PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

THE GERMAN DELEGATES.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS BOUND UP WITH TREATY.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.

The military representatives in the German Peace mission will be headed by Major General von Wisberg, of the Prussian War Ministry include the military president of the Spa Armistice Commission and several staff officers, including representatives of the Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg general staffs. Reuter.

COPENHAGEN, March 26.

The German Finance Commission which is proceeding to Versailles will consist of Hamburg bankers, of the managers of the Discount Gesellschaft and Frankfurter Metal Gesellschaft of two representatives of the Reichsbank and two members of the Armistice Commission. Reuter.

BERLIN March 27.

Replying to the question of Herr Erzberger in Spa on the 19th instant regarding a statement attributed to Messrs. Lloyd George and Pichon that there would be no negotiations at the Peace Conference with Germans, who would have to accept or reject the treaty, Marshal Foch has telegraphed denying that either Mr. Lloyd George or M. Pichon made such a statement. Reuter.

PARIS, March 28.

The Council of Four continued yesterday the discussion of territorial problems and those of the Franco-German frontier. No decision has been reached yet. France claims all the 1814 boundaries including the whole of the Sarre basin. While leaving to the German population not included in the frontier line their political autonomy France demands that the Rhine shall serve as a natural frontier. In consequence Germany would not have the right on the left bank of the Rhine to have fortified works, troops or military railways. After discussing the French frontier the Council of Four will deliberate on the Adriatic question. Havas.

PARIS, March 29.

The Foreign Ministers of the Great Powers will meet on Tuesday. Havas.

PARIS, March 30.

M. Dutasta, the Secretary General of the Peace Conference, has gone to Versailles to make the first arrangements for the Peace Congress. As soon as the text of the treaty has been drawn up by the Great Powers the German plenipotentiaries will be called to Versailles. They will be accommodated in the Hotel de Ville, which has been requisitioned for that purpose. The preparations for their installation will last for three weeks, and the Congress may begin immediately after Easter. The Council of Four is continuing its daily meetings, but the greatest reserve is kept as to the deliberations. Havas.

PARIS, March 26.

Referring to criticisms in regard to the apparent delay in making peace, notably the allegations concerning the time wasted discussing cables and boundaries, a high British authority pointed out that the issues involved are most important and must be settled before the treaty could be framed. The question was whether German cables were to be internationalised or retained by their captors. Indeed the matter of cable communication ranked next in importance to the disposal of Germany's colonies. As regards boundaries new nations had sprung up and their frontiers with Germany and Austria must be settled soon. Reuter's Special Service.

PARIS March 27.

An authoritative statement from a British source points out that the League of Nations covenant obviously must be embodied in the Peace Treaty in view of the fact that the latter refers to the mandatories of the League to whom the Germans are required to cede their colonies. Reuter.

ROME March 22.

The "Tribuna" proposes that Rome should be the seat of the League of Nations and that the Supreme Council should reside at Campidoglio which was for years the beacon light of humanity. I.O.T.B.

FRANCE'S LOSSES.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

PARIS, March 27.

In the Senate Mr. Reynald, in the name of Commission which has been conducting investigations in the devastated districts of France described the deliberate destruction caused by the Germans for which France must obtain legitimate reparation. The speaker dwelt upon the official German vandalism from which Rheims, St. Quentin and Verdun had suffered. He stated that the Germans did not understand that the employment of violence against the French far from bringing them to agree to defeat strengthened their resistance (cheers). The speaker also dwelt upon German atrocities.

The Senate unanimously passed a motion expressing its dolorous pity for the victims, its indignation at the atrocities committed, calling upon the Government energetically to draw the attention of the Allies to the extent of the damage sustained by France, to report the German procedure for systematic destruction and the most fruitful form of pillage. He called upon the Allies to get to work by the most speedy means including the restitution and replacing of the goods stolen or destroyed, the integral reparation of damage caused to goods taken away or destroyed, to use all their energy towards obtaining legal penal punishment of all those found responsible for the crimes committed. It also insists that the Government should do everything possible for the resumption of economic conditions in the liberated districts. The Senate decided that M. Renald's report should be communicated to all high schools and primary schools to be read to the scholars. Havas.

