PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

THE REPARATION PROBLEM

SETTLEMENT IN A FEW DAYS.

PARIS, April 7.

The commissions of Anglo-Franco-American experts appointed by the Council of Four are drafting settlements of which the general principles have been agreed.

One commission is drafting a settlement regarding the economic exploitation of the Saar basin by France and the military neutralisation of Rhenish territories; a second commission, including Mr. E. S. Montagu for Great Britain is undertaking the same duties with regard to reparation. The Council of Four will resume the discussion of both matters on the basis of the reports of the commissions.

Reuter's Special Service.

PARIS, April 4.

A responsible British authority states that the peace treaty is expected to be ready on April 9.

Mr. Wilson, who has a feverish chill, is expected to resume work in a day or two. Reuter.

PARIS, April 5.

It is responsibly stated that the Council of Four is practically agreed on all outstanding questions except the problem of personal responsibility for breaches of the laws of war. It is expected that the Germans will appear at Versailles in three weeks.

Reuter.

PARIS, April 7.

The Council of Four met this afternoon in Mr. Lloyd George's office, Colonel House acted for Mr. Wilson. The general opinion with regard to the question of reparation is that it will be settled within four or five days. Havas.

PARIS, April 7.

The Peace Preliminaries will probably not only concern Germany but also Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. A decree fixing the cessation of hostilities will follow the notification of the peace preliminaries. Havas.

PARIS, April 7.

The financial experts and the special commission which is drawing up the future status of the Saar basin are continuing their labours. Havas.

LONDON, April 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Claude Lowther affirmed that a commission comprising Messrs. Hughes, Henderson and Walter Long had been appointed by the Government to inquire into the enemies' capacity to pay indemnities. It reported that the enemy could, if given time, pay twenty thousand million sterling. Mr. Bonar Law stated that he could not add anything to the reply given on March 17 Reuter's Special Service.

JUGO-SLAVIA.

PARIS, April 28.

(Delayed). According to information from a good source the Peace Treaty will settle State frontiers disarmament and indemnities. Jugo-Slavia will be recognised, but its confines will be limited. I.O.T.B.

MR. WILSON'S HEALTH.

PARIS, April 7.

Mr. Wilson, who is still confined to his room, is being kept informed on the indemnities question. Havas.

PARIS, April 7.

Mr. Wilson has sent a message to the George Washington to leave for Brest. Havas.

A GREEK SUCCESS.

ATHENS, April 5.

An official communiqué states that on March 28 three thousand Bolsheviks attacked a Greek battalion but were repulsed, sustaining serious losses.

Hellenic Agency.

RAW MATERIALS FOR ITALY.

ROME March 28.

(Delayed). The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sig. Stringher and the undersecretary Sig. Conti have concerted immediate measures in order to assure to Italy the import of raw materials thus to face the industrial crisis which is considerably aggravated. I.O.T.B.

UKRANIANS BEAT BOLSHEVIKS.

BERNE April 7.

It is reported from Stanislau that in the Eastern Ukraine the Red Guard surrendered to the Ukrainians near Kovel. Thirty five guns were handed over. The Bolsheviks are surrendering in groups of hundreds at a time. Havas.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, March 29.

(Delayed). The "Manchester Guardian" has sent to Mr. Lloyd George a message in which it is declared that general disarmament is indispensable. I.O.T.B.

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"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
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HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

GENERAL SMUTS'S MISSION.

A BETTER OUTLOOK.

COPENHAGEN April 7.

A message from Budapest states that General Smuts has proposed to the Hungarian Soviet republic firstly to withdraw all the troops and armed forces west of a certain defined line; secondly, that the Roumanians shall be ordered not to advance beyond their present positions; thirdly that those respective lines shall be regarded as a neutral zone and occupied by British, French and Italian and possibly American troops; fourthly, that the Hungarian Government accept the terms of the military convention of November 13 and the armistice of November 3, concluded by the previous Hungarian Government; fifthly: it is definitely declared that the above-mentioned demarcation line shall not influence any eventual territorial arrangement; sixthly, General Smuts will propose to the Council of Great Powers in Paris immediately to raise the blockade of Hungary to allow facilities for the import of prime necessities, especially fat and coal; seventhly, he will also propose to the Great Powers assembled in Paris before it is finally determined what Hungary's political frontiers shall be in the peace treaty to invite Hungarian plenipotentiary representatives in order to formulate the Government's standpoint on the frontier question and all economic questions therefrom in conference, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Great Powers, with the representatives of Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and German-Austria.

