BOURSE DES VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE.

COTE OFFICIELLE.

Cours du Tarbe et du Comptant.

6 JUIN 1919.

Dette Unifiée 4 o/o £	86 7/8
Dette Privilégiée 3 1/2 o/o £	75 1/8
5 o/o National War Bonds 103 o/o	100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1923	100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1923	100
5 o/o National War Bonds Ech. 1928	100
Lots Turcs Frs.	163
SOCIETES DE CREDIT.	
Agricultural Bank £	6 1/8
" Priv. £	8
" Oblig. 3 1/2 £	86
Banco di Roma Frs.	110
Banque d'Orient Frs.	113
Credit Foncier Egyptien Act. Frs.	723 V.
" Oblig. 1886	432
" Oblig. 1903	305
" Oblig. 1911	283
Crédit Franco-Egyptien Act. Frs.	155
" Fond. Frs.	—
Land Bank £	7 7/32 V.
National Bank £	20 13/16
Caisse di Sconto Frs.	96
Casa di Sconto Act. Priv. Frs.	107
Banque d'Athenes Frs.	88 1/2
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte	1 7/16 1/64
SOCIETES DES EAUX.	
Alexandria Water / Coy. £	13 1/4
Eaux du Caire Act. Ord. Frs.	99 ex.-c.
" Jouiss. Frs.	175 A.
" Oblig. 4 o/o	85 1/2
SOCIETES FONCIERES.	
Building Lands £	1 13/16 1/64
Ste. du Behera Act. Ord.	12 3/8 A
" Priv. £	4 23/32
Ste. du Behera Oblig.	—
Union Foncière £	3 1/4 1/64
Cheikh Fadl Frs.	101
Aboukir Cy. Act. Sh.	—
Société Anonyme du Wadi Kom Ombo	
" Act. £	5 3/8
" N.E. £	5
" P.F. £	38
SOCIETE IMMOBILIERES.	
Entr. Urbaines et Rurales £	3 1/4
Gabbari Lands £	13/16 A.
Société des Immeubles £	4 29/32
Société Foncière d'Egypte £	7 3/4
SOCIETES DES TRANSPORTS.	
Tramw. d'Alexandrie Priv. Frs.	105 1/2 V.
" Div. Frs.	158
Jreference Khedivieh	£ 4 9/16
Ordinary Khedivieh Sh.	8 121/ V.
Eg. Delta Light Railw. £	7 1/8
SOCIETES INDUSTRIELLES.	
Eg. Nungovich Hotels	7 1/4
" Oblig. serie A £	88 1/4 A.
" Oblig. serie B £	88 1/4 ex.-c.
" Oblig. serie C £	84 1/2 ex.-c.
" Oblig. serie D £	84 ex.-c.
Pressages et depots £	51 3/4 V.
" Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o L.E.	92 1/4 ex.-c.
Presses Libres Egyptiennes £	24
Eg. Bonded Warehouses Ord. £	12 15/16
Cie Frigorifique P.F. Act. L.E.	2 1/4
" Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o	—
The Commercial and Estates Eg. Salt & Soda Sh.	53/1 1/2d.
Crédit Foncier Eg. Div. P.F.	—
Filature Nationale N.E. £	15 3/8
Brasseries d'Egypte Frs.	314
Société Anonyme d'Irrigation de Beliana	£5 1/16 ex.-c.
(COMPTANT).	
Bank of Abyssinia L.E.	5 19/32 A.
Crown Brewery Priv. Frs.	425
" Div. Frs.	270 ex.-c.
Ass. Cotton Ginners Frs.	25/32 1/64
Société Electrique Mec. L.E.	5.- ex.-c.
" P.F. L.E.	1/2 ex.-c.
Sidi Salem Estates	1 3/4
Alex. & Mediterr. Rails Co. £	5 1/2
Ritz Hotels P.T.	9 1/2
Port Said Salt Sh.	83/-
Ste. Ah. des Eaux du Caire Pr. Frs	— —
Agricultural Bank P.F. £	485 ex.-c.
Land Bank P.F. £	48
Crédit Foncier Egyptien P.F. 1/10 Frs.	1002 1/2
Credit Franco-Egyptien	Fr. 55
Eg. Delta Light Rail. Def. L.E.	9 1/4
New Egyptian Cy. Sh.	22/9d.
Eg. & Levant s/e Dr. Sh.	33/4 1/2d.
" P.P.	223/-
Alexkir Cy. Sh.	23/6d.
Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte P.F.	3
Urbaines et Rurales P.F. £	3 3/4 V.