CAPORETTO DISASTER.

GENERAL EXONERATED.

ROME March 23.

The military tribunal has acquitted General Rosso who was accused of having been responsible for the premature retreat at Capretto. I.O.T.B.

ROME, March 24.

General Cadorna states that the Caporetto retreat was caused by pacifist poison. The General states that he did everything in his power to prevent a greater disaster and denied having held up to the scorn of the nation those who were responsible for the surrender. He adds that it was he who organised the defence of the Piave and the Grappa and that the plans were approved by Marshal Foch. He also states that he warned the Italian Government that in spite of the apparent excellent outlook the war would be a long one and in conclusion says that in his opinion Italy's intervention should have been delayed. I.O.T.B.

GERMANS TO BE TRIED.

BERLIN, March 26.

It is confirmed that Government intends to propose to the National Assembly the establishment of a state tribunal to try all persons desiring trial in connection with the war, including Hellwegr and Ludendorff. Reuter.

GATHERING OF THE SECTS.

ROME March 23.

The American Methodists are contemplating the organisation of a great Christian congress in Rome. I.O.T.B.

ATHENS, March 28.

The American Minister has informed the Metropolitan of Athens that a mission composed of three bishops and two priests is on the way to Greece to meet the Metropolitan probably with regard to the subject of a tightening of the bonds between the two churches. Hellenic Agency.

FOOD FOR GREECE.

ATHENS March 29.

The British Government has notified the Greek Government that the Allied Food Commission would continue to facilitate the provisioning of Greece until June 28, when Greece would have to provision herself by her own means of transport. Meanwhile all the ships requisitioned by the Allies will be returned. Helleni Agency.

GENERAL PARASKEVOPOULOS.

ATHENS March 29.

It is stated that General Paraskevopoulo, accompanied by his staff, is expected in Constantinople to-day. Hellenic Agency.

FUTURE OF PATRAS.

ATHENS March 29.

According to the papers British commercial companies have decided to make Patras a centre of commerce and industry not only for Greece but for the Balkans and the East in general. Helleni Agency.

GREEK BOY SCOUTS.

The British Admiral Brown has given twenty thousand drachmes towards the formation of a corps of Greek boy scouts. Hellenic Agency.

MR. VENIZELOS.

ATHENS, March 28.

Mr. Venizelos announces that he will arrive in Athens probably at the end of April. Hellenic Agency.

HORSES FOR GREECE.

The Greek Government has decided on the purchase of twenty thousand horses and mules belonging to the British Royal Army Service Corps for the needs of agriculture in Old Greece. Hellenic Agency.

EMPIRE FISCAL PROBLEMS.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

DOMINIONS AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

LONDON, March 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to the motion of Mr. J. R. Newman asking for a declaration from Government on fiscal policy Mr. Bonar Law said that the prosperity of the country depended on increased production. The Government efforts would be directed to framing policy on that basis, Imperial preference would be carried out at the earliest possible moment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was considering how to give effect thereto in the budget.

He would have no hesitation in announcing the general fiscal policy whenever it was possible to decide how it was carried out Mr. Lloyd George's election declaration would be fulfilled both in letter and in spirit but Government must consider the best permanent system for the country. An antidumping bill had been drafted but not yet examined by Government. Mr. Bonar Law promised that when Government arrived at a decision, it would be announced at the earliest opportunity. The motion was talked out. Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, March 27.

In the course of his argument in favour of tariffs Mr. Bonar Law contended that the most vital of vested interests was high wages, he asked labour how was it possible to maintain high wages if cotton goods from Japan were put out in the markets at a lower price than our manufacturers must pay for cotton. It was ridiculous to suppose old conditions continued, it was not too much to say that we would not have gained the victory but for the help from our fellow subjects in the Dominions (cheers) therefore any measure increasing the productive power and manpower of the Dominions was a good thing for Great Britain as well as for the Empire. Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON March 26.

