EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S LIST OF MENTIONS.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Harper, H/205001 R.Q.M.S. C.W.

DERBYSHIRE YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Flood, Capt. C. B.; Sherwin, 7 917 (f) Pte. (A./Sgt.) S.

DORSET YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Chanter, Lt. F.; Fenwick, H/5205086 Pte. (A./Cpl.) L.; Thomas, H/230403 Cpl. P. E.; Toop, H/230183 Pte. W.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Butler, 235799 Pte. S.; Cossens, 235610 Pte. (Cpl.) F. A.

HERTFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Burgess, 105104 Sgt. A. C.

1st COUNTY OF LONDON YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Adams, H/260035 Farr. S./Sgt. A. G.; Clarke, H/260092 Sgt. (A./Q.M.S.) G. E., attd. No.1 Remount Depot; Pinkham, H/261581 Pte. (A./Cpl.) P. I.; Tyler, T/260014 R.Q.M.S. P. T.

SUFFOLK YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Cundall, 2Lt., (A./Capt.) H. O.

WORCESTERSHIRE YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Hampton, Major H. S. Lord, D.S.O.; Wiggin, Major (A./Lt.-Col.) W. H., D.S.O., Commanding Notts Yeomanry (T.F.); Brodie, 325936 Squadron S.M. N.; Morris, 12596 L/C. (A./Sgt. E. O.; Payne, H/325453 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) F. E.

WEST KENT YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Day, Lt. (A./Maj.) J.; M.C., second Imp. Camel Corps.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Tredinnick, Lt. (A./Capt.) H. W., M.C., secd. Imperial Camel Corps.

GLAMORGAN YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Llewellyn, Capt. G. R. P., attd. R.A.F.

CITY OF LONDON YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Weisberg, Major (A./Lt.-Col.) H., D.S.O.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE YEOMANRY (T.F.).

Reynard, Major C. E.; Wilson Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Beavis, T./Lt. (A./Capt.) M. J., M.C.; Bitleston, Major K. G. (Lt., R.P.); Brodie, T./Lt. S. H.; Broughton, Major (T./Lt.-Col.) L. H., D.D., D.S.O. (R. of O.); Campbell, T./Capt. (A./Maj.) J. E. F.; Chadwick, Lt. J. W.; Parks, Lt. (A./Capt.) W.; Pollard, T./Sec. Lt. S. M., attd. R.H.A. (T.F.) (killed in action); Stansfield, Lt. (A./Capt.) E. J.; Took, T./Lt. (A./Capt.) L. J., Villiers, T./Lt. E. F.

Barr, 2834 Bty. S.M. G. K. A./301st Bde.; Bond, 13841 Bty. S.M. J. T.; B/67th Bde. (died); Card, 57192 Dvr. A., 423rd Bty., 264th Bde.; Catt, 995551 Dvr. S.M. F. H., C/301st Bde.; Foyle, 33596 Dvr. F.M., H.Q., 302nd Bde.; Furby, 23370 Sgt. A., attd. R.A.O.C.; Gore, 91023 Bombr. W. B./6th Bde.; Hatton, 33738 Sgt. D., 392nd By., 37th Bde.; Horton, 5930 Bombr. C. H., A/67th Bde.; Logdon, 55473 Bty. Q.M.S. A. E., 263rd Bde.; Meek, 44182 Cpl. A./Sgt. J., attd. R.A.O.C.; Montgomery, 6118 Cpl. J.; Murphy, 128566 Farr. sgt. J., C/66th Bde.; Pilinger, 66977 Gnr. G. B., 290th By., 37th Bde.; Sully, 29186 Dvr. (A./Sgt.) Bombdr. F., attd. 159th By., R.G.A.; Teale, 49657 By. S.M. P./H., B/263rd Bde.; Thompson, 57704 Dvr. E., "B" Echn., 10th D.A.C.; Misra Singh, 16002 Naik, No.1 Sec., 60th D.A.C.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY (S.R.).

Holloway, Lt. D.; Sumner, Lt. (A./Capt.) R.C.

H.A.C. AND R.H. AND R.F.A. (T.F.).