Valeurs cotées exclusivement à la Bourse du Caire.

Societe Generale Egyptienne Frs.	162
The Gharbieh Land Co. L.E.	2 3/8
Anglo-American Nile & Tourist Coy. £	4 3/8
Anglo-Egyptian Allotment £	4 9/64
Delta Land Investment £	47/64
Cairo Electric Railway and Helipolis Oasis Co. Frs.	142
Std. Ah. des Immeubles du Caire £	9 3/8
Std. Eg. d'Irrigation Act. Nouv. £	10 1/8
" Fond. £	21 5/4
Cof. Frigorifique d'Egypte £	3 5/4
" Oblig. 4 1/2 o/o £	80
Upper Egypt Hotels £	1 13/16
Eg. Marketa Ltd. Sh.	22/6d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON RECEIVED AT ALEXANDRIA.

(Especially compiled for "The Egyptian Gazette")

		1918-19 Cantars	1917-18 Cantars	1916-17 Cantars
Total Receipts from Sept. 1 to May	30	4695532	5785074	5039.6696
This week's Receipts				
Saturday — " —	31	1493	7943	670
Sunday and Monda June	1-2	5027	9840	20 0
Tuesday — " —	3	8410	13817	979
Wednesday — " —	4	1878	7638	356
Thursday — " —	5	2115	9103	—
Friday — " —	6	2654	8432	22
Total for week		16617	57283	3494
Total Receipts from Sept 1 to June	6	4712149	5842283	4960190
Total Crop				5111689

ARRIVAGES.

6 JUIN 1919.

Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

Chemins de Fer et Barques

Cotons	B/ 340	95
Graines de coton	Ard. 220	400
Blés Beheri	Sacs 136	—
Blés Saidi	" 758	—
Fèves Saidi	" 771	—
Lentilles	" 126	—
Maïs	" —	—
Orge	" 158	—
Oignons	" 5047	—

Cotons.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1918 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 4.712.149.

Graines de coton.— Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour ardebs 2.403.378.

Cotons	B/ 1623	
Graines de coton	Ard. 5231	
Blés Beheri	Sacs 1183	
Blés Saidi	" 371	
Fèves Saidi	" 188	
Lentilles	" 97	
Maïs	" 109	
Orge	" 198	
Oignons	" 2841	

Cotons. Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour, cantars 5.842.283.

Graines de coton. Total des arrivages depuis le 1er Septembre 1917 jusqu'a ce jour, ardebs 3.066.518.

EXTERIEUR.

JUIN 1919.

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS.

Documents de l'Agence Havas.

Ventes du jour: Balles 300.

Sacs. — —.

Egyptian Liverpool Standard:

F.G.F. Sakellaridès, prix officiel 25.80.

Good Sakellaridès prix officiel 29.12.

COTON AMERICAIN.

Liverpool.

Despondible: Aoûs 20.26.

Futures: Janvier 19.10.

New York.

Middling Upland: 33.15.

Futures: Juillet 31.66.

Futures: Octobre 30.82.

Futures: Decembre 30.42.

Futures: Janvier 30.21.

New Orleans.

Middling Spot: 32.25.

Futures: Juillet 31.67.

Futures: Octobre 30.19.

ARRIVAGES.

Depuis le 1er Septembre 1918, au 6 Juin 1919:

	1918/19	1917.18
Le 31 Mai 1919	769	4.231
1 Juin 1919	—	5.123
2 "	900	5.623
3 "	720	3.564
4 "	1,149	2.393
5 "	592	5.342
6 "	570	3.611
Arr. de la semaine	4.053	29.823
Total du 1er Septembre au 30 Mai 1919	2.399.325	29.823
Total des arrivages à ce jour le 6 Juin	2.403.378	3.066.520

PRIX DES SACS VIDES.

Sacs a cotons 3lbs	13 - 13 1/2	
Sacs a Graines 5lbs	12 1/2 - 12 7/8	
Sacs a graines 3 1/2lbs	9 - 9 1/4	
Sacs Graines 2 1/2lbs	7 1/2 - 7 3/4	
Sacs a ris 2 1/4lbs	5 1/2 - 6	
Sacs a oignons	2 3/4 - 3	

PRIX DES CHARBONS.

Cardiff	sh. 298 - 300	
Newport	294 - 296	
North Country	245 - 250	
Patent Fuel	278 - 285	
Foundry Coke	328 - 330	
Anthracite	425 - 430	
Gas Coke	320 - 325	

WEATHER REPORT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Fr m Observations taken at Kom-el-Nadara at 8 a.m. 6th June, 1919.