In the House of Commons, replying to Brigadier General Croft, Mr. Bonar Law said that no agreement will be entered into in Paris which will interfere with the full control by the United Kingdom and Dominions over their own custom duties. Reuter.

NEW ARMY COMMANDS.

LONDON, March 30.

General Rawlinson has been appointed to the Aldershot command and General Horne to the eastern command. Mr. Churchill offered Sir Ian Hamilton the northern command but the latter declined on the ground that younger men should be given a chance. General Byng declined the southern command for a similar reason. Reuter.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

COPENHAGEN, March 24.

A Berlin telegram says that a plenary committee of the Workers' Councils of German-Austria proclaimed that in view of German-Austria's complete dependence on the Entente for food they would not accede to their Hungarian comrades' appeal to Bolshevik Russia to enter into contact with the Russian Soviet Government. Reuter.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 26.

Owing to general objections the Dominion Government has decided to discontinue daylight saving in Canada. Reuter.

LORD JELLICOE AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, March 14.

The New Zealand, with Admiral Lord Jellicoe, has arrived. He was given a magnificent official reception and afterwards proceeded to Delhi. Reuter.

JAURES'S MURDERER ACQUITTED.

PARIS, March 29.

Villain, the murderer of M. Jaures, has been acquitted by the Seine Court of Assizes. Havas.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

BASLE March 29.

It is reported from Weimar that an order places the Navy under the control of a chief of the Admiralty under the orders of the Ministry of National Defence. Vice Admiral Treffa has been appointed Chief of the Admiralty. Havas.

GREEKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, March 28.

The Government has decided to reinforce the military mission in Constantinople. Hellenic Agency.

Pleasant relaxation to the wounded—a Gramophone supplies this necessity. Call on the Gramophone Co., Ltd., K. Fr. Vogel, Sole Concessionnaire, 28, Cherif Pasha, Alexandria, and Continental Buildings, Cairo, where you can procure all the latest songs.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.

ODESSA SITUATION.

CASE OF THE POLISH ARMY.

LONDON March 26.

In his review of the situation in Russia Mr. Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, further said that in the Ukrainia during the last two or three months the French had been confronted by superior force. At Nicolaieff 10,000 Germans had been attacked by Bolsheviks and defended themselves for a time with some success, but ultimately some of the Germans gave up their arms and others joined the Bolsheviks. Our policy was to support General Denikin's army without involving British troops. General Denikin's left flank had sustained a reverse in advance of Novotcherkask, but a more recent attack to the west had been successful and by striking back to the Caspian General Denikin took 30,000 prisoners. A British fleet remained in command of the Caspian. The inferior Bolshevik fleet being ice bound at Astrakan. We had small detachments of troops stretching towards the frontiers of India. The advance of Admiral Coltchack's Siberian armies had prospered north and south. We had only a handful of men under Colonel John Ward as symbol of the authority of the Koltchack Government, which the Allies and particularly Great Britain were assisting. British officers had succeeded in supplying Koltchack's troops with a very large number of rifles and other weapons, also guns and munitions which had to be transported over 5,000 miles by the Siberian railway. It was intended to continue this support, and to send technical instruments and experts. Reuter.

Newspapers state that General Mangin will be given a very high post in the Near East, with a view to possible operations on the Hungarian frontier and in South West Russia. Reuter.

PARIS, March 27.

In the Chamber, Mr. Pichon, reviewing the situation at Odessa, pointed out that it was a question of a town of 80,000 inhabitants who must be fed. General d'Esperey has personally studied the situation in order to be able to deal with all eventualities. The position in the Ukraine was obscure. The Bolsheviks had captured Kharkow, where they committed abominable acts. He emphasised the necessity of agreement among all the Allies, each making such sacrifices as they were called upon to make for the solution of the Russian question, which the Peace Conference must decide. Reuter.

BASLE March 29.