Buckley, Lt. J. A., 20th Bde., R.H.A.; Chamberlain, Lt. N. J.; Cowlery, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. N., attd. R.H.A.; Davy, Major J. E., D.S.O.; Elliott, Captain (A./Major) N. M., D.S.O.; "B" By., R.A.C.; Evans, Lt. (A./Capt.) D. G.; Falcon, Lt. (A./Capt.) M.; Fraser, Major D. M.C.; Fraser-Mackenzie, Captain (A./Major) E. R., D.S.O., M.C., Notts. By., R.H.A.; Gartshore, Lt. W.M., "A" By., H.A.C.; Gowing, Lt. (A./Capt.) C. H.; Graham, Lt. (A./Capt.) A.; Horn, 2Lt. J. C.; Hough, Capt. A. D.; Kennedy, 2Lt. A. D., attd. R.G.A.; Kidston, Lt. R. A. P. R.; Lyne, Lt. (A./Capt.) R. F.; Murray, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. N.; Pease, Lt. H. A.; Essex By., R.H.A.; Ritchie, Major W., O.B.E.; Stanley, Major F. E. C., D.S.O., Walker, Lt.-Col. T. H., D.S.O.; Watson, Captain (A./Major) W., M.C.

Blackler, 966512 Bombdr. W. H., A/303rd Bde.; Blake, 735436 Bombdr. S. G., H.Q., 265th Bde.; Boylett, 961826 Farr./S./Sgt. B. D., attd. 15th Hy. By., R.G.A. (now 318026, R.G.A.); Bronsdon, 725285 Sgt. C. J., H.Q., 53rd D.A.C. (now 348747 R.G.A.); Cane, 955986 Cpl. F. T., H.Q., 301st Bde.; Clewer, 612078 Gnr. (A./Bombdr.) R. W., Notts By., R.H.A.; Davis, 740628 Gnr. H. L., H.Q., 53rd Div. Arty.; Deeley, 890556 Cpl. Shoeing-Smith P. J., 20th Bde.; Dunham, 875348 Sgt. F. C., 54th D.A.C.; Farmer, 620090 Cpl. J. C., 18th Bde. Ammunition Column, R.H.A.; Felton, 625108 Dvr. J. J., 11th By., H.A.C.; Fleb, 935525 Gnr. J. W., No.4 Sec., 60th D.A.C.; Fowler, 875192 Fitt. S./Sgt. G. R. B/272nd Bde.; Hancock, 624447 Dvr. A. E., "A" By., H.A.C.; Hooper, 891047 Fitt. Cpl. F., B/270th Bde.; Howard, 710984 d./Bombdr. (A./Bombdr.) 422nd By., 264th Bde.; Howlett, 880118 Fitt. Sgt. J. W., B/271st Bde.; Hulks, 965892 Sgt. S. H., C/302nd Bde.; Key, 93019 By. Q.M.S. H. H., "A" Sec., XVI. Corps Ammunition Column; Leahy, 618226 Cpl. G. D., H.Q., 19th Bde. Mackintosh, 60036 By. Q.M.S. W. B., 1st Ex. By., R.H.A.; Marland, 836931 By. Q.M.S. H., A/272nd Bde.; McKelvie, 660414 Gnr. (A./Bombdr.) J., A/262nd Bde.; Meers, 960159 Cpl. C. H., B/302nd Bde.; Mott, 624708 Sgt. E., 19th Bde. Ammunition Column, R.H.A.; Palmer, 61076 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) H., 1st Notts By., R.H.A.; Parker, 695135 Cpl. E., XX. Corps Ammunition Pk. Details; Pitts, 610012 Sgt. (A./By. S.M.) J., 11th Ex. By., R.H.A.; Pocock, 695163 By. S.M. W., 54th D.A.C.; Poulton, 740528 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) W., H.Q., 265th Bde.; Redmill, 86331 Sgt. R. J., B/271st Bde.; Reeves, 970548 Sgt. G. J., No.3 Sec., 60th D.A.C.; Schofield, 93603 Sgt. A., 1/1st Hamps. By., R.H.A.; Shears, 730271 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) C. J., H.Q., 267th Bde.; Sutton, 730237 Sgt. (A./S./Sgt.) F., 265th Bde.; Tutton, 883065 Sgt. H., C/272nd Bde.; Ward, 955833 L./Bombdr. C. J., B/301st Bde.

(To be continued).

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ALEXANDRIA'S HEALTH.

MUNICIPAL REMISSNESS.

NATIVE QUARTERS AND MOSQUES.

A Moslem correspondent writes:—

So much is spoken and written at present about the horrid conditions and surrounding of the poorer classes of Alexandria owing to Municipal neglect, that it is impossible for any thoughtful person to escape a kind of worried uneasiness over the matter. I, for one, want to be able to understand why rich people are cast in such comparative comfort and freedom from anxiety while the poor and less fortunate are in extreme misery, with dirt and filth round them, and no one to care for them.

