victory. He aimed at the destruction of the enemy's Army, and this object he achieved.

The manner in which he almost ignored the Turks east of the Jordan, punched a hole in the VIIth Turkish Army on the coast, thrust his cavalry through, and established them on the Turkish communications on the line El Afule-Beisan, was a masterpiece of generalship. To Bulfin's 21st Army Corps fell the main task of breaking through the enemy's line, a task which was most admirably executed. Chetwode's 20th Corps co-operated in the centre, while on the right Chytor's column engaged and occupied the Turks east of the Jordan. The Arabs further east, and the ships off the coast, all played their part in the general plan, while Allenby's airmen secured for him almost the monopoly of information, and played the deuce with the Turkish columns in retreat.

Bulfin's attack on the morning of September 19 was the crucial operation on the success of which all depended, and Allenby took care that it should not fail. He assembled five divisions and 383 guns to make sure of success here, and Bulfin's men most admirably executed their share in the general task, and simply overwhelmed the VIIth Turkish Army. Then Chauvel's mounted troops dashed through like a flood through a broken dam, debouched into the plain of Esdraelon in the Turkish rear, took el Afule, Beisan, and Nazareth, and by occupying the lines of the Turkish retreat secured the surrender of the troops which were driven by Bulfin and Chetwode into our arms. A fine bodyguard Allenby would have made. His stops, beaters, and guns were all admirably placed.

With the rout and capture of the VII and VIII. Turkish Armies in this brilliant operation all the enemy's defence collapsed. The IV Turkish Army east of the Jordan was cut off. Chaytor captured Amman and rounded up the Turkish garrison of Moab, which was intervened and forced to surrender. Then followed the bold advance of the mounted troops to Damascus, the capture of the remnant of the IV Army the march of Bulfin's Corps from Haifa to Beirut, and finally the advance upon Aleppo, which was occupied on the 26th October 26. In 47 days Allenby had marched 360 miles, had destroyed three Turkish Armies, and had captured 75,000 prisoners and 360 guns. He remained the undisputed master of the whole theatre of operations, and on October 30 the Turks signed the armistice and the fighting ceased. There has been nothing like it since Bonaparte and 1796.

In Palestine as in France, General Allenby has proved himself a master of his craft, and no British General has come through the campaign with greater credit. It was given to Allenby as it had been previously to Maude, to show that in favouring circumstances British generalship stands as high as ever. Greatly envied by his comrades in France, who were less favoured by fortune, he was able to fight a campaign of marches, battles, and manœuvres, and to bring into play the mounted troops who for so long sought, and sought almost in vain, the chance of a grand cheval-de-bataille in France. If he had not against him the German elite that fought with Haig, and if the frightfully hard circumstances that Haig had to deal with, Allenby had difficulties of his own, difficulties of ground, distance, supply, and heterogeneous troops, but whether as General or diplomat he showed soldier-statesmanship of a high order. I think we can sympathize with the Arab chief who wrote he "wished to kiss Allenby's intelligent forehead," but I am not quite sure that all Allenby's foreign political colleagues were quite so enthusiastic when at times they experienced the iron hand under the velvet glove.

The foundation of Allenby's success is character. It was character that made him ask for the troops and guns which he required before he began the invasion of Palestine, and character again that made him refuse to march till they arrived. I hope that in some further despatch he will acknowledge the debt which he owed to Sir Archibald Murray's conquest of the desert, and to the railway and pipe-lines that that General prepared, and that the Indian Government, and Sir Charles Monro in particular, will receive a tribute for the broad-sw manner in which they supported and built up Allenby's Army when his best troops left for France.

The British public certainly will regard this decisive operation in Palestine as a masterpiece, and will count themselves fortunate to have found a leader like Allenby and such brave, untiring men as those whom he led to victory in this last and most brilliant of our Eastern campaigns.

The death is announced from Rome of Mr. Daria Lubin, founder and United States delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW BUDGET.