It is reported from Berlin that a note from General Nudant demands in the name of the Entente authorities the landing of General Haller's Polish troops at Dantzig.

The German Government states that according to the terms of the armistice it must give the Allies free passage through Dantzig but at the time of signature there was no question of Polish troops. The Government cannot take the responsibility for such a measure but is disposed to facilitate the landing of Polish troops at Stettin, Koenigsberg or at Libau.

The Government states that General Haller's troops shall take part in no insurrectionary demonstrations. Havas.

BASLE March 29.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" announces that the German reply to the Entente's demands with reference to the passage of the Polish troops through Dantzig has been adopted by all the parties of National Assembly. Havas.

PARIS, March 30.

It appears to be certain that material and equipment will be sent to Roumania in consequence of the danger that has arisen through the establishment of Bolshevism at Budapest. Havas thinks that General Mangin will direct operations in Roumania and Hungary. General Henrys will command the Polish troops. Havas.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND BOLSHEVISM.

PARIS, March 27.

The Radical Socialists, the strongest group in the French Chamber, have passed a resolution condemning the "excessive doctrine" of Russian Bolsheviks. Bolshevism, they declare by violently preventing the meeting of a Constituent Assembly has misconceived the essential foundation of all democratic governments which consists in respect for individual liberty. Reuter.

DELAYED CABLES.

ROME March 23.

An Italian military mission has arrived in the Ukraine. The Ukraine Government organised a military review in their honour. I.O.T.B.

BERNE, March 24.

The Russians are advancing on Lopoli. I.O.T.B.

WINDSOR HOTEL
ALEXANDRIA.
The only English hotel in the City.

THE UNREST IN EGYPT.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S RECEPTION.

CAIRO NOW NORMAL.

POLICE AND POSTAL OFFICIALS PRAISED.

(Official Communiqué).

The Residency, Cairo, March 31.

The High Commissioner is glad to see that disturbances, outrages and destruction of property have largely subsided.

In his address to the notables on March 26, he promised to enquire impartially into all grievances.

He thinks the time has come when responsible Egyptians, with the interest of their country at heart, should submit to him a statement showing what steps they consider necessary to restore tranquillity and content.

THE RESIDENCY, Cairo, March 31.

At 11 o'clock this morning His Excellency the High Commissioner received the following: H.E. Sir Hussein Roushdy Pasha G.C.M.G., H.E. Sir Ismail Sirry Pasha, K.C.M.G., H.E. Ahmed Helmy Pasha, H.E. Youssouf Wahba Pasha, H.E. Adly Yeghan Pasha, H.E. Abdel-Khalek Sarwat Pasha, H.E. Ahmed Zewer Pasha.

THE RESIDENCY, Cairo, March 31.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon His Excellency the High Commissioner received the following: Aly Pasha Shaarawi, Hussein Pasha Wassef, Abdel Khalek Pasha Madkour, Abdel Aziz Fahmy Bey, Ahmed Louth El Sayed Bey, Mohamed Aly Bey, Simon Hanna Bey, Mahmoud Abou Nasr Bey, Georges Khayat Bey, Dr. Hafez Affifi Bey, Abdel Latif el-Mekabbaty Bey, Moustafa el-Nahhas Bey.

Telegraphic mutilation occurred in the summary of Mr. Dudley Ward's reply in the House of Commons on March 19. A repetition has been demanded from London and has now been received. The fuller summary of the reply now received is herewith published in extenso. "In November last a deputation of Egyptian nationalists under the leadership of Saad Pasha Zaghul called at the British Residency to advocate a programme of complete autonomy of Egypt.

They demanded that they should be allowed to proceed to London at once, in order to put forward their demands. At the same time the Nationalists elected a committee of fourteen leaders and commenced an agitation throughout the country, collecting signatures to petitions and also subscriptions in support of their programme.

Shortly afterwards the Prime Minister, Rouchdi Pasha, suggested that he and Adly Pasha, Minister of Education, should visit London in the immediate future to discuss Egyptian affairs. He further urged that Nationalist leaders should also be allowed a hearing in London.