The writer of the articles on Egypt's health, which appeared in the "Gazette" not long ago, is, I believe, the first to draw the attention of the public in general, and the authorities in particular to the sordid conditions of the native quarters of Alexandria. He had not exaggerated the position of affairs when he described the Mosque lavatories as being filthy and in a positively deplorable condition. These expressions, are far too mild for what is really going on, and I refrain from stating all that I actually saw the other day when I had occasion to wash for the Friday prayer at a certain Mosque in the neighbourhood of Midan, for I really am not in the least inclined to allow my thoughts to dwell on the subject again. But it will be sufficient to mention a few broad facts, and the rest is better imagined. The lavatory was pitch dark, except for the few rays of light let in through a window 12 inches by 12. This window was half blocked by dirt and cobwebs, and consequently it was impossible for a sufficient supply of air to get into the place. There was no syphon, and the plug was apparently in a bad working order, for the water reached one's ankle.

Returning to the surroundings of the poor classes, two important matters must be put forward. The first is the lack of public conveniences (and I suppose of private ones too) in many of the crowded districts, with the consequence that some secluded corners of the throughfares are being used, more or less, for this purpose. One of the most striking evidences of Municipal slackness in this matter, can be witnessed any time in one of the most crowded streets of the city. I allude to Brugsh Pasha St., off Boulevard Ramleh. For a long time, this street has been used as a public convenience. The Municipality is aware of what is going on, but seems to attach no importance to the matter. The only thing that is being done to protect the public from illness, and get rid of the evil smell, from this particular road, is the washing of the walls and pavement with water every morning. Even as a temporary means for dealing with matters of sanitation, this action of the Municipality seems quite inadequate, for what is wanted is a permanent cure, and not half measures. It is not fair, under such circumstances, to blame the public, and the authorities should bear in mind that the influence of such social environments is responsible for many undesirable things in Egypt. Take the question of housing. How can anyone expect to see the slightest improvement in the conditions of the poor while the evil influence of bad housing is going on unchecked. Such evils cannot be overcome by mere talk, or ordinary charitable help given to individuals, for it has been found that if bad surroundings cannot be changed, it is little to hope for any permanent improvement in the people.

The second point is with regard to household refuse. The custom prevailing in practically all the native quarters, and also to a certain extent in the European quarters, is to throw all kitchen refuse into the middle of the streets, and the inspectors of the Health Department and Scavenging Department do not seem to take the slightest notice. In most of the big towns on the continent, the Municipalities provide every household with a dust-bin. Refuse carts go from house to house and take away all the rubbish collected. Our Municipality ought to adopt this system, and deal severely with any one who defiles a public place by throwing refuse there or using it in any insanitary way.

EARLY CLOSING IN CAIRO.

The British establishments in Cairo who inaugurated the early Thursday closing movement several months ago, have now decided after mature consideration, and following the request of their numerous clients to close on Saturdays instead of Thursdays in future. Therefore from Saturday next the following British firms will close every Saturday afternoon: Messrs. Cellarott and Son, Mrs. Cole, Messrs. Congdon and Co., The C.M.S. Book Shop, Messrs. Heath and Son, G. Lauria, Messrs. Moring and Co., Roberts Hunghes and Co., and E.W. Sheffield. Messrs. P. Phillips and Co. will still continue to close every Thursday afternoon until the end of this month.

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LADIES COMPARTMENTS ON THE E.S.R.

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,—To some other unfortunate travellers on our Egyptian railways perhaps the following will be of interest. Boarding the train at Benha to proceed to Ismailia I found as usual that it was impossible to obtain a seat and many passengers including some army nursing sisters were obliged to stand in the corridor. The harem compartment had its shutters drawn and the door locked. A man who apparently understood the inner workings of the railway service better than the majority approached the guard, said a few words, slipped a small green note into his hand and the door of the harem was unlocked to disclose an empty compartment. This "the man who knew" proceeded to occupy with his friends, whilst the sisters who did not know were still left standing. From personal experience I know this is not an isolated case and perhaps the E.S.R. officials will be good enoughto put a stop to this abuse.

Yours, etc.,
Pedagogue.

Suez, January 31.

THE TROOPS' SOUVENIR.