The "Ahaly."—The Ministries and the other Government administrations have sent their budget accounts to the Ministry of Finance, which will compile the general budget of the year. This is the fifth annual budget for Egypt which the Government issues under a Sultanic decree with the approval of the Council of Ministers, without consulting the Legislative Assembly. Before the war the General Budget used to be submitted to the Assembly for discussion and the members devoted great attention to its examination, debating with the Minister of Finance on the details... The budget of the present year will consist of the same increases contained in the former budget. The total sum will be the same embodied in the increased postage of letters in the interior, the raised price of post-cards, and stamped envelopes, etc. The telegraph prices will also remain double, though it was hoped that the Government would reduce the same as a result of taking over the Telephone Service and gaining an additional income of L.E. 150,000 per annum. The public, who have bitterly complained of the enormous increase in the railway fares and prices of transport, which swelled the budget of the Railways Administration to L.E. 6,000,000, will have no reduction this year. The Administration, which spends only 50 per cent. of the above amount, argues that it needs new locomotives, carriages, trucks and rails, but it forgets that people are by no means obliged to pay for the price of raw material. It could reduce its increases 50 per cent. and then save the money it needs for purchasing new rolling stock. The Ghaffir tax amounting to L.E. 800,000 will also be the same . . . and the budget of this year may exceed L.E. 32,000,000.

FLOUR IN CAIRO.

"Misr." — People in Cairo may hear of the arrival of wheat flour, but they cannot see it in the market! The merchants who sell flour have nothing in their shops for sale, except flour, which cannot be used alone in Cairo. Why should this be the case? Had the matter been a complementary affair we would have allowed it to pass, but how can we remain silent while the most necessary food stuff is needed to such an extent. We ask the S.C.B. to tell us where flour is being sold.

"HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!"

The "Abram" (from an article commenting on the deposition of the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg). — The following is a list of the crowned heads who have been dislodged from their lofty positions during the war: The Tsar of Russia, the Khedive of Egypt, the Emperor of Anam, the King of Greece, the King of Bulgaria, the Sultan of Darfour, the King of Montenegro, the Emperor of Germany, the King of Bavaria, the king of Saxony, the Prince of Baden, the Prince of Wurtemburg, the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, etc. With the single exception of the throne of the King of the Hedjaz, no royal throne has been set up during the world conflict.

THE SEDENTARY EGYPTIAN.

The "Watan." — In the near future sea communications will return to normal condition. Steamers will be able to convey passengers from Egypt to Europe and vice-versa and it is the season of our people to flock to Europe when the summer comes. In the last few years they used to contract themselves with Egypt's summer resorts, and under the circumstances they economised large amounts of money which used to be every year to the summer resorts and places of amusements in Europe. We hope that the war has taught us to change our old attitude in this respect. We should leave our country only when we have special interests to serve or advantage to acquire abroad, and not to go and waste money on amusements. We have seen in this war as a result of the interruption of commercial communications, that the necessities of life in even the most trifling things which come from abroad have become a matter of great benefit to us. It is curious to remark that while the Egyptians are so inclined to enjoy summer holidays in foreign countries, they have no inclination at all towards emigration for the purpose of making money. Many of our people prefer to live a poor and even a miserable life in Egypt rather than seek profit abroad, as 40th progressive Eastern communities as the Syrians, Armenians and Greeks do, drawing their livelihood from the ends of the earth and relying upon their energy and diligence they have reaped great profits.

PARCELS DELAYED.

The "Mokattam" (a letter to the editor from Syrian correspondent). — More than two months ago I sent a parcel by post to Syria for my son (aged 5 years) and wrote a letter to my wife about it and now I have received a reply stating that the parcel had not arrived. Other people also have similar complaints recently asked the Post Office to inquire, but they were told that the same had been handed over to the Parcel Committee at Port Said. Now we should like to know what that commission does with the parcels in question. The Post Office people shows nothing of this sort.

