LABOUR UNREST.

SITUATION CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED.

HEAVY VOTING AGAINST STRIKES.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(12.35 a.m.) The Controller of Merchant Shipping and Construction, Lord Pirrie, met the Belfast strike committee and stipulated for the immediate restoration of the public amenities, tramways, gas, electricity and suggested the immediate resumption of work pending settlement upon the conditions that the men worked a fifty-four hour week but were paid additionally for the time worked over forty-seven hours. Lord Pirrie proposed the resumption of the meeting on February 6 if the men agreed and subsequently the men notified that they would meet Lord Pirrie on February 6, consequently he assumes that the men agree to his conditions; but Belfast was still in darkness to-night. Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(5 a.m.) Drivers belonging to the Locomotive Engineers Union were called out yesterday at New Cross and Battersea. Goods trains are consequently held up and it is feared that passenger traffic may be interrupted, though it is understood the Government contemplates militarily controlling the services.

The Police Commissioner conferred with Home Office officials yesterday evening. Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(5 a.m.) Early morning trains to the suburbs on the London and South Western railway have not left Waterloo, the drivers failing to put in an appearance. Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(6 p.m.) Trade Union leaders continue to be perturbed at the growth of what they call anti-officialism among members of the Unions. Mr. Brownlie, Chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers writes in the "Pall Mall Gazette" that the recalcitrant element constitute the minority, nevertheless Union Executives are confronted with a struggle between constitutional and unconstitutional sections. He emphasises the urgency of an international code of labour laws which might have a calming effect. Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(12.5 a.m.) Reuter learns that the new Defence of the Realm regulation is amply justified because the suggested cutting off of electricity is a deliberate blow aimed at the authority of the Government and the Trade Unions, furthermore the regulation is justified by a provision in the Gas and Water Act of 1875 making liable to a fine or imprisonment any worker wilfully endeavouring to deprive the community of these essentials, while the Electric Light Act of 1882 provides penalties for the malicious cutting off of supplies. The Government is determined to exercise the utmost power to prevent such action. Important precautionary measures have already been taken at London power stations and full protection will be afforded to all loyal workers desirous of continuing their work.

The Electric Trades Union does not allege grievances of its own but claims to want a national forty-hour week although as recently as January 3, this strikes. The lead has been taken by the forty-seven hour week to begin on February 1.

Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(2.50 a.m.) The result of the ballot of Woolwich Arsenal Engineers is as follows: In favour of remaining at work 2,110, in favour of a strike, 1,012.

A ballot of Barrow shipbuilders and engineers on the question of hours resulted as follows: In favour of a forty hour week 3,378 in favour of a forty-four hour week 3,353, in favour of negotiating to obtain shorter hours 4,783, in favour of a strike 1,774.

Reuter's Special Service.

STRONG REACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(6 a.m.) Trade Union leaders are contemplating strong action in dealing with the movement which led to unauthorised strikes. The lead has been taken by the District Committees in Belfast, on the Amalgamated Society of Engineers whose executives has suspended the Society's District Committees in Belfast, on the Clyde and in London for violating the Society's rules by participating in unauthorised strikes. Furthermore the negotiating committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades yesterday issued a manifesto to members in Belfast and Glasgow and on the north east coast, urging them to resume work immediately pointing out that stoppages weaken the efficacy of Trade Unionism and will impose unwarranted hardships on loyal Trade Unionists, who are carrying out the decision of the ballot vote. It is emphasised that the threat to plunge London into darkness was not made officially by the Electrical Trades Union, but by the London District branches not because they had any grievances but merely to demonstrate their resentment at the Government's refusal to intervene on the Clyde and in Belfast. Another Trade Union, the Electrical Power Engineers Association, has resolved that the above threat is a blow aimed at the Government therefore it has called upon its members who are skilled electricians etc. do their utmost to maintain the supply of electricity. A representative of the Association conferred with the Board of Trade yesterday and arrangements have been made to supply unskilled labour to support electricians and guards to protect the workers. A meeting of the Executive of the National Union of General Workers of which Mr. Clynes is president and Will Thorne Secretary resolved, while approving the desire for shorter hours that members should continue loyally with officials of the Union in the prosecution of their claims. The Executive of the Labour Party yesterday agreed to approach the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress with a view of holding a National Conference to consider industrial unrest. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers suspension of its London committee results in the machinery for the threatened strike to-day being handed over to ship stewards whose influence with the rank and file will be tested by the strength of the strike movement. Reuter.