Barometer reduced to O°C., Sea-level		Inches
		758,0 = 29.848
Wind	and Mean Gravity [mm] (Direction / Velocity in kms. p. hour) / Force [0-12]	15 / 2
State of sky		Clear
State of sea		Very slight
Temperature	Dry bulb	27.7
	Wet bulb thermometer	17.1
	Max. for previous day	19.7
	Min. " " night	20.8
Black bulb therm. at 2 p.m. yesterday		57
Relative Humidity		21
Rainfall for 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. [mm]		0.00
Evaporation " "	[mm]	3.6
		Observer H. Shenap.

UPPER EGYPT UNREST.

TRIAL OF MINIA NOTABLES.

ALLEGED INSTRUCTIONS TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S OFFICIALS.

On the resumption of the court for the trial of the six Minia notables, Yunis Bey Saleh chief of the Parquet, Minia, deposed that he recognised the communications (produced) sent by the National Committee to him, which stated that "that the National Committee decided at its sitting yesterday to inform you to take the measures necessary for the delegation of the judge of Samallut Native Court, to enquire into the cause of the Minia Native Court, to investigate the matter before the court, and to guard the interests of the people." This was signed by Tewfik Ismail and Riad of Gamal. When he assumed office, he took oath before the Minister of Justice, and when he received the communications he was not angry, but he was told by the Mudir that the policy of the council was dictated by the mudir and Judge Erfan Bey and Ali Fahmi Riad Riad. The two latter were members of the Court of Appeal and the council was trying to help the mudir, and prevent any interruption in the Government departments. Witness thought that the council was illegal, and witness had been directed. It had been ordered. He regarded the communication as a "request," not as an "Order"—even as a polite "request." If he disobeyed the orders of his lawful Chief, he would be subject to disciplinary punishment. The president of the Native Court of Appeal could not give him orders. He could only receive orders from the Procureur General. If the latter purported to delegate powers, they were acting improperly. The council was improperly constituted. It had no lawful authority, but the times were troublesome, therefore he was not surprised to get the letter.

Leave was here given to treat witness as hostile.

Witness, continuing, deposed he thought that the council had good motives. The two Judges only worked with the Mudir in private individuals, not "ex-cathedra." He had never communicated with the Minister of Justice, the Judge of Samallut could only try civil and criminal cases. The mudir only "discussed" the proposal with the judges. He did not remember if he had asked the mudir if the instructions were in writing or not.

At this stage the Court adjourned till the next day.

On the re-opening of the court on the 4th day, Yunis Bey Saleh, continued his evidence. He was not surprised to receive the letter dealing with the Deirut murders, but the wording was authoritative. The self-constituted committee had no right to make a suggestion. He did not expect mob rule to prevail indefinitely, but at that time they could do what they liked. He thought that by giving a copy of the minutes to the council that there would be no reason to be afraid, if he refused, there would be. Official photos had been taken of the murdered people, but the parquet had not received them owing to the fact that they had been stolen from the photographer. In witness's opinion the minutes of March 23 were an "act of Government." He received a communication from the sub-mudir, and in consequence decided with him to ask for the landing of 14 British troops, and they did so because they considered the minutes were strong, and were assuming the Government.

Cross examined by Mr. Perrott, witness said he had received official ask for "a copy of the process verbal. He did not think that Riad and Gamal were entitled to it, and therefore was not entitled to it. If they were sincere, it would be a wise thing to ask for a process verbal. Witness had no reason to believe they were not sincere but he had a suspicion. He did not know of the minutes of March 23, when he received the letter. If the request was sincere, lawful, if they were sincere. The accused had good reasons.

Cross examined by Wahib Bey Doss, witness deposed that there was a difference of opinion as to where the minutes should be. If they took the committee as meaning Dr. Abdel Rasiq then he was in favour of the Minia. He was Tewfik Bey Ismail. The action of the committee, as a committee, the witness could not judge. He had only been there a half year in Minia, and two and a half years in Sohag. He had heard complaints about the volunteers taken for the British army. Fellaheen brought complaints against the way they were taken. Twenty or thirty Bedouins were taken in one day in Fashn, and the relatives fired at the house of the mamur of police. The vast majority of complaints were against the omdas and native officials. Witness did not know the flag of Islam. He believed the flag of the Turkey as the Islamic flag, as before the Proclamation the Sultan of Turkey was the Caliph of the Moslems.

Case proceeding.

COL. WITTINGHAM PASHA'S FATE DISCUSSED.