Reuter's Special Service.

BASLE, April 7.

It is reported from Budapest that the Government has decided to seize and destroy its financial establishments and banks all shares and bonds in order to cause prejudice to foreign creditors. Havas.

BERNE March 29.

(Delayed). The Government of the Hungarian Republic ordered that the flags and the citizens of Allied countries are to be rigorously respected. I.O.T.B.

ROME March 28.

(Delayed). The Legation of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in Rome states that Bohemia has broken off relations with Hungary and brought up artillery along the banks of the Danube. I.O.T.B.

GERMAN UNREST.

BASLE, April 7.

It is reported from Berlin that the railway workers threaten to go on strike.

It is reported from Nuremburg that the clerks and the auxiliary staff of the communal administrations have gone on strike.

A general strike at Essen Dusseldorf and Dortmund is imminent.

(Later): At Essen 370,000 miners from 221 mines are on strike. Havas.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.

A message from Berlin says that it is reported that the Bavarian Government has resolved to leave Munich provisionally and to make Bamberg the seat of the Government and the National Assembly, protected by reliable troops. Reuter.

GREEKS AND ARMENIANS.

ATHENS April 5.

While at Constantinople the Generalissimo Franchet-d'esperey paid a visit to the Armenian Patriarchate, where he was cordially received. Hellenic Agency.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY.

ATHENS April 6.

The celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Greece to-morrow will be a brilliant affair. There is a rumour that a piece of news which will cause great pleasure will be communicated to-morrow. This piece of news naturally concerns Hellenic questions.

Hellenic Agency.

BELGIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

BRUSSELS April 7.

There is a rumour that the Ruanda Trundi district in East Africa will pass over to Belgium. Havas.

DUTCH SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

The Shipping Board proposes to return eighty seven Dutch ships still held by the United States to their owners during the present month. Reuter.

BRITISH AT VARNA.

LONDON, April 4.

A Paris telegram from Athens states that the British troops have occupied Varna. Martial Law has been proclaimed. Reuter.

GROCERIES, SPIRITS, etc.
DUTCH STORES.
5, Sharia Maghraby, CAIRO.

IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIKS AGAIN BEATEN.

FINNS JOIN ALLIES.

LONDON, April 5.

A British Murmansk official communiqué states that reinforcements of infantry and marines are being rapidly moved down the railway line. The Archangel situation is unchanged. So far the Bolsheviks have not resumed their attacks after their recent disastrous failures. Reuter.

LONDON, April 6.

A British North Russia official communiqué says: "After a night bombardment the enemy on the morning of the 5th attacked the positions near Shredmerlherg. The attack was repulsed with heavy enemy loss. A hundred prisoners including a Bolshevik battalion commander were taken. We suffered no casualties. Reuter.

LONDON, April 7.

A British Murmansk official communiqué dated the 5th announces an improvement in the state of affairs at Kandalaksha. The announcement of reinforcements en route and of other military preparations overawed the leaders of the Finns, Karelians and Bolsheviks. The leaders of the Finnish legion signed an agreement to comply in the future with the wishes of the general officer commanding. Reuter.

LONDON, April 7.

(War Office). According to later information from Murmansk the Finnish and Karelian situation has improved.

Reuter's Special Service.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS AND BOLSHEVIKS.

BERNE March 29.

(Delayed). The Czecho-Slovak Socialists declare that they will crush whatsoever Bolshevist attempt without pity. I.O.T.B.

TURKISH CABINET.

ATHENS April 6.

It is reported from Constantinople that the War Minister has resigned.

Hellenic Agency.

PIERRE LOTI.

ATHENS April 6.

Pierre Loti has been elected an honorary member of the Turkish University.

Hellenic Agency.

LYONS TO ROME IN SEVEN HOURS.

ROME, April 7.

The airman Roget, who left Lyons at 9.15 a.m. arrived at the Centocelle aerodrome at 5 p.m. Havas.

FRENCH SHIP RE-FLOATED.

PARIS April 7.

The Mirabeau which went ashore in the Black Sea, has been refloated. Havas.

CLEMENCEAU AND FOCH.

PARIS, April 7.

M. Clemenceau has had a conversation with Marshal Foch. Havas.

SIR A. GEDDES RESIGNS.

LONDON, April 4.

Sir Auckland Geddes has resigned the Ministry of Reconstruction and has accepted the principalship of the Megill University in Canada. Reuter.