Reuter's Special Service.

AMERICAN NEWS.

REORGANISATION OF NAVY.

MONUMENT TO OTRANTO VICTIMS

(From the American Agency.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The Navy Department has announced that a thorough reorganisation of the Navy would take place in accordance with what has been learned during the war. Admiral Mayo, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet retains the flag on the dreadnought "Pennsylvania." The two hundred and thirty-five destroyers are divided into thirty-five divisions. Navy after reorganisation will constitute the second most formidable force on the water.

(From the American Agency.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The American Red Cross has appropriated thirty thousand dollars to erect and maintain a monument on the Isle of Islay where one hundred and seventy-nine American soldiers are buried who lost their lives in the sinking of the Otranto. The memorial will bear a bronze tablet and wreath given by the President.

DEATH OF AN ASTRONOMER.

(From the American Agency.)

CAMBRIDGE, (Massachusetts), Feb. 5.

The death has just been announced of E. C. Pickering, Director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, who gained world wide fame by his study of light and spectra of stars for which he received distinctions from practically all of the learned societies of America and Europe. He invented the meridian photometer wherewith he made nearly a million and a half measurements of the light of stars.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

(From the American Agency.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

The Committee for Relief in the Near East voted 1,054,000 dollars to supply immediate relief to sufferers in Palestine during February. It is announced that Relief Commissions will also carry relief to Constantinople, Jerusalem and Syria.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.

(From the American Agency.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The occasion of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt's memorial service on February 9 will be simultaneous with the service held at Westminster Abbey whereat the King will be represented by the Duke of Connaught.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

During the swearing in of members ceremony in the House of Commons no Sinn Feiners attended.

THE HEDJAZ.

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The Conference Committee has heard the statement of the Emir Feisul, the delegate of the King of the Hedjaz. Havas.

MILITARY TAILORS.
BREECHES MAKERS, etc.
JOHN COLLACOTT & SON
of Cairo and Alexandria are in receipt of
KAPOK SLEEPING BAGS.
ALEXANDRIA ADDRESS: 7, RUE ROSETTE.

NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

CABINET AT WEIMAR.

SPARTACISTS PUT TO FLIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(British wireless). The opening ceremony of congress with the National Assembly at Weimar took place on Wednesday evening with a performance of Goethes Iphigenia.

On Thursday morning divine service was held at the Catholic and Evangelical churches. Bells were rung and flags were displayed from all houses in honour of the occasion. Members of the diplomatic corps, consisting of the representatives of neutral Powers now in Berlin left for Weimar this morning to attend the inaugural sitting of the Assembly. The first sitting will be held this afternoon, when proceedings will be opened by Herr Ebert.

Spartacists made an attempt to occupy the chief telegraph office, but were put to flight by Government troops. A wireless station has been erected and aerial post with Berlin has been established, so that if necessary the Government may be independent of the ordinary telegraphs.

Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(British wireless). According to a Bremen telegram a new Federal Government has been set up there, composed of five Majority Socialists. The Government has issued a proclamation declaring that it has deposed the Bremen Government of the People's Mandatories and Workers' Council.

Reuter's Special Service.

AUSTRO-GERMAN AMBITIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.

A Vienna telegram says that the Provisional German-Austrian National Assembly enthusiastically passed a resolution to send greetings to the German Constituent Assembly. They expressed the hope that both bodies would succeed in restoring the link forcibly broken in 1866, thus uniting German-Austria with The German Motherland for everman. Reuter.

NEW EUROPEAN STATE

CZECHO-SLOVAK'S HOPES.