(The same paper replies:— — All parcels to Syria, as far as we know are usually sent by the French Commission at Port Said very carefully to their destination. It appears however that the parcels referred to above were in the delayed consignment of parcels which is now believed to have arrived in Syria.

GERMS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,— I respect that you kindly provide space in your esteemed paper in order that I may answer "Pater Familias" and "Importart" who condemn the action re "Influenza and Cinemas" taken by the Public Committee. I do not agree with either of the above correspondents. I admit that the kiddies are deprived of much amusement but I am sure that they will not mind when they know that this restriction is only a temporary measure and that it was not in force before we could probably fall ill with influenza and — die!! I now ask "Pater Familias" which he would rather experience—The loss of a few hours' entertainment for a short time, or, one or two of his dear little children for ever?

Come now, be honest and try and think what the real state of affairs is. As "Important" states—this epidemic is abating considerably. If, therefore, influenza germs obtained a foothold in Cinemas and ventilation were not perfect, the result would be a wide spread of this disease with a more drastic and tragic effect. Picture houses have not been unfairly blamed entirely for the infection. One must admit that there is not a better place for contagion. I am sorry that the kiddies are deprived of their enjoyment for a while, as I am very fond of children.

Moral:- Let our superiors know what is best for us.

Yours, &c.,
Montazah, January 18. Walter H. P. Abbott.

At Tongatabu, Tonga Isles, 400 deaths from influenza are reported, including the Dowager Queen Takibo.

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PURIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

HOPKINSON PASHA'S CRUSADE.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,—Of all the subjects that the Alexandria Municipality has chosen to waste its time about that of the purification of this city is the most egregious. From the point of view of an observer of the external aspects of Alexandria, so far as regards sexual immorality, I may say that it compares most favourably with any seaport city of the same size in Europe. I have been in the streets at all hours of the day and night and have never been molested, nor have I observed the slightest sign or suggestion of irregular intercourse between the sexes in the Rashdi Boulevard, which I pass down four times a day, and I never knew that "Pension" was an Alexandrian synonym for "Ill famed place" until I read the news in the local newspapers as to the resignation of Hopkinson Pasha, which up to then had for me and many others no sexual connotation. I can only conclude that this campaign has been waged by the Municipality, by Hopkinson Pasha, since he took over the duties of Director-General of that institution from Dr. Gruvel, who, like Dr. Gruvel, was Director-General we were never worried by all these campaigns about our morality. No doubt Gruvel pretty well analysed the real Hopkinson Pasha in his efforts to remove every outward and visible sign of immoral intercourse, between the sexes, from the city and to try to stamp out every trace of prostitution, but at the same time I may point out from former statements on the same subject, made by Hopkinson Pashas, that there is very little chance of success and that he has apparently entirely changed his attitude.

The statements of Hopkinson Pasha, as Commandant of the Alexandria City Police, on the subject of prostitution will be found in Lord Cromer's Reports, and the fact that the first mention of the activities of the present Director General of the Alexandria Municipality on prostitution appears so far back as the Report of 1904 shows how recently he has studied the question. Lord Cromer writes of him in his chapter on the White Slave Traffic as having been "very active in the campaign against those engaged in the infamous traffic," and then his Lordship went on to quote from Hopkinson Pasha's own words to the effect that the men in this trade form a vast corporation, with agents everywhere, and then Hopkinson Pasha adds, "The women are passed from town to town, from country to country, from hand to hand. The most common destination is the East, Shanghai, Bombay, and other large towns, via Port Said." It is to be noticed that Lord Cromer adopts the views of Hopkinson Pasha the author of this species of immorality is due to the continuous traffic between Alexandria, Europe, and the East, and he goes on to add that recently a number of offenders, mostly Rumanians, had been expelled from Egypt, which had produced a very good effect. Lord Cromer also adds that a society had lately been formed by the leading residents of Alexandria, supported by a contribution from the Government, to combat the evil, and that an asylum had been started to rescue and repatriate the girls.