SERBIAN PRINCE DECORATED.

ROME March 28.

(Delayed). The King of Italy has awarded the War Cross to Prince Alexander of Serbia. I.O.T.B.

GOLD IN SIBERIA.

LONDON, April 4.

Reuter learns that a telegram from Omsk reports the discovery of gold bearing reefs near the source of the River Angara and also that the River Tiumen, three hundred miles from Kakutsk, contains much alluvial gold. Reuter's Special Service.

ITALY AND AMERICA.

ROME March 29.

(Delayed). The American Marine Minister, Mr. Daniels, is expected at Rome on Thursday in order to confer with the Italian Marine Minister, Rear-Admiral Del Buono. I.O.T.B.

BILLIE CARLETON CASE.

LONDON, April 4.

At the trial of the Old Bailey of Deweck (mentioned on January 23 and March 7), indicted for the manslaughter of Billie Carleton, the jury brought in a verdict not guilty. Reuter.

DEMOBILISATION.
JOHN COLLACOTT & SON
Sharia Maghraby, Cairo, 7 Rue Hosnie, Alexandria
hold adequate stocks of
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INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS.

PREMIER TO RETURN HOME.

LONDON, April 4.

The Industrial Conference (mentioned on February 27) was resumed in London this morning to discuss the report of the provisional joint committee (cabled on March 26), Sir R.S. Horne, Presiding, said he anticipated that within comparatively a few days the Peace Conference would reach a stage which would allow Mr. Lloyd George to return to England (Cheers). Sir R.S. Horne read a letter from the Premier saying that he heartily approved of the report and welcomed the spirit of co-operation therein demonstrated between employers and workers. Reuter.

The Conference referred to above was convened by the Government with the object of evolving measures which will render strikes impossible or prevent them until matters in dispute have been submitted to an impartial tribunal. It met at the Central Hall, Westminster on February 27. Eight hundred delegates were present, representing ten million employers and employees. Sir R. Horne, Minister of Labour, presided, supported by Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Albert Stanley, Mr. G. H. Roberts and Dr. Macnamara. Sir R. Horne, in his opening speech, said that the Government did not favour the establishment of national factories as such a step would tend to hamper private enterprise. The Government had decided to reduce the unemployment donation after the expiration of thirteen weeks, men would receive twenty shillings and women fifteen shillings weekly for a further thirteen weeks. The allowance would continue to be six shillings for the first and three shillings for each subsequent child.

Referring to unrest Sir R. Horne said that whatever new was held regarding the merits of disputes it was plain that their continuance was a menace to the life of the country. Dealing with suggested remedies for unemployment the speaker pointed on that the Government was taking measures to expedite orders for various departments in order to increase the work available. Housing schemes were being hastened in a similar manner.

Sir R. Horne invited the Conference firstly to consider unemployment, which was considerable and growing, but he was not disquieted about the future for soon there would be no lack of employment. In regard to working hours the Government's view was that the more they could reduce hours of labour consistently with maintaining the output necessary for the country's existence the more they would be helped to a better condition in the state. The Government desired the conference's opinions on such a question as arranging a minimum wage. The Government was giving special attention to the wages paid to women in certain classes of work. The cost of food would gradually decrease. The tendency to-day, he said, was to give Labour a larger share in the control of industry. A committee of employers and employees was considering a Bill for the restoration of Trade Union law which had been surrendered for the duration of the war. He announced that the Premier would participate in the Conference's discussions.

The executive of the Miners' Federation waited on Mr. Bonar Law and the Minister of Labour at Downing-street on Saturday, March 22, and put before them the following proposals:-

(1) That the six-hour day should be established in July, 1920 (instead of 1921), and should not be contingent on the economic condition of the industry.

(2) That the seven-hour day, and ultimately the six-hour day, should apply not merely to the men under the Eight Hours Act, but to all workmen in the mines.

(3) That surface workers should have a 45-hour week (instead of 46 1/2 awarded in the report).

(4) That the advance in wages should be 2s. 6d. a day (instead of 2s.).

(5) That where workmen have been paid a "bonus turn" (i.e., given six days' pay for five days' work), the 2s. 6d. advance should be paid for the extra turn.