TO CHECKMATE GERMANY.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

The demands of the Czecho-Slovaks, which the Supreme Allied Council heard to-day include the formation of a state with a population of three hundred millions generally, within the boundaries of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia. The Czecho-Slovaks consequently claim the whole of Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia and Silesia. They are now ready to adopt the Ruthenes dwelling on the left bank of the Upper Tisza, if the latter so desire and they propose to join their territory to that of the Jugo-Slavs. Thus the Germans would be definitely cut off from the orient and the new Slav States would have more solidarity as they would have direct contact with Russia to the sea and to Italy. The Czecho-Slovak Republic particularly demands the internationalisation of the Danube, the Elbe and the Vistula and also of the Presburg-Trieste-Vicenza railway. Further the Czecho-Slovaks contend that the construction of a railway between Prague, Pilsen, Stuttgart, Strasbourg and Paris would strike a blow at the old German control of communications in Central Europe.

Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(4.15 p.m.) A communiqué from Paris dated to-day states that the League of Nations Commission unanimously agreed that representatives of Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland and Roumania should participate in its deliberations. The Commission has already covered one third of its task, having directed its attention to dealing with the motives behind the formation of the League, the objects it will safeguard, the constitution of its chief organs and qualification for membership. While the Commission's decisions regarding articles are provisional many apparent difficulties have been solved and general agreement has been reached on the principles underlying the whole draft. It is therefore expected that the remaining articles will be covered quickly. Reuter.

TURKS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

ATHENS, Feb. 5.

It is reported from Constantinople that the Young Turks, feeling the ground slipping from under them, are coming to an understanding with Russian Bolsheviks from whom they have received large sums of money in order to create trouble to prepare for a revolution in Turkey.

Hellenic Agency.

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

WORLD'S SOCIALISTS.

THE BERNE CONFERENCE.

GERMANS DECIDEDLY UNPOPULAR.

BERNE, Feb. 6.

The Socialist Congress has passed a resolution to the effect that the League of Nations would prevent future wars if all the States possessed the same rights and the same duties, with an organisation for mediation, arbitration and general disarmament.

The Labour Commission inquiring into responsibilities proposed a resolution stating that the Conference, having been enlightened by the German statement affirming the necessity for the union of the working classes in order to prevent the renaissance of militarism, confides to another Congress the task of giving judgment on the responsibilities for the outbreak of war.

M. Thomas stated that the "camouflage" of the German resolution did not fill him with any feeling of confidence. The time for debating will come when those who have suffered the most from the war will appear before the Peace Congress The resolution was passed. Havas.

BERNE, Feb. 6.

At the Socialist Conference a committee composed of two Englishmen, two Frenchmen, two Germans, an Austrian and a Hungarian, under the chairmanship of Mr. Branting discussed responsibilities this evening. At the end of the sitting the Austrian Herr Adler acknowledged that the war was prepared by Austria in concert with Germany.

The German Crown Council at Berlin on July 5, 1914 was a decisive day for the Central Power. Count Hoyos on that day handed a Note to the Kaiser from the Emperor Francis Joseph and the war was decided on with the complicity of Dr. Bethmann Hollweg.

The German Majority Socialists denounce as another but remote cause of the war the imperialistic policy and as the immediate cause the Austrian ultimatum and Russian mobilisation. The innocent German Socialists call for the publication of the documents of all the belligerents in order to discover who is responsible and express their determination to punish whoever may be found guilty. Havas.

The International Labour Conference discussed the resolution concerning a League of Nations. Mr. Thomas, the British delegate, called upon his colleagues to extirpate militarism. Herr Muller stated that there would be no militarist reaction if Germany obtained an acceptable peace. Havas.

ALGERIANS FRENCH CITIZENS.

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The "Journal Officiel" publishes a decree granting to the Natives of Algeria the quality of French citizens. Havas.

INTER-ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The Supreme War Inter-Allied Council will meet tomorrow afternoon. Havas.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

(6 p.m.) A Melbourne telegram says that the Colonial Secretary has informed the Commonwealth Government that the Shipping Controller has allocated to Australia for February, March and April 599,000 tons of general loading and 41,000 tons of refrigerated loading. Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S HEALTH.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 5.

The Federal Government has decided to submit a scheme to the several States to the commonwealth having for its object the co-operation of the Commonwealth and the States in relation to matters concerning the public health. It is intended to introduce the American system of dealing with such matters. The Federal Government will accept the responsibility of making investigations into the causes of disease and death and the preventive measures that might be deemed advisable. The several States will be subsidised for whatever efforts are made to eradicate disease, and the whole will co-ordinate in health measures generally.