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,— As subscribers to the Fund are doubtless desirous of information as to what progress has been made in the above matter, may I use the medium of your column to report the present position. The total of subscriptions received amounts to L.E.2,262.625 m/ms. The number of souvenirs required is about 73,000; of this number, 40,000 have been distributed to date; the remainder will be issued within the next few days. A copy of the souvenir is being sent to all subscribers.

Yours, &c.,
H. C. Thomas,
Hon. Secretary.

Alexandria, February 5, 1919.

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN."

To the Editor, "Egyptian Gazette."

Sir,— I have read with much interest the letters appearing in to-day's "Gazette" with regard to "Lady Windermere's Fan." I quite agree with the letters published; in fact, I think the play was perfectly lovely in every way.

Fancy having the cheek to say that the men were disappointing; why, I think they were just awesome—all of them. So there! It was the third act I liked best of all. In fact it did me good to see beautiful Peggy Desmond pleading to Lady Windermere to save herself at her (Mrs. Erlynne's) expense.

And then the arrival of the fire—I think more were fire—gentlemen gave me some idea of the interior of a gentlemen's club and I've never seen one in real life though I've often wanted to. The sight of these men did me good and really I enjoyed the whole thing.

I cannot imagine what your reporter expects. If he were not satisfied he should refrain from making others feel unhappy.

Anyhow according to to-day's paper. Miss Desmond is going to stage "Ring up London" and I shall certainly go to see it so I guarantee that the house will not be empty.

I don't suppose you often receive the views of,

"A Flapper."

but there you've got them now.

Alexandria, February 4.

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A CAIRO PASTICHE.

STATUETTE OF AN EGYPTIAN PRINCESS.

(Belonging to no particular Dynasty).

In the armchair in which she had been languidly borne, the armchair in which she had passed the greater part of her languid life, the armchair in which, at due course, she would no doubt languidly die, she sat with hands folded upon her immobile knees, mournfully gazing out upon the Nile. Previously she had been accustomed to experience a creeping, torpid joy in finding mirrored in the imperturbability of the river the facile march of her own phlegmatic egoism. But to-day the pathetic fallacy had broken down. For in spite of the sumptuous spaciousness of her patriarchal palace in which she dwelt, surrounded by all the loving care of three generations of ancestors, she was feeling the ordeal of war.

But it was not by solicitude for her native Egypt that she was distressed. For her native Egypt, was booming brilliantly. And were not the industrious peasants of her country paying off their mortgages to the banks with a speed and regularity which produced even in the most cold-blooded of financiers an almost sexual thrill? Nor yet was it the gastronomic problem which was responsible for her spiritual malaise. Certain privations might loom learily in distance. The seven courses of her spare midday dinner to six, the diminution to twenty of the twenty-five varieties of dainties at her mother's justly celebrated afternoon teas; yet even on this drastic rationing there would remain the epicurean minimum to keep her sleek soul and her sleeker body comfortably together. But perhaps it was all because she was intellectually and artistically starved? Quite an unfounded suggestion. The annual operatic company from Italy might no doubt be absent. But was not the Vampire with the Purple Fangs to be seen evening after evening at the Cairo Cinema flashing her exotic dentures in spasm after spasm of feuilletonist ecstasy?

Nor again had there been any cessation of Cairene social life. It is true that Cairo no longer seethed with American millionaires and those Anglo-Saxon ladies who had used to find in the East a temperature analogous to their own. But men there were by the score. Shepheard's and the Continental were thick with the military, and brigadiers fought duels with subalterns for the privilege of a booked-up dance with her three weeks ahead.

And yet, I repeat, the agony of the war tortured her cruelly. Yet she was not worrying over her married sister who possessed a mansion in the most central part of bombarded London and a bungalow in extra-territorial Brighton. No apprehension, either, for her brother in the French Army, healthily wounded, and now filling an important post at Paris in the Ministry of Munitions; nor yet for her first cousin, a captain of the Intelligence; nor even for her second cousin, a paymaster in the Greek Army, exposed though he might be, poor dear fellow, to all the morbid malaria of miasmic Macedonia; no anxiety, either, for the unknown destinies of those unknown relatives in atavistic Poland; or even for that sinister and disowned branch of the family tucked somewhere safely away amid the mystic wilds of Syria.

Let us then try a new hypothesis. Was she concerned about the new and critical possibilities of the Jewish nation, to which during the last few months the Zionist reclame had almost forcibly reminded her that she, too, in fact belonged? Inter alia, of course. An additional and slightly piquant ingredient in the international salad of her promiscuous nationality. A new note that could be sounded in the national anthems of Great Britain, Egypt, France, and Italy, reinforced nowadays by the plaintive and attenuated tones of the Zionist Hatikvah, set forth simultaneously in massed bands the neutralised multiplicity of their polyphonic patriotisms?