Commenting on the above the above the "Times" of March 26 says:-

"A careful reading of the report of this conference confirms the surmise of the writer that none of the new questions brought forward by the miners will be thought of sufficient importance to justify the rejection of the report, the destruction of the Commission and the plunging of one coal, railway, and transport services and all that depends on them into the turmoil of a strike. In view of the fact that the railwaymen's delegates will not meet until tomorrow to consider whether they will withdraw their strike threat and allow the negotiations on their programme to proceed, it is possible that the miners to-day will not commit themselves to a final decision. The three partners in the Triple Alliance (coal, railway, transport) are pledged not to begin a strike or accept a settlement separately, and, in addition to the uncertainty of the attitude of the railway rank and file, there is the fact that the Transport Workers Federation has still to settle its claims (they are to be discussed with employers to-morrow) on behalf of the omnibus workers. But the air has now been so cleared, and each group has gained so much that none of them will be able to drag the others into violent courses."

LABOUR PARTY BILL.

LONDON, April 4.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the second reading of the Labour Party Bill, abolishing all disabilities of women in respect of civil and judicial offices and employments, including those of peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords. Mr. Addison, on behalf of the Government, intimated that they would propose the deletion of the equal franchise clause in committee but the other principles would be accepted. Reuter's Special Service.

SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

Hornstein, the boot and shoe specialist, of Avenue Boulac, Cairo, is now in receipt of a splendid assortment of footwear for ladies, gentlemen and children most suitable for summer wear.

Note address: Hornstein, Avenue Boulac, Cairo.

FUTURE OF POLAND.

PADEREWSKI ARRIVES IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 4.

Well-informed British circles consider the Polish question practically settled on the basis of Danzig becoming a free self-governing city, probably under nominal Polish control. As regards the corridor it is thought that a part of West Prussia will be given to the Poles.

PARIS April 7.

Messrs. Paderewski and Noulens arrived at 9.15 this morning. Havas.

PARIS, April 7.

Mr. Paderewski had an interview with Messrs. Clemenceau and Pichon. Havas.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.

A message from Berlin dated the 4th announces in regard to the negotiations at Spa in respect of the landing of Polish troops at Danzig that it is semi-officially stated that Herr Erzberger proposed that there should be sent from Luneville across Germany.

The first food consignment reached the Ruhr district. Considerable quantities will be distributed to miners who are working.

Reuter's Special Service.

NO DEATH PENALTY IN AUSTRIA.

BERNE March 29.

(Delayed). The death penalty has been abolished in Austria. I.O.T.B.

UNIVERSAL SOCIALISTS.

AMSTERDAM March 29.

(Delayed). On April 23 the Universal Socialist Congress will be inaugurated at Amsterdam. I.O.T.B.

COMMUNISM IN AUSTRIA.

BERNE March 29.

(Delayed). The outbreak of communist movement in Vienna, Lintz and at Graz is expected. I.O.T.B.

ROUMANIANS IN GALICIA.

BUCHAREST, March 29.

(Delayed). Two Roumanian army corps have entered Eastern Galicia. I.O.T.B.

THE LAMBROS CASE.

ATHENS, April 5.

The former Prime Minister Lambros, was transferred yesterday to Athens.

Hellenic Agency.

AUTO-TELEPHONES.

£7,000,000 SCHEME FOR LONDON.

A £7,000,000 scheme to make London complete with automatic telephone facilities is under the consideration of a number of experts, and the Postmaster-General will shortly decide as to whether the auto-exchanges will be commenced. The actual cost has been estimated at £5,000,000, but experts put it nearer £7,000,000, and it will take more than five years to complete. This telephone experiment, if made, will be the most colossal of its kind in the world. New York has been thinking of the matter long before the war, but up to the present it has never done anything. An experiment on similar lines at Leeds where there are 7,000 lines, has encouraged the Post Office authorities a great deal, but it is a long jump from Leeds to London, where at present there are 50 exchanges. Under such a scheme many of these would be done away with; there would also be a great reduction in operators, and consequent lessening of accommodation required.

Operators would then only be required for three purposes—inquiries, trunk calls, and taking money.

THE BUDGET.

There is little chance of the Budget being taken until after Easter, and the House of Commons looks forward to it with anxiety, says the "Westminster Gazette." Trade is not doing well, and even if excess profits were retained, they would fall off greatly in the near future. The House expects this tax to be reduced to 50 or 60 per cent on the present basis of excess profits, which will not affect immediate returns, and hopes that the Government may be able to do with very little extra taxation, owing to appropriations in aid from sales, and from money returned to us. But if the present rate of expenditure, or anything like it, continues—there are enormous additions to be made for railways and mines—and the excess profits tax goes, members wonder where the income-tax will soar to. The question of a levy on capital is once more being seriously debated, although it has few supporters among business men.