A.I.F. GOING HOME.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 4.

In connection with the returning of members of the A.I.F. from overseas to their homes, the Defence Department is endeavouring to arrange for troopships to carry troops of each one State instead of mixed parties.

[Up to January 15, 57 ships had left Great Britain for Australia since the end of November, carrying 22,984 soldiers and nurses. With the last mail from England it was expected that during the succeeding fortnight to the date quoted to despatch 11,000 more].

A BRITISH GIFT.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 5.

The Commonwealth Government has accepted a gift made by the British Government of six destroyers and six submarines.

THE FAVOURITE
is the Melachrino No.5, medium size, second quality Cigarette. Its delicate aroma, its size and price, all go to make it the favourite Manufactured by Melachrino and Co. (Inc.)

ALEXANDRIA'S HEALTH.

REMISSNESS AND COMPLACENCY.

THE DANGERS OF THE SITUATION.

It might be thought that in view of the serious state of the public health of Alexandria as proved by the statistics, which continue to show with painful monotony the excess of deaths over births, while the epidemic of influenza has no means been disposed of, that the Municipality would at last bestir itself to take some radical measures to reform its whole sanitary administration, which, as the report of Colonel Dr. Andrew Balfour only too plainly pointed out, is in such a deplorable state. Instead of doing any such thing the Delegation, at its meeting of January 21, went out of its way to congratulate Dr. Rifaat, the Sanitary Inspector, and the Director General and the Vice-President and its sanitary services on "the brilliant results they had obtained in their fight against the influenza. Egypt is the land of paradox, we know well, but we must in conscience be utterly misplaced in view of the official figures for the week exactly following this vote of congratulation on January 21, since from January 22 until January 28 there were 307 births against 360 deaths in Alexandria, while in Cairo during the same week there were 566 births against only 514 deaths. Further, in the capital there were 22 more births than deaths, while during the same time in Alexandria there were 83 more deaths than births. Now it is that Alexandria, with its paved streets and with a thirty per cent European population, has more deaths than births, while Cairo with a population of scarcely fifteen per cent European and its dusty streets which are rarely if ever swept of mud, has 22 less deaths than births? The only answer is the incompetency of the sanitary services of the Municipality which are far inferior to those at Cairo, yet we find these eloquent figures in sitting the Austrian Herr Adler acknowledged that the war was prepared by Austria in concert with Germany.

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A PAINFUL DISILLUSION.

How is it that nothing is done to improve the sanitary services after such criticisms as those passed by the Commission, over which such an authority as the world-famous bacteriologist, Colonel Dr. Andrew Balfour, presided? The answer is that when Dr. Granville agreed to meet the wishes of the Municipal Councillors and to beg the Government to ask this Public Health Commission to report on Alexandria, it was never for one moment expected that that Commission would have been disagreeably outspoken in pointing out the serious manner in which the Municipality was neglecting its most responsible duties as regards the lives and well-being the citizens of Alexandria. When it was perceived that Colonel Andrew Balfour and the members of his Commission were determined to probe the scandals of the sanitary maladministration of the city to the bottom, there were still hopes that the report would never see the light of day, but might be conveniently pigeon-holed and forgotten for ever. Unfortunately the Municipality were grievously disillusioned, and to their chagrin and dismay Dr. Andrew Balfour sent us the report, which we publish in full in the "Egyptian Gazette" and will shortly be published by the Government.

THE NEED FOR REFORM.

The root of the matter is that the whole sanitary administration of the Municipality needs drastic reform. The Sanitary Inspector, the highest executive health official, should not be ignorant of any European language. As a doctor such an official should be able to keep his knowledge up-to-date, since there are not publications in Arabic which would permit him keeping abreast of a science like medicine, which is always making fresh advances so that the doctor more than any other member of a learned profession must needs keep in touch with the latest works and periodicals. As to the staff of doctors, one is the owner of a pharmacy another claims to be a neurologist, another a genito-urinary specialist, a fourth was engaged in making phials of homœopathic medicines, but what has all this to do with public hygiene? It is essential that the Municipality should comply with the suggestion of the Public Commission, made as long ago as eight months and still unheeded, namely, pay higher salaries to the kism doctors and debar them from private practice. Unless this be done there will be no betterment of the present deplorable state of affairs. The official excuse for postponing this reform will be lack of money, but the sum would only be L.E. 100 monthly, and the result of this false economy is that thousands and thousands of pounds Elire to be spent by the Municipality in fighting epidemics.

MOSLEM DOCTORS NEEDED.

Another reform needed is that if the grat mass of the population are to be reached the Kism doctors must be highly-trained, Moslem practitioners. Deep down in the mind of every Egyptian of the lower classes is the conviction that when he is suffering from some dangerous disease and is ordered off to hospital, he if only going there to be made away with, and it is only a Moslem doctor that can convince him of the futility of such a ridiculous belief and can exercise the necessary influence among the kinsmen of the sick man that his departure for hospital is not equivalent to signing his death warrant. This state of mind of the native must be taken into account, for it is of vital importance, and it is to be hoped that some prominent native Municipal Councillor, such as Emin Pacha Yehia, would take up the matter and see that this essential reform be carried out. Of course, there are many other vital reforms over and above the two mentioned, and it is absolutely incumbent on the Government that it should insist on the Municipality at once carrying into effect the remedies suggested by the Commission of Public Health, or, better still, that the control over the health of Alexandria should be entirely taken away from the Municipality and vested in a special Government Department, totally independent of the institution, which has so lamentably failed during the past few years in its task of safeguarding the health of the city.

THE NILE MISSION PRESS.

A large company gathered at Connaught House, Cairo, (kindly lent by the Y.W.C.A.) on Tuesday last, to celebrate the 14th anniversary of starting this work. About one hundred visitors partook of tea from 4 p.m. onwards. Among those present were the Bishop in Jerusalem and Mrs. MacInnes; Major-General Watson, Commanding the Force in Egypt, with Mrs. and Miss Watson; Major-General the General Paul, Col. Biddulph, and other officers; Dr. Faris Nimr, proprietor of the "Mokattam"; Takla Bey, Director of Coptic Orthodox Schools; Mr. Ibrahim Wilkinson, of Soldiers' Christian Association; representatives of the American Mission, Church Missionary Society, Egypt General Mission, London Jews Society, Y.M.C.A., etc., and a number of students from the Coptic Clerical School, the Evangelical Theological Seminary, and the Egyptian Student Movement. Miss Van Sommer (the founder) welcomed the guests.

The Bishop took the chair at 4.45. After singing and prayer, Lord Radstock read a passage from Isaiah 19: 19—25. Mr. H. J. Weaver, Business Manager, gave the first address. In it he referred to the missionary objects for which the work was started, and gave statistics of the increase in circulation of the Arabic Scriptures in the 30 or 40 countries to which it is sent from Cairo, the English printing for missionaries and the military being but one branch of its varied activities. Miss E. E. Padwick then spoke on the formation of the Junior Department of which she is secretary and introduced Rev. A.J. Toop, who gave an outline of the history of the work and also Ibrahim Effi Luka (Coptic preacher, Heliopolis) who emphasised the spiritual qualities at which they were aiming.

The Rev. John Giffen, D.D. (American Mission), and the Rev. A. J. Toop (Church Missionary Society) then engaged in prayer, and a further hymn was sung. Mr. Arthur T. Upson, publishing superintendent, then spoke upon: (a) production with particulars of some large schemes he has in hand, (b) Colporteage and the new training home for colporteurs which is now at work, (c) the free grants of Arabic literature which have been made to societies and individuals. He also, in the name of the staff, thanked the Bishop for his kindness in presiding, and the Y.W.C.A. for the use of their new hall. The Rev. S. H. Wilkinson and the Rev. Dr. Kruidenier then engaged in prayer. The Bishop, in the course of his remarks, referred to the extreme value of Christian literature, in general, and to the importance of this work in particular. All were asked to subscribe to the official magazine, entitled "Blessed be Egypt," which costs eight piastres per year. A very successful meeting was brought to a close by the Benediction.

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