But again the answer is in the negative. A daughter of Zion obviously: a Zionist daughter of Zion, never.

But yet the tragic intensity of the grim war oppressed her. Sick to the core of nostalgia drowned her panting soul. All she was deprived of by the war fluttered in quick hysterical vision before her imaginative eyes. The quick, gay trip on the Austrian Lloyd to Brindisi. The visit to dear Aunt Isola in Rome. The journey along the Riviera to Nice. The fashionable Carnival, theatres, races, and scandals of vernal Paris. The month in London under the auspices of her married sister (who had her cousin, the writer of Lord Veriet), with their variegated set of artists, literary men, attaches, many of the minor lights of the flashy Anglo-Saxon aristocracy, with scarcely a single Jew amid the whole collection. Oh, it was cruel, monstrous, ineffable of the Huns so to sink ships in the open sea, to break up the rules of war, the whole fabric of modern civilisation, and all the annual machinery of our social life! What blackguards, what dirt, what *canaille!* Those submarines! Yes, she really felt, at times, that she were a man that she might revenge herself on the monsters, if only in the humble capacity of a paymaster in the Greek Army!

This, then, is the reason why she sat in the armchair in which she had been languidly borne, the armchair in which she had passed the greater part of her languid life, the armchair in which she would, no doubt, in due course languidly die, gazing out upon the imperturbable Nile with her sleek jewelled hands lazily folded over the Parisian gown that draped her immobile knees.

(Horace B. Samuel in the "New Age").

MUSIO IN CAIRO.

M. Elia Isaia was the conductor at the fourteenth Symphony Concert which took place on Sunday morning last at the Municipal Theatre. The audience was as enthusiastic as ever, and the capacious theatre was well filled. Bellini's "Norma" Overture formed a spirited opening item in which the attack was particularly good, followed by the instrumentation of Delibes' "Dukas" "Ariane and Barbe-Bleue" in which some of the strange reed notes give an eerie effect to the mysterious, just enough to set off with an unsatisfactory feeling of vagueness despite its careful rendering. The principal item, and consequently the one containing most life and colour, was Miss Sylvia de Gay's rendering of the solo part in the Mendelssohn concerto for violin and orchestra. The artist who was in excellent form, attacked the first movement in fine style, when her pure harmonies and virile accentuation, gave at once the ear a well-merited ovation from the audience. In the second movement, the adagio fully sustained her reputation, although the orchestral accompaniment was somewhat overpowering. In the "allegro" her playing was characterised by neatness of technique and a spontaneity of expression which was highly commendable—the only fault being that at both sides of the work showed a tendency to "run away" at times. Sinding's "Aubade" was somewhat lacking in contrast, but Widor's "Prelude" (Organ) pleased that section of the audience which evidently appreciates the modern and impressionistic style of work, this being followed by a familiar excerpt from Wagner's Lohengrin which received a remarkably fine interpretation. The concluding item proved to be Gurand's "Carnaval," a light work of joyous character which formed a fitting finale to a most enjoyable morning.

HOT BATHS
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ALEXANDRIA SIGHTS.

During January there were 532 paying and 1599 free visitors to the Alexandria Museum; 344 paying and 1214 free to Pompey's Pillar; 1043 paying visitors to Kom el Shougafa, and 25 free to Antouchy.

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ARMENIANS AND EAST SYRIANS.

THEIR FUTURE DESTINY.

The report from Mesopotamia issued by the Press Bureau, says: The future destiny of the Armenian and East Syrian peoples who have taken refuge with us in Mesopotamia is one of the problems which the Peace Conference must consider. The recent history of these small races and the work which our force here has done for them are practically unknown to the public, but the question of their repatriation is urgent. At present in our refugee camps at Baquba, thirty-three miles N.E. of Baghdad, we are entirely providing for over 45,000 refugees from both peoples. The arrangement for their feeding, clothing, and housing at a time when we were still at grips with the Turks not so many miles away has been a triumph of organisation. It was at the end of July, 1918, that these peoples, after heroic resistance to overwhelming Turkish forces when their ammunition had been exhausted, started down in a panic-stricken horde upon our lines of communication in Persia.