It will be seen from the above quotations that the underlying idea of Hopkinson Pasha is that this vile is due to the great traffic, of which Alexandria is the centre. This is made clear from the report of Lord Cromer for 1905, who in his chapter on the White Slave Traffic tells us of the arrangements that have been made to attach two special agents to the Passport Office at Alexandria and of the agents of the Society for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, who are employed to meet all the boats that arrive at Alexandria. Also Lord Cromer states that the police, who were then under Hopkinson Pasha, denounced forty-eight "souteneurs" and had twenty-five expelled. Again, in his report for 1906 Lord Cromer points out that authority on the subject is Hopkinson Pasha, who as head of the Alexandria Police and as a member of the White Slave Traffic Repression Society, "has paid great attention to the subject."

Many years have passed since these opinions of Lord Cromer and Hopkinson Pasha as to the purification of Alexandria were made public, and Hopkinson Pasha has from being Commandant of the Alexandria City Police become Director General of the Alexandria Municipality, and again a campaign of so-called purification has been started. What is this is the fifth year since the war began and during all that time Alexandria and every other port in the country has been most carefully closed against passengers from Europe or any other Continent, and we cannot produce unexceptionable credentials and who are unable to set foot in the country without a special permit from the Egyptian Government. How then is it that Alexandria is still worried about the many courtesans, who pervade the city? The old theory of Hopkinson Pasha when the Police was that the immorality of Egypt was due to the country being the dumping ground of all Mediterranean and the Near East prostitutes and that it was a great clearing house for the Middle and Far East. All this has been stopped since the beginning of the war, yet still the problem remains, and according to many observers it is as bad as ever. In view of this a it not clear even to Mr. Eeman and those who think as he does that the problem of the "Purification of Alexandria" is absurd and only makes the Municipality look ridiculous, while it gives an impression to the outside world that this city is a sink of iniquity, whereas, as I remarked at the beginning of this letter, the state of things as concerns prostitution compares favourably with that of any other seaport of similar size in Europe.

Yours, &c., P.
Alexandria, Jan. 21.

"GOOD WORKING HORSES."

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,— I observe from your edition of the 16th inst. that the "Military Authorities" are prepared to sell their "good working horses" for use in "Tramcars" and "Trollies."

Surely the great Empire can forego—the receipt of a few pounds to save these dumb creatures from misery at the hands of merciless cabdrivers.

Yours, &c.,
Horse Lover.
Cairo, January 19.

THE BARNSTORMERS.

(To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.)

Sir,— Can it be true that the famous Barnstormers' revue be continued through the week? I have, amongst others, tried to book seats for every night, but am told "Full up." I am sure I am voicing the desire of many British soldiers.

Yours, etc.,
Ackbeans C.
Alexandria, Jan. 23.

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ALEXANDRIA'S REVELS.

Sir,— The interesting misprints in my letter of yesterday, lead one to suppose that your ingenious typesetter must be a direct lineal descendant of the late Mrs. Malaprop of happy memory. Wanted for "counted" is delightful: "instomcaig" for "customary" a perfect gem. Unhappily, as the good lady referred to would have observed, the misprints make the sentence "very precious." The next time a correspondent writes to you, Mr. Editor in illegible script, a good plan would be to play the writing over just once or twice on the piano, when the meaning of the letter will at once become apparent.

Yours, &c.,
P.E.W.
Alexandria, January 21.

OUR MILITARY FRIENDS

deserve an enjoyable holiday free from worry and overcharges, and can obtain such a holiday by arranging an inclusive trip to Luxor and Assuan through the Cairo Express Agency (the British Firm) opposite Shepheard's Hotel, Cairo. Programme free on application.

A Brussels message states that the demobilisation of the 1899-1903 classes is being carried out. The 1904-5 class will be released shortly, while the liberation of volunteers between the ages of 30 and 35 years is under consideration.