Yunis Bey Saleh, continuing his evidence before the Court for the trial of the Minia notables charged with treason deposed that since the Protectorate, he offered prayer was for the Sultan of Turkey and the Sultan of Egypt. Green turbans were worn by the descendants of the Prophet.

Examined by the Court, witness stated that when the Turks advanced on Sohag, because the feeling of the Egyptians was friendly to the Turk. The fact that Riad El Gamal was at the scene of the murder of the British officers three days before the tragedy was not a sufficient reason to warrant him receiving a copy of the process-verbal. Witness did never hear of a complaint against a British officer. The complaints always were against the omdas, sheikhs and ghaffirs.

Said Hey el Ashri, judge at Samallut, deposed that Fey el Ashri President of the Court of Appeal was the person from whom he received directions. He was surprised to receive the order for the copies of the enquiry into the train tragedy from the committee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Delavore, witness stated that the fellaheen could not distinguish between the Turkish and Egyptian flags. Witness thought that the object of the demonstrations was to show that the country had certain aspirations. Witness had not been consulted. Suleiman Achi deposed that he had been at Minia for fourteen years. He remembered the arrival of the bodies on March 18, and was ordered to take photographs of them by the Chief of the Parquet. That evening he was in the Windsor Café, and the Mamur asked him if he had finished them, and told him to make a dozen copies at once. He ordered them to be given to the Parquet. Between 11 and 11.30 a.m. the next day he was on his way to deliver the photographs, when he was met by a crowd with sticks, and went into the Palace Café. There he met Sheikh Hetatah, who said:—"How did you have courage to look at such horrible scenes." Witness was holding the photos the right, when they were snapped from his hand from behind, Witness turned, and saw a man running about ten or twenty metres from him. He pursued him, but did not catch him. Sheikh Hetatah asked him what they had taken. Witness replied that it was the photos, to which the Sheikh replied: "Poor man! I thought they had taken money from you." Witness reported the theft to the police. Some of the demonstrations were orderly, and some were not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perrott, witness stated there was a large crowd about when the photos were stolen.

A. R. Callaby deposed that he had been in Egypt since 1893, and was General Superintendent of the A.S.R., Egypt.

He had been in Minia since March, 1910, and was acquainted with the Nationalist movement in Egypt, 1906-1910. He objects not to clear the British from Egypt, and re-instate a descendant of Mohamed Ali as Wali, of Turkey. Witness had heard of the Self-Constituted Committee in Minia, and that it was connected with demonstrations. He first intimation of the inflamed feeling of the people was from a man on a bicycle, who cursed him as a Britisher. During a conversation, he happened to call Abdel Rasiq a leader of the people. Rasiq objected, replying that he was a father, and not a leader. Witness said he was acquainted with Sheikh Hetatah and literary Arabic, and could read it. A meeting of the Self-Constituted Committee was convened at the Mudir's house about 5 p.m. on a certain day. Witness was present. He recollected Abdel Rasiq, Sheikh Hetatah Serafin Bey Mina, and he thought Tewfik Ismail was there also. The Mudir suggested that all demonstrations should cease; but Sheikh Hetatah objected and said that the demonstrations should continue. The Mudir was the only the governing authority in name as the Committee had assumed the governmental authority.

Witness had a private interview with the Mudir, and said "that he had information" from Dr. Abdel Hadi to the effect that Col. Wittingham Pasha was to be murdered, and also the British colony. A discussion ensued and the Mudir suggested that they should tell Col. Wittingham Pasha, Rasiq and Yunis Bey Saleh objected, but were over-ruled. In the morning of March 19 there was a large hostile demonstration in front of witness's house (present O.T.G.). Warned against the meeting the deputation of Yunis Bey Saleh. Witness was asked for his opinion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perrott, witness stated that the demonstrations were similar to those held during the campaign of Mustapha Kamel Pasha. The Committee first came to witness's notice about the end of February. Witness could not remember any occasion upon which the Committee had assisted to maintain public order. Perhaps the arrest of the four Pashas was the immediate cause of the outbreak. He could not say that the lives of the British in Minia were at any time saved by Abdel Rasiq. From Tuesday, March 18, he thought that Abdel Rasiq had done a great deal to protect the British in Minia. He did not remember if Riad el Gamal was at the mudir's house on March 17, but he was sure Sheikh Hetatah was there. Witness did not see any police at all, except five who kept in the house in Minia. Saheen Bey arrived between 1 and 2 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon, and the contributed to the safety of the British. Witness would have regarded it as his duty to look after the A.R. property none of which was damaged in Minia.