Early in the war at the invitation of the Russians, the East Syrians who inhabit the mountains and hills of Kurdistan north of Mosul, had taken up arms against the Turkish advance, and had definitely thrown in their lot with the Allies. About the same time the Armenians of Lake Van also revolted. Two peoples had suffered terribly through the retreat of the Russian armies, but in spite of this, when the final collapse of Russia occurred, they gallantly held on to the regions west of Lake Urmia, and throughout the early summer of 1918 effectually stopped the Turkish advance on Persia. It was not till their resources were at an end that they gave up the unequal contest, and fled for protection to the British lines.

A small force was sent up to meet them, and decided their rear against great odds, until they reached Hamadan on the Persian road. Even so thousands had been cut off and massacred while the remainder were in a deplorable condition of exhaustion and destitution. The sudden influx of some 50,000 people in this country already devastated by the ravages of war, created a situation of the utmost difficulty.

The camp at Baquba was hastily laid out, and in three weeks the refugees were being drafted in at the rate of 1,000 a day. Sickness was rife among them, and all were in an emaciated condition. The provision of food and clothing for these additional numbers when so much transport was needed for our operations on the Tigris was a marvellous achievement, and to-day the camp is organised as efficiently as many Western towns. The water supply and sanitation are perfect, and three hospitals, with full modern equipment, meet all the medical requirements. Nearly a thousand orphans are being cared for, and the whole population is beginning to recover from the horrors of its exodus. For the future they look to us. To return them to the same state of insecurity in which they have lived for so long would be an international crime.

The case of the Armenians has been for many years under discussion, but two-thirds of the people in these camps belong to the East Syrian community, who hitherto little knew to the British public, have even a greater claim upon us. For since the massacres of 1840, when Sir Stratford Canning, our Ambassador at Constantinople, intervened on their behalf and procured the exile of their chief oppressors, they have regarded the British Consuls at Van and Mosul as their advisers and protectors. Their hereditary ruler, the Patiarch Mar Shimun, is present in the camp at Baquba, has expressed very strongly his desire that the case of his people should be carefully considered. He relies on the Allies' promise that the rights of small nations shall be safeguarded, and is quite clear in his own mind that European protection can best secure the safety of his people. It is obviously impossible that they should constitute a Nation. They are not strong enough to stand alone. But he believes that under European control they are capable of consolidation and development.

GOOD ADVICE.
If whisky interferes with your business give up your business.
This is not our advice.
We say—When you drink whisky,
Drink good Scotch Whisky.
The Old Stand-By is the Best;
Drink "Veteran."
VETERAN WHISKY — The OLD Stand-By.

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INFLUENZA v. WAR.

The ravages of the influenza epidemic it is stated, were far more deadly than those of the war. In the twelve weeks during which it was rampant the deaths caused by it in the United Kingdom were 90,000, and the world mortality is estimated at 6,000,000. These are formidable figures, but nothing like so formidable as the toll of human live taken by the war. The influenza death-roll in the United Kingdom is equivalent to an annual death-rate of less than 1 per cent of the population, whereas the 700,000 killed of the British forces is equal to an annual death-rate of 3.4 per cent of those on active service on the various fronts. It is calculated that the world mortality due directly to the war is equal to an annual death-rate of over 4 per cent of the fighting men, compared with a toll of approximately 0.4 per cent taken by influenza of the estimated population of the world. As a means of killing off the human race influenza is a poor thing by the side of the twentieth-century weapons of warfare.

AMERICAN GIRL FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

Discussing a suggestion that the Prince of Wales should find a bride in the United States, the Toronto "Globe" says:—

It is not worth while trying to draw Great Britain and America together by raising an American girl to the British Throne. There are something like 2,000,000 more women than men to-day in the British Isles, and there are several hundred thousand Canadian, Australian, South African, and other oversea girls who could quickly learn to be efficient Queens and who have been provided by nature with far more than the average Queen's good looks. If the Prince of Wales wants a really democratic wife, he has a fairly wide choice within the Empire. Our girls would not take too kindly to an American Queen at a time when there are so few vacancies on thrones worth while.

The "Vossische Zeitung" (Berlin) learns from Essen that, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Handelsblad," a contract has been made to deliver 100,000 tons of shipbuilding material to Holland at prices considerably lower than war prices, but nevertheless higher than the prices now current in Germany.

Casino Palace Hotel,
Port-Said.
First class. Fine position overlooking Sea front. Splendid Terrace Excellent accommodation.

SPATHIS MINERAL WATERS ARE THE BEST. (ADVT).