

PEACE CONFERENCE.  
THE END IN SIGHT.  
VERSAILLES BEING MADE READY FOR DELEGATES.

PARIS, April 14.  
The Council of Four did not sit today. This morning and this afternoon Mr. Wilson was closeted with Sig. Orlando, who explained the Italian position. Sig. Orlando will continue his recital on Wednesday. The Council of Four may sit in the afternoon to discuss the Italian position. A rapid decision is expected in Conference circles.

PARIS, April 14.  
Preparations are being made for the German delegates at Versailles, whether they will proceed on April 24 and will be put up at the Hotel des Reueurs. The meetings of the delegates will take place in the Palais. No rules for procedure have yet been drawn up. The conditions set forth by the Great Powers will be communicated to Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The other allied powers will take cognizance of the terms of the signature of the treaty at which delegates from all the nations which declared war against Germany will be present.

PARIS, April 14.  
According to the "Paris-Midi" Mr. Wilson, today, will express his views regarding the negotiations and will endeavor to indicate the probable date of the conclusion of peace.

PARIS, April 14.  
It is thought in certain circles that the Allies have already indicated to the Germans the terms of the final treaty. The terms that they have received from the Ebert and Scheidemann Government are agreed to that the terms will be entered into and that the enemy delegates will not seek to defer the signature of the articles which have been drawn up.

PARIS, April 14.  
The French occupied Griseheim in Hesse.

PARIS, April 14.  
M. Clemenceau received the Emir Feysal.

PARIS, April 14.  
MR. LLOYD GEORGE GOES HOME.

PARIS, April 14.  
MR. LLOYD GEORGE has returned to London.

PARIS, April 14.  
M. POINCARÉ'S BIRTHPLACE.

PARIS, April 14.  
M. POINCARÉ accompanied by Mme. Poincaré went to his native town Bar-le-Duc where he celebrated the last of the population under bombardment. They visited the destroyed village of Vaincourt and left on the 12th.

PARIS, April 14.  
MR. WILSON TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

PARIS, April 12.  
The League of Nations Committee under the presidency of Dr. Wilson adopted the new draft covenant entirely. The French maintained reservations on two points of the covenant, which shortly will be presented to the Plenary Peace Conference. The papers, criticizing the non-selection of Brussels at the seat of the League of Nations, and the French proposal that the League be established in the city of Geneva, were approved this on the ground that the memory of German war reactions was too acute and lasting to permit the League to be administered in the interests of civilization by the States selected for the purpose as mandatories.

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HULL BY-ELECTION.  
ANOTHER LIBERAL SUCCESS.  
MR. ASQUITH TRIUMPHANT.

SOME CONTRIBUTING CAUSES.

Central Hull by-election, April 11.  
The Hull by-election, which was won by Mr. Asquith, was a triumph for the Liberal party. The Liberal party won the seat of Hull, which was a triumph for the Liberal party. The Liberal party won the seat of Hull, which was a triumph for the Liberal party. The Liberal party won the seat of Hull, which was a triumph for the Liberal party.

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THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919.

EGYPT TO-DAY.

MORE VIOLENCE.

ORDERS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

CAIRO'S FILTHY STREETS.

DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSED AT SUZ.

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1. Any person throwing, or causing to be thrown, any corrosive substance with intent to do grievous bodily harm is liable under Martial Law to the penalty of death.

2. Any person possessing or having in his possession, without reasonable or probable cause, for such possession, any corrosive substance is liable under Martial Law to the penalty of 5 years' penal servitude.

3. Any person who sells or supplies any corrosive substance to any person whatsoever commits an offence under Martial Law unless he has reasonable grounds for believing that the said substance is to be used for a lawful object, and the onus of proof shall lie on such person to show that he has reasonable grounds for such belief.

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The Civil Authorities at Kena have arrested 40 persons implicated in the faction fight in that neighbourhood.

Consequent on the spread of the strike among the Egyptian Railway employees it has been found necessary to restrict railway traffic to Military and Government purposes only.

A minor disturbance occurred at Suze on the night of the 14th/15th when a shoemaker crowd from Asyut assembled before the Governorate and were dispersed by the Police and Military. As the crowd returned Asyut two days work was lost by unknown persons and two persons were wounded.

There is nothing else to report.

DEPUTATIONS TO THE PRIME MINISTER.

Among other deputations to visit the Prime Minister and congratulate him and his colleagues was one from Mesouta Province consisting of 40 members of the Legislative Assembly, the Provincial Council, the Local Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber of Agriculture.

They were introduced by Mahmoud Pasha Alen Hussein. The Prime Minister conversed with them at some length and said finally: "I believed that the whole of the country was in a state of anarchy, but now I see that it is not so. I am glad to resign my post if you have no confidence in me, but I will work the interest of the country which I know and understand."

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Our Cairo correspondent writing on the 16th says: "On Monday morning no regrettable incidents have been reported to have taken place in Cairo and it is gratifying to say that the City is quiet again."

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MUNICH REVOLUTION.  
SITUATION STILL OBSCURE.  
LORDS SQUABBLING.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.  
A message from Berlin states that the semi-official German Gazette at Munich denounces the Munich Government has been overthrown by force of arms.

The situation at Munich is still obscure, but according to a Berlin message dated the 12th, a new Communist Cabinet formed by the League, Munster and Klotz, which overthrew the Bavarian Government, is already assembling. Muehler and his party came to blows with Lewin and his supporters, manfully the position of the revolutionaries. Muehler and his party came to blows with Lewin and his supporters, manfully the position of the revolutionaries.

There is no further news of the White Guards, who were reported on April 11 to be about to occupy Munich.

REITER.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.  
HAWKER HELD UP.

RAIN AND FOG STOPS START.

ST. JOHNS, April 13.  
(Later.) It is still raining and there is a dense fog, so that the start has been postponed till this afternoon.

REITER.

Mr. Hawker and Grier, arrived in Newfoundland on March 30, with their Sopwith triplane, and after a short stay at St. John's, they proceeded to St. John's, where they were met by a large number of people.

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There is nothing else to report.

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They were introduced by Mahmoud Pasha Alen Hussein. The Prime Minister conversed with them at some length and said finally: "I believed that the whole of the country was in a state of anarchy, but now I see that it is not so. I am glad to resign my post if you have no confidence in me, but I will work the interest of the country which I know and understand."

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