Yunis Bey Saleh, recalled by the Court, deposed he remembered a discussion at Shirley's house on March 18, between Abdel Rasiq, Mr. Callander, the Mudir and himself, in reference as to whether they should advise Whittingham Pasha of his danger. The Mudir first stated that Whittingham Pasha could be told. Witness agreed now that he should not have opposed the idea of the information being sent. The sub-mudir was of his opinion also but the Mudir refused to take the responsibility, and insisted upon the Council being asked. Witness stated that if he were in a house with his wife, and in danger, he would like to be informed. The communication (declaration of independence) had his name upon it, but it was not his signature, and he could not account for the reason it was there, as the document had not been in his possession at the time. Witness was present when he was elected as an officer of the Minia Nationalist Committee. Witness had made a speech. After the Dinshaway affair the Greeks were anxious about the demonstrations, and wished the Committee to calm them, but was doubtful if they had been organised by the committee. Serafin Bey Mina deposed that he was aware of the existence of the committee in Minia. He recognised Abdel Rasiq, Tewfik Ismail, Sheikh Hetatah, Riad el-Gamal, and Hassan Tarraff. The majority wanted to calm the people, but a few wanted independence, and amongst these were Sheikh Hetatah, Hussein Tarraff, and Moh. Rahmy, who were extremists. The other three accused were not extremists. Since the Dinshaway affair the demonstrations. (Permission was here granted to cross-examine.) He was at the mudir who started the committee idea.

Cross-examined by Mr. Perrott, witness said he thought the demonstrations were for independence and had nothing to do with Turkey, as Egyptians had suffered more from the Turks for their tyranny." Dr. Abdel Rasiq was well known for his animosity against Turkey, and that he had asked Sir Reginald Wingate "Give Free England." Rasiq had been attacked. Witness objected to being on the committee with Tarraff and Rahmy, because they were "boys," not in years, but in ways.

Cross-examined by Moss Bey, witness stated that in his opinion it was due to Abdel Rasiq and Sheikh Hetatah that the Minia Jews escaped, and that thanks were not due to Sheikh Hetatah, Riad El Gamal, or Hassan Tarraff, or Mohamed Hamed. Witness had seen about 12 omdas and sheiks took volunteers for the Labour Corps by force, or other coercive measures were a source of trouble to the fellaheen. The fellaheen thought they were forced to do these things by the British. Because the British official had ways tried to please the English. It was true that the omdas and officials did these things in the name of the Minia Nationalist.

At this stage the Court adjourned till next day.

£10 MOTOR-CYLCES.

FORD COMPANY'S IRISH PROJECT.

According to information reaching Belfast from Aldergrove co. Antrim, lately, the Aerodrome Estate, except the part devoted to the Royal Air Force, has been purchased by the Henry Ford Company. The intention of the new owners, it was added, is to establish huge works for the making of motor-cycles for sale at £10 each, and to build engines for a certain type of warship and for aeroplanes and seaplanes. The estate extends to over 400 acres, and has been all drained and levelled at great expense. The aerodrome is situated about fifteen miles from Belfast, and there is direct railway communication with the city and the harbour already. A supply of water has been brought from Lough Neagh which is only two miles distant. The undertaking was carried out by Messrs Harland and Wolff in co-operation, of course, with the Government. In usually well-informed circles it is stated that the Ford Company's plans for Ireland included, in addition to the great works now in course of erection, a similar establishment in Ulster, and the estate at Aldergrove would admirable suit their purpose.

With reference to a recent article in our columns on "Land for Canadian Soldiers" a correspondent writes to point out that the advance made to soldiers is 2,500 dollars (£500) not 7,500 dollars as stated.

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HORNSTEIN'S AVENUE BOULAC CAIRO.
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TALKS TO THE TROOPS.

NATIONAL PERIL.

Our Lord has told us exactly what is the bedrock controversy between God and modern Christianity, and it is a grave danger at the moment of an all but total miscarriage of our Christian witness on this point, the words of Jesus become of surpassing importance. "The men of Nineveh shall stand up in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it: for they repented at the preaching of Jonas; and behold, a greater than Jonas is HERE." Nineveh was the Soviet City sheltered by the covenants of God, but a great Gentile commercial destruction fell to one of the great modern States; and, as the metropolis of the mightiest of military and commercial powers from the days of Jonas, a designed model of God's handling of Gentile nations. The rise of Nineveh was a person, Swallowed up by the billows of God's wrath, abiding for three days and three nights in the underworld, was forth from the dead, and afterwards set forth to preach to a Gentile world. Jonas BECAME a sign. Jonas was the living miracle that thrilled Nineveh into repentance; so it is the risen Son of God, our miraculous personal Jonas, who is the