Chinese soldiers employed by the Bolsheviks sold human flesh in Petrograd and Moscow during recent riots.

In a boxing contest at Canton, Ohio, Jack Brittin knocked out Ted Kid Lewis in the ninth round, thus winning the welterweight championship of the world.

A Gramophone in the home cheers the idle hours.

The Gramophone Co. Ltd., K. Fr. Vogel, Sole Concessionaire, 28, Chérif Pasha, Alexandria, and Continental Buildings, Cairo, have the best musical records produced.

EGYPT TO-DAY.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT ALEXANDRIA.

SITUATION IN CAIRO.

TANTA CASUALTIES LESS THAN REPORTED.

CALM IN THE PROVINCES.

(Official Communiqué).

CAIRO April 9.

From information now received from the Mudir of Gharbia, it has been learned that the casualties in the disturbances at Tanta on the 12th March were 16 killed and 49 wounded, and not 22 killed and 50 wounded as at first reported.

It has not yet been possible to obtain full reports on the various collisions which occurred in Cairo on the 7th and 8th inst. So far as at present ascertained the chief incidents are as follows.

On the 7th a motor lorry in Abbassia was attacked by a hostile crowd and the crew were obliged to fire causing some casualties (number still unknown). At about 10 p.m. on the same day a disturbance occurred near Shepheard's Hotel owing to a fracas between a body of demonstrators and a group of British soldiers. Some shots were exchanged and two were killed and 4 wounded. At about 3.30 on the afternoon of the 8th a disturbance occurred near the Esbekieh gardens owing apparently to some British soldiers objecting to the use by the demonstrators of the Turkish flag. At this moment a British officer standing by passed between some of the crowd in order to caution the driver of an armed car not to fire on the crowd. He was set upon by the mob, knocked down and beaten. Others came to his rescue, some firing occurred, and several were killed and wounded.

At about 4.30 p.m. two British soldiers were attacked by the mob in Abdin square and murdered.

Since yesterday afternoon there have been numerous demonstrations of hostility to Europeans on the part of the mob. Ranks, however, to the loyal manner in which the troops have carried out the Special High Commissioner's orders to avoid bloodshed as far as possible, it has hitherto been possible to control the situation without recourse to severe measures. It must, however, be understood that lawlessness cannot be tolerated, and any continuance of the present disturbances will entail the application of force. Should that become necessary, many innocent persons must suffer with the guilty.

The situation in the provinces is reported unchanged.

Alexandria has never seen in recent years such impressive scenes of national enthusiasm as those which took place yesterday in the town.

It had been given out on Tuesday evening that lawyers and officials would hold a demonstration yesterday, and all Egyptians were expected to take part in it. Numerous groups of natives began to pour out from native quarters at about 7.30 in the morning marching down the streets with banners of different colours and slowly towards the Sidi Daniel Mosque where it was arranged that demonstrators would meet together and start a procession. At about 9 o'clock a series of processions were formed in the Nebi Daniel Street, and marched through the Sherif Pasha Street to Mohamed Aly Square, passing the Majestic Hotel towards the French Consulate and there proceeding on the Eastern Quay to the Italian Consulate turning thence to the Nebi Daniel Street and again to the Mohamed Aly Square and finally towards Ras el-Tin where the masses of people began to disperse.

THE PROCESSION.

The processionists marched in the following order: Ulemas, Coptic Clergymen, and Sheri Lawyers; Members of the Native Bar; Doctors and Engineers, Government Officials, School Teachers, Merchants including some Notables and Landlords; Native Pressmen; Students and Workmen.

Banners were more numerous at yesterday's demonstration than on the previous day, and speakers were much fewer. The processions were orderly for the organising committee appointed special men to prevent the rabble from walking with the Effendis and spoiling the effect of the march. Shouts for Egypt and its supporters, and for the friendly Powers were continuous.

IN MOHAMED ALY SQUARE.

The scene at the Mohamed Aly square was most picturesque, the large space was covered with waves of human beings which were moving slowly forward. The scene was enlivened by the appearance of a bevy of graceful figures of the harem circles at some balconies in the square. The ladies

(Continued on page 6).

"Whisky Split" is a risky "shout but Usher's 'GREEN STRIPE' leaves nothing to chance. Its the whisky you get at LIPTONS.

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