His Majesty's Government in reply stated that while sympathising with the idea of giving Egyptians an ever increasing share in the Government of the country they could not abandon their responsibilities for order and good Government in Egypt over which a British Protectorate had been formally declared in 1915 and for safeguarding the rights and interests of the native and foreign populations. No useful purpose would be served by allowing the nationalist leaders to come to London and advance immoderate demands which could not possibly be entertained. As regards the two ministers their visit would be very welcomed but it would be better in the interests of their own convenience and dignity that it should not be timed to coincide with the first weeks of the Peace Conference when Mr. Balfour would be absent in Paris and fully engaged.

It was proposed that the visit should be postponed for a short time. The two ministers tendered their resignations to the Sultan.

In January the British High Commissioner was summoned to London to report upon the situation and an invitation was addressed to the two ministers to come here in the middle of February, but they replied that they declined to come unless the Nationalist leaders were also permitted to proceed to London. His Majesty's Government felt unable to accept such a condition and the resignations of the two ministers, which had remained in suspense, have been accepted by the Sultan.

Steps were then taken for the formation of a new ministry, but the Nationalists, on hearing of the refusal of their demand, have endeavoured to prevent a Ministry from being formed, by threatening the Sultan and those ministers or others who were ready to remain in or accept office. Authority was given for the arrest and deportation to Malta of Saad Pasha Zaghul and three other Nationalist leaders who have played a most conspicuous part in the present agitation. There have been demonstrations and rioting in Cairo and in provincial centres, chiefly organised by students, who have enlisted the help of the town rabble. Collisions have occurred with the Egyptian Police and with the British troops engaged in maintaining order. These manifestations are not approved by the more sober elements of the population. There is every reason to believe that the situation is well in hand. Reuter.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

We published last week a Reuter's telegram giving a resumé of the reply of Lord Curzon to the Marquess of Crewe who inquired if the Leader of the House could give them any information as to the situation in Egypt.

Earl Curzon (Lord President of the Council) in reply said: In November last a deputation of Egyptian Nationalists called at the British Residency to advocate a programme of complete autonomy for Egypt. They demanded that they should be allowed to proceed to London at once to put forward their demands. At the same time, the Nationalists elected a committee of 14 leaders, who commenced an agitation throughout the country, collecting signatures to a petition and subscriptions in support of their programme. Shortly afterwards, the Prime Minister of Egypt suggested that he and the Minister of Education should visit London in the immediate future to discuss Egyptian affairs. He further urged that Nationalist leaders should also be allowed to go to London. His Majesty's Government, in reply, while sympathising with the idea that the Egyptians should be allowed an increasing share in the government of Egypt, said they could not abandon the responsibilities for order and good conduct in Egypt, and of safeguarding the rights and interests of the native and foreign populations, and that therefore no useful purpose would be served by the leaders coming to London. As regards the two Ministers, he said their visit would be very welcome, but it would be better in the interests of their own dignity that it should not coincide with the first weeks of the Peace Conference, as Mr. Balfour would be absent in Paris. The two Ministers then tendered their resignations to the Sultan, and the British High Commissioner was summoned to London at the beginning of January to report on the situation. An invitation was addressed to the two Ministers to come here in the middle of February, and they declined to come unless the Nationalists leaders also proceeded to London. The Government could not accept such a condition, and the resignation of the two Ministers, which had remained in suspense, was accepted by the Sultan. Steps were taken for the formation of a new Ministry, and the Nationalists tried to prevent a new Ministry being formed. Authority was given for arrest and deportation to Malta of four Nationalist leaders. There had since been some demonstrations, chiefly organised by students in Cairo and other provincial centres, and collisions had occurred between the Nationalists and British troops. There had been some casualties, and a few houses had been shot. These manifestations were not approved by the more sober element of the population. There was every reason to believe from the latest information that the situation was well in hand.

LOYAL POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

In connection with the mention in the Official Communiqué of March 24 of the loyalty of the employees of the postal administration during the recent disturbances, the conduct of the Postmaster is a case in point. On Sunday March 16, two British soldiers, postal orderlies at Giza, were attacked by a mob of natives from whom they sought shelter in the post office. The infuriated mob then attacked the post office and completely wrecked it, venting their rage on the postmaster and demanding the key of the safe, which he refused to give up. The postmaster sustained a fractured skull and is still in hospital making favourable progress following a serious operation. He was recently visited by the Postmaster General and Williams Bey, Director of Posts Cairo, when Boston Pasha congratulated him for his bravery, promoted him to a higher rank and awarded him three months' salary as a gratuity. A gratuity of one month's pay has also been awarded to the assistant postmaster who courageously defended his chief and eventually succeeded in getting him away from his assailants. The office safe was afterwards recovered having resisted all efforts to violate it, when the contents amounting to a large amount were found to be intact. In consequence of this outrage the Giza office has been suppressed. Three other postal employees have also been rewarded for bravery in saving mails in the Ubber Egypt trains when attacked by the mob bent on rooting the postal vans near Wasta on March 15.

SITUATION NORMAL IN CAIRO.

Our Cairo correspondent writing on March 30 says:—

Over a week has now passed without any

(*Continued on page 6*).

You cannot get a better Lunch or Dinner than at Liptons—new Grill-Room and Restaurant. Everything of the best. Music from 5 to 9 p.m.
Arabesque Lounge. Tea Gardens.

DIVIDEND

mour, which we
timate, says the
ss a possibility
ent on the "B"
gptian Co. for
it means that
7,000 available
tion of all sums
and excess pro-
re was a profit
tion of £55,780
ficit of £342,156
916 reduced the
is a liability of
interest to the
bonds and the
ual payment of
on the income
res and of 5 per
and "C" shares
lus is divisible
"A" shares, 35
res, and 10 per
It may be that
t on the "B's,"
comprehension
our suppositious
ng available for
arrears of inte-
uld be a balance
year's dividends
1918 (£33,500)
of which £8 per
go to the "B"
e 664,000 issued
30 per cent.
mulative 5 per
ent for the year.
ons figures in
profits are dis-
st for 1918 was
17; so it is quite
also have dou-
of dividends is
to the amount
e depreciation
with the Inland
being due for

gypt is only in its
foretelling what
it. Whether it
o be a great pro-
ravel, but there
in the years to
quarter of the
t deal of British
s are once again
attention
sibilities in the
ased consumption
well as in other
these potentiali-
courage greater
ore capital. If
or instance, event-
ch for the demand
ourse of time—it
p conceive of the
ortunities the fu-

RTERS.

artment has sent
er of importers in
r it is engaged in
ancial importers
asses of goods in
with a view to as-
of Egypt's im-
iod of reconstruc-
nquiries received
desire to find a

L STATISTICS.

g March 25, there
deaths registered
births 465 were
7 among the for-
ths 282 were na-
ners. There took
this. Deaths from
ases were as fol-
, relapsing fever
s, chicken pox,
ch; plague, puer-
rhux and mumps

ROPEANS.

am," a prison for
in Alexandria
cial year.

er curs-
d shall

s 24 : 18.

PPI,
o.
despatch
tions.
CTIONERY
DUORS.
uperintended.

CINEMA SALLE KLEBER, CAIRO
TO-NIGHT.
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
4th episode in 3 parts.

LUNA PARK
HELIOPOLIS.
Open every Thursday & Sunday
2.30 to 9 p.m.

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.
Alexandria, Cairo, Port-Said and Khartoum.

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

CIGARS — A SPECIALITY
DUTCH STORES,
5, Sharia Maghraby, Cairo.

DEMOBILISATION.
J. Collacott and Son, Tailors and Outfitters, of Sharia Maghraby, Cairo, and 7, Rue Rosette, Alexandria, hold adequate stocks of Outfitting and Cloth for